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THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND TO
THE EMERGENT KINGDOMS OF THE TWEED
BASIN IN THE EARLY HISTORIC PERIOD

(Two Volumes)

VOLUME TWO

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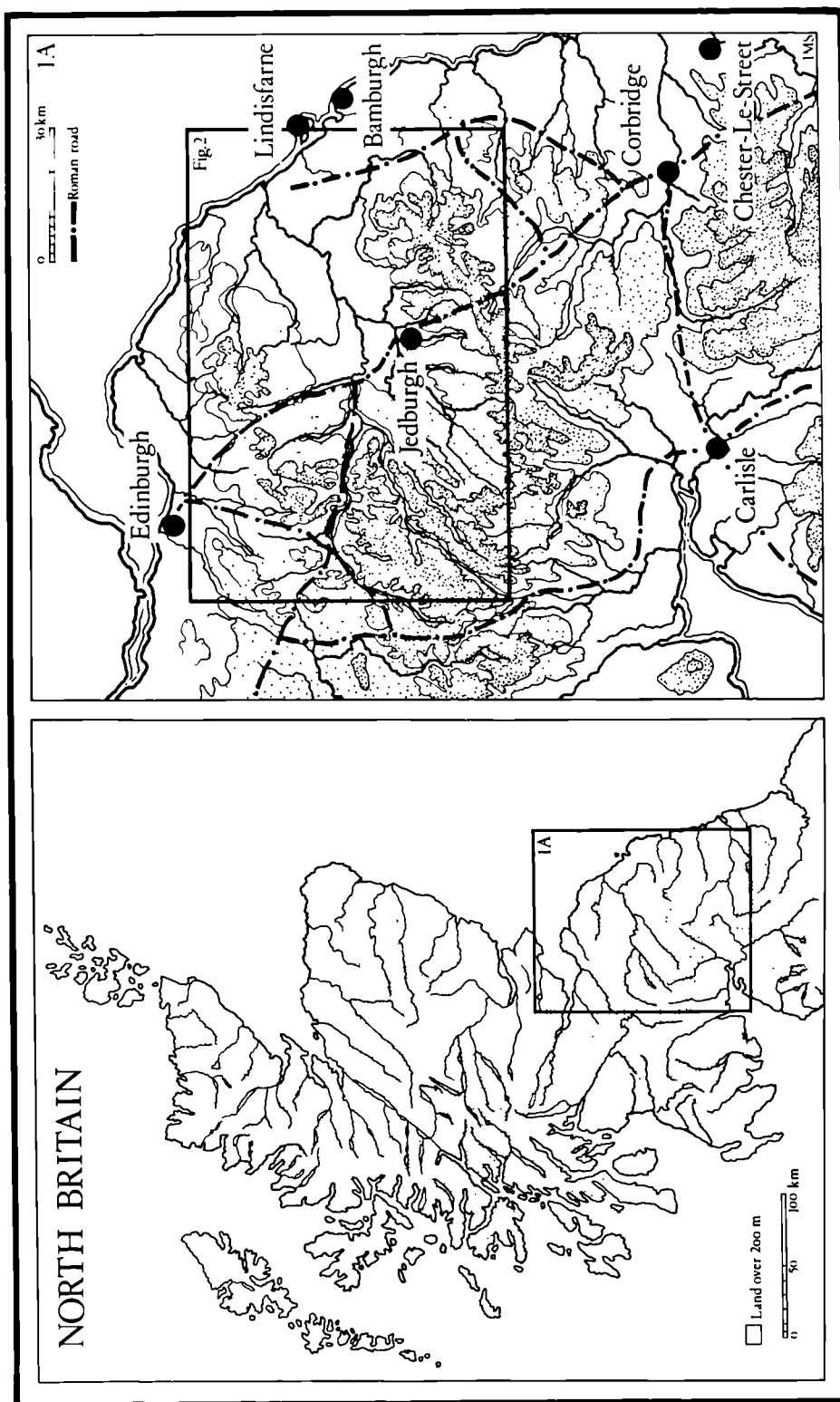


Fig. 1.1. The Tweed Basin. Its regional setting.

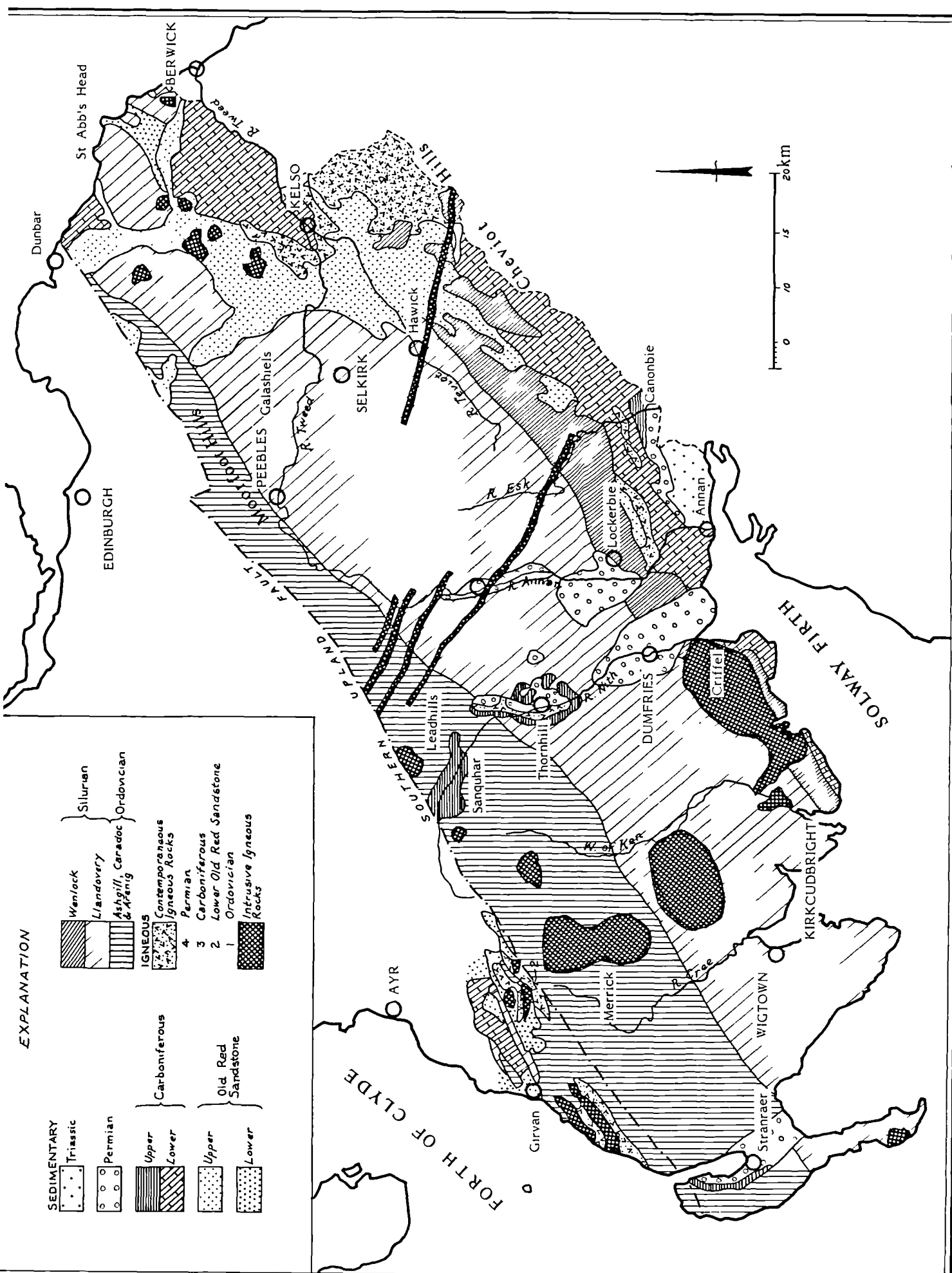


Fig. 1.3. The geology of southern Scotland (after Pringle 1948, revised 1967).



Forest and Woodland - - - Meadowland & Permanent Grass Chief Urban Areas
 Arable Land including fallow, rotation grass and market gardens Heathland, Moorland and Rough Pasture - - - - -

Fig. 1.4. The Tweed Basin. Land Utilization (from the map prepared for the Ordnance Survey from data compiled by the Land Utilization Survey of Britain 1931-9, published 1942).

PERIOD	TYPES OF SETTLEMENT	SETTLEMENTS WITH RADIOCARBON DATES	OTHER EXCAVATED SETTLEMENTS	DATED BURIALS
1500 1000 500	LBA OPEN SETTLEMENT	LOOKOUT PLANTATION GREEN KNOWE MYRE HEAD HALLSHILL STANDROP RIG BRACKEN RIG BLACK LAW		Cremation KIRKSHILL, HOWICK HILL Short cists WARRIOR'S REST, YARROW ADDINSTON
		BURNSWARK BROXMOOUTH II - IV FENTON HILL I - III DRYBURN BRIDGE DOUGLASMUIR HUCKHOE BANNOCKBURN CRAIGMARLOCK WOOD	TRAPRAIN LAW HATHIOPE KNOWE	Cremation RULLION GREEN Crouched inhumation DRYBURN BRIDGE
0	MPRIA VERY LARGE FORTS (Oppida) PORTS	BROXMOOUTH VI - VII FENTON HILL IV - V GILLIES HILL KAIMES HILL BROUGHLAW INGRAM HILL BANNOCKBURN MACNAUGHTON'S FORT BROXMOOUTH VII - IX KENNEL HALL KNOWE	TRAPRAIN LAW, YEAVEERING HILL N. BERWICK LAW, EILDON HILL DUNTON, HOWNAM I - III BONCHIESTER HILL CRAIGS QUARRY BRAIDWOOD CASTLE LAW GLENACHAN RIG TRAPRAIN LAW BRIDGE HOUSE etc	BROXMOOUTH DRYBURN BRIDGE Cemetery BEADNELL
		BELLING LAW HARTBURN THE DOD, EILDON HILL BOONIES OVR RIG DUNION	HETHABURN, MIDDLE GUNNAR PEAK HUCKHOE, HOPETTERICK I ST GERMAINS, HOWNAM IV HAREHOPE I, EDGERSTON CANDYBURN, TORWOODLEE EDIN'S HALL, STANHOPE	Long cist COLDINGHAM LOCH
500	LR/IA/ SRIA MAINLY UNCERTAIN VICI SOME FARMS AND PORTS	BELLING LAW BROXMOOUTH IX b DRYBURN BRIDGE MYREHEAD LECKIE FAIRY KNOWE	TRAPRAIN LAW HOWNAM IV a CROCK CLEUGH HUCKHOE CIESTER HILL, HUNDLESHOPE THE DOD HAREHOPE II	Extended inhumation BROXMOOUTH
		CLATCHARD CRAIG KIRK HILL, ST ABB'S	TRUBERS LAW THE DOD YEAVEERING DOON HILL NEW BEWICK DUNBAR HESLERTON	Long cist burials CATSTANE, KIRKLISTON PARKBURN ADDINSTON WARRIOR'S REST Extended inhumations DODALMENY, YEAVEERING Crouched inhumation NORTON-ON-TEES
EH	PORTS VILLAGES HALLS etc.			

Fig. 2.1 SETTLEMENT AND CHRONOLOGY IN SOUTH-EAST SCOTLAND 1500 BC - AD 700
(After Hill 1983 unpublished, with additions)

LBA = Late Bronze Age; EMPRIA = Early Pre-Roman Iron Age; MPRIA = Mid pre-Roman Iron Age; LR/IA = Late pre-Roman Iron Age; ERI = Early Roman Iron Age; LRIA = Late Roman Iron Age; SRIA = Sub-Roman Iron Age; EH = Early Historic

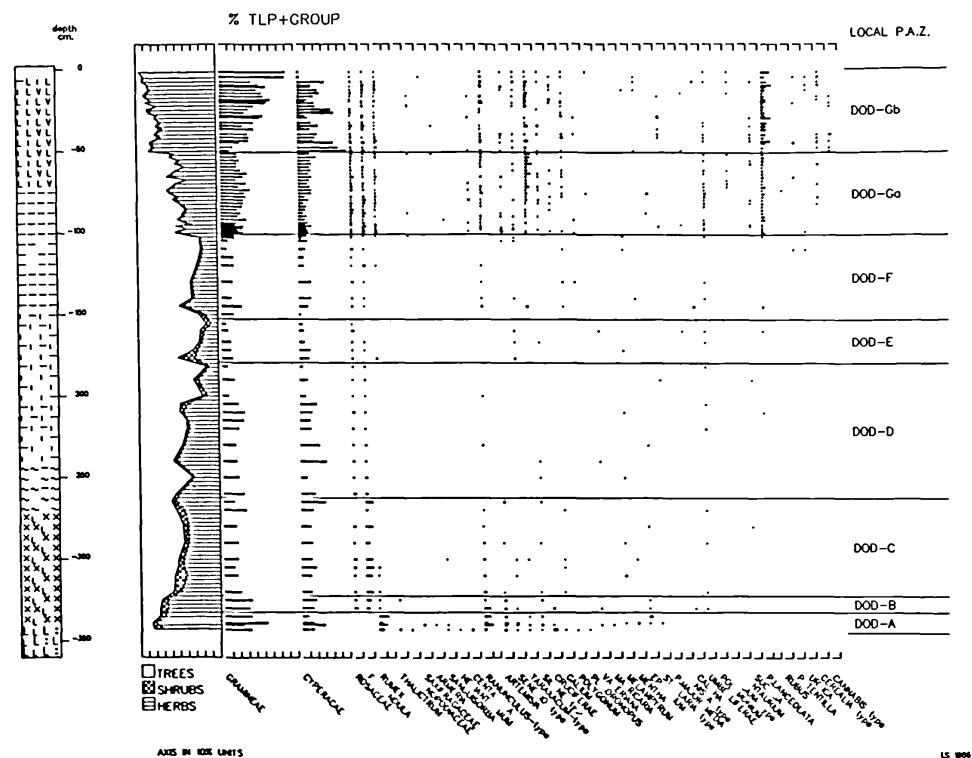
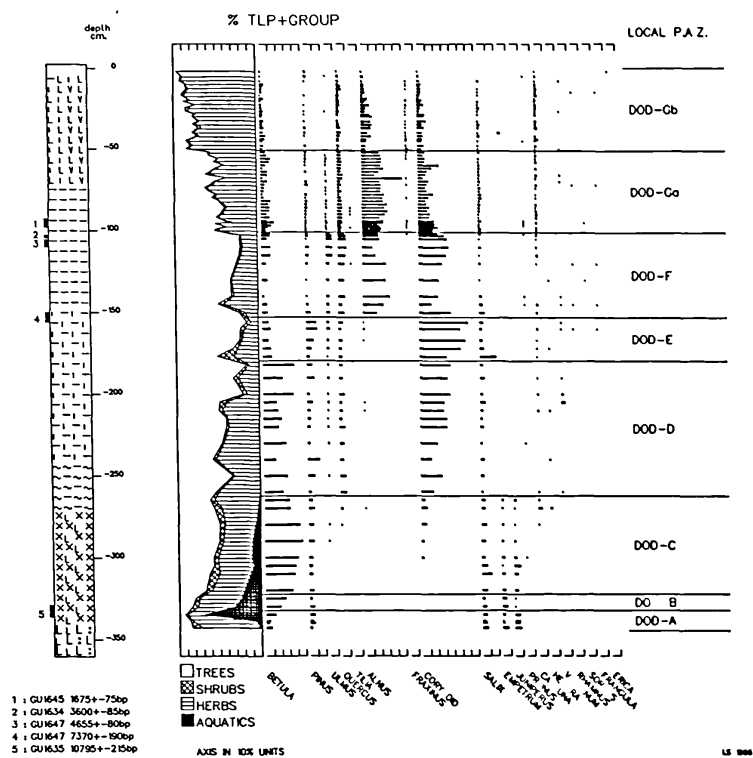


Fig. 2.2 The Dod Pollen Diagram (data compiled by I Shennan and JB Innes).

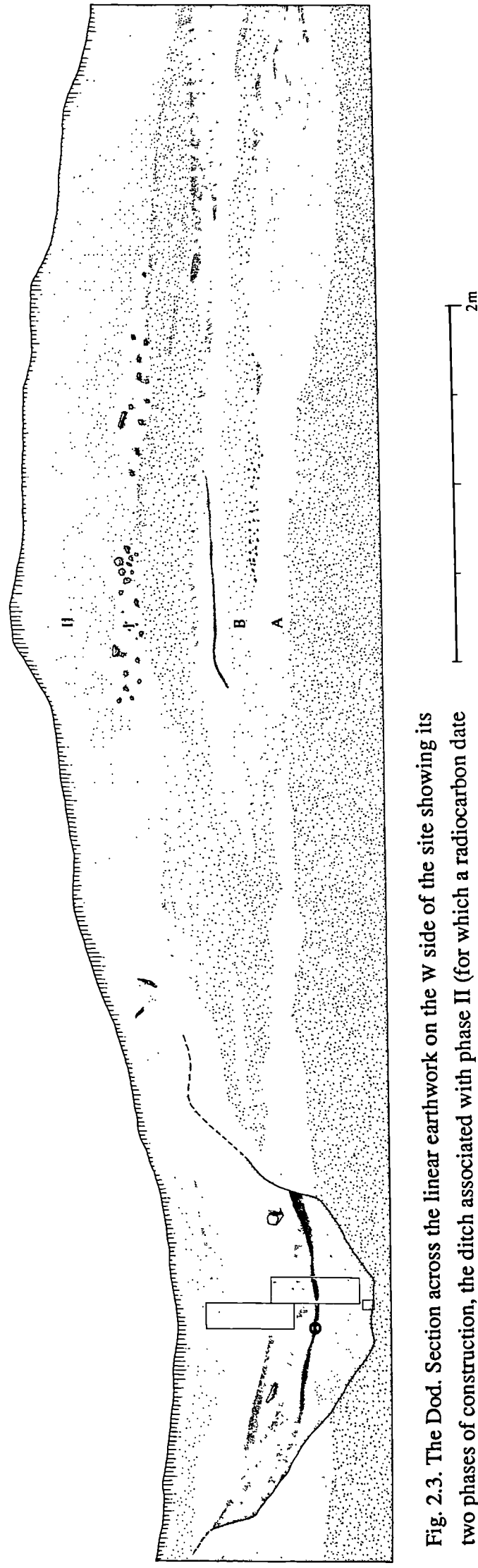


Fig. 2.3. The Dod. Section across the linear earthwork on the W side of the site showing its two phases of construction, the ditch associated with phase II (for which a radiocarbon date of 1905 ± 50 bp, AD 10-215, was obtained), and the level from which Neolithic cereal pollen was recovered (a), overlain by substantial hill-wash deposits (b) (see plates 2.19, 8.15) (drawing: Marion O'Neal).

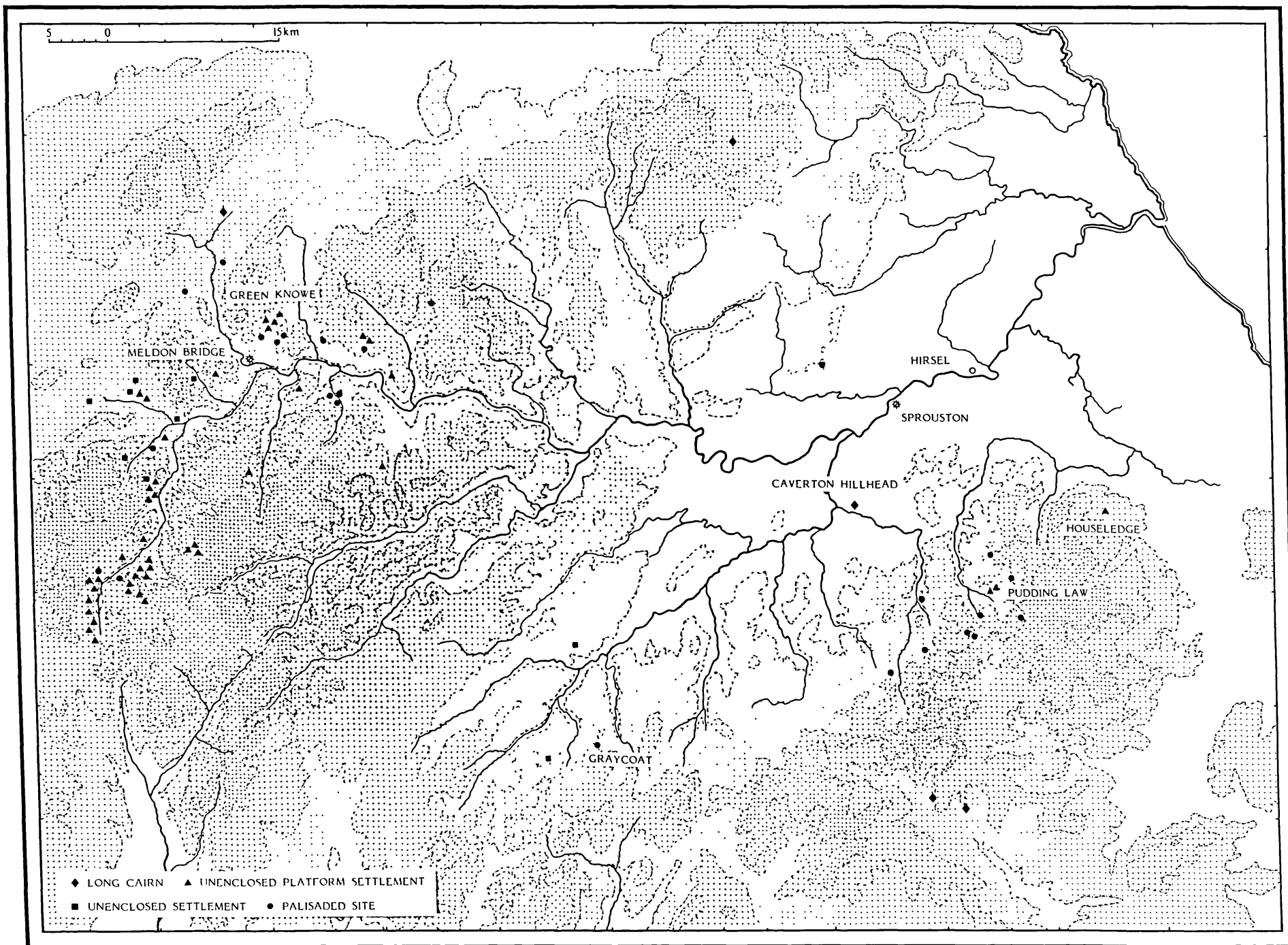


Fig. 2.4. Distribution-map of prehistoric settlement in the Tweed Basin from the Neolithic to the early/mid first millennium BC (after RCAMS 1956, 1957, 1967, 1980; Hill 1982a).

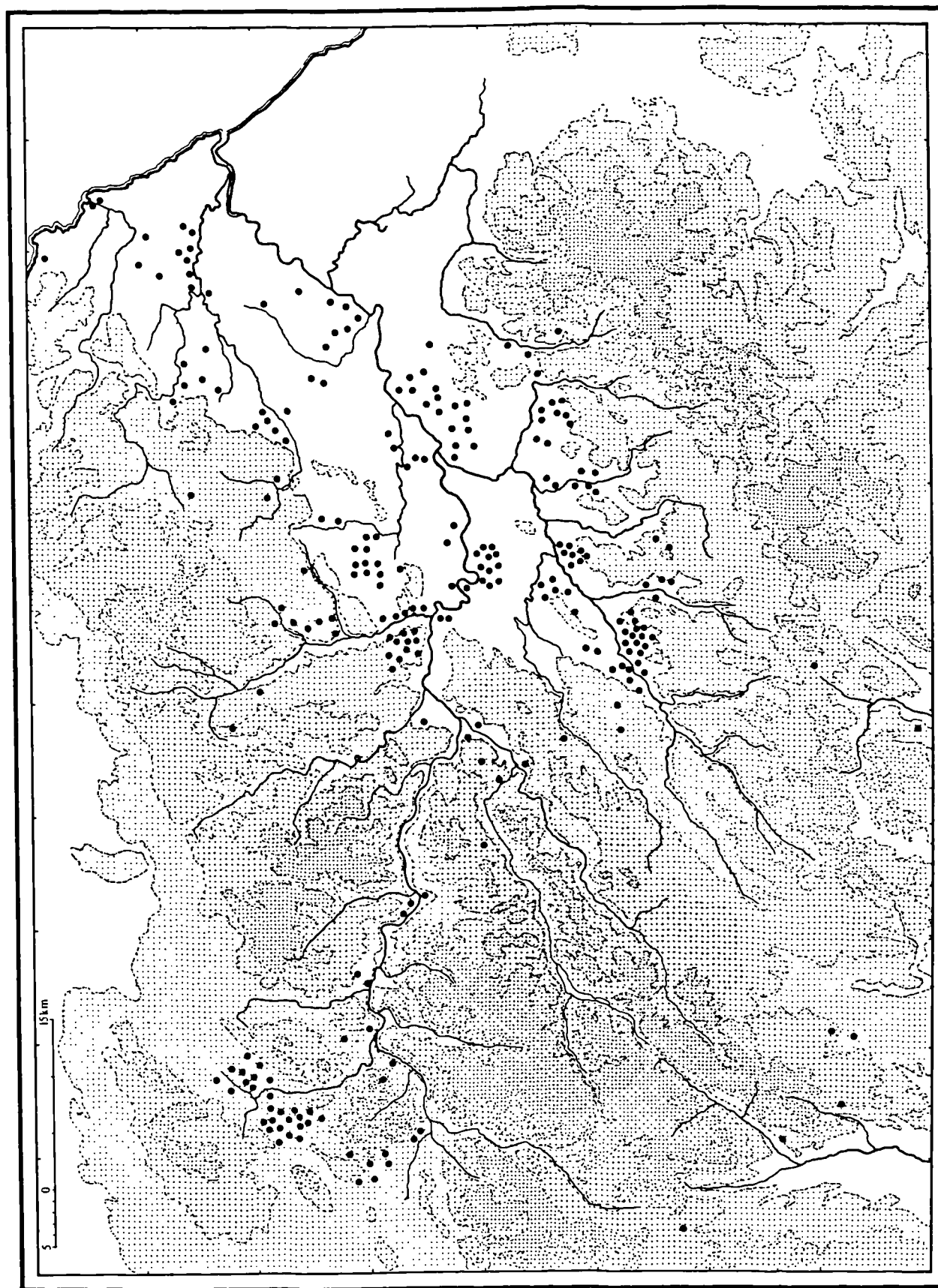


Fig. 2.5. Distribution-map of axes and adzes of stone and flint in the Tweed Basin (information supplied by *Jane Murray*). For the complementary distribution in North-East England see Burgess *et al* 1981, fig. 3.

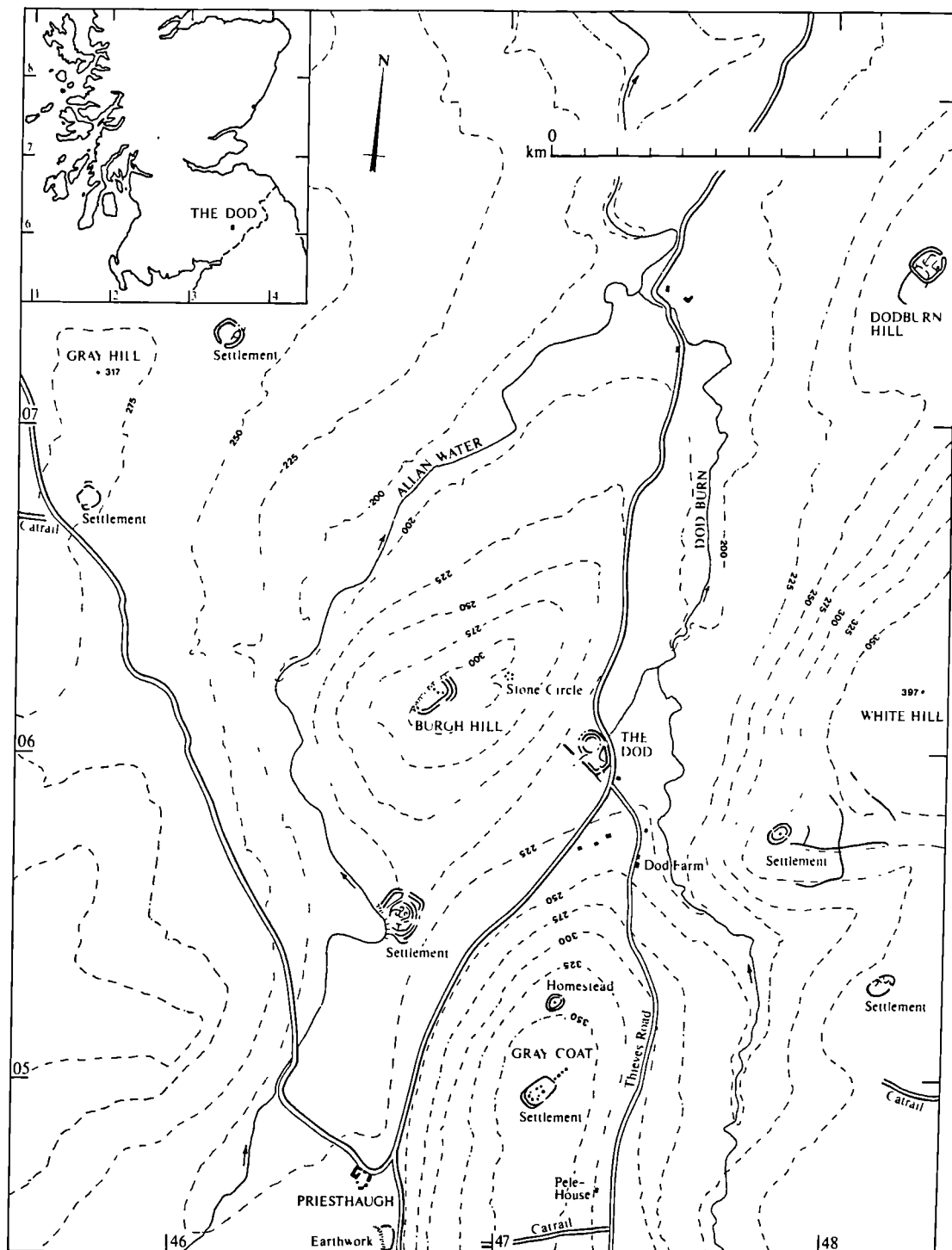


Fig. 2.6. The location of the Dod earthwork in relation to neighbouring sites (drawing: Alan Leith) (see also plate 2.8).

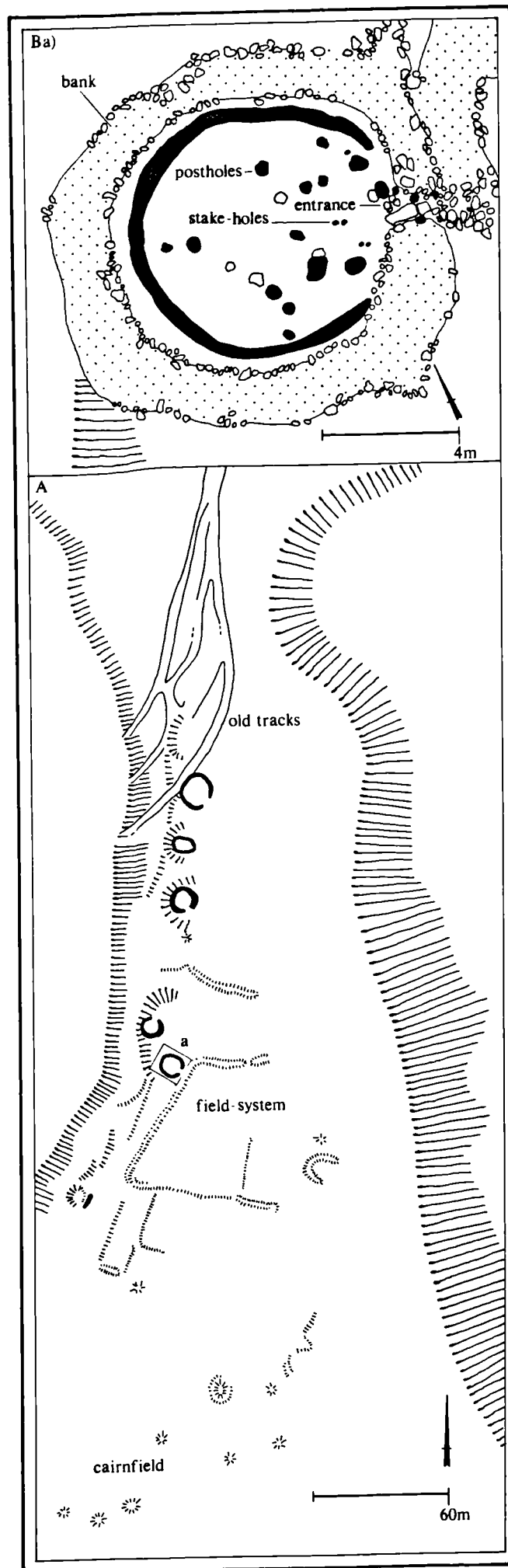


Fig. 2.7. Black Law, Houseledge. A settlement and field-system of the second millennium BC. (A) an overview of the site; (Ba) the excavated round house (*after Burgess 1981*).

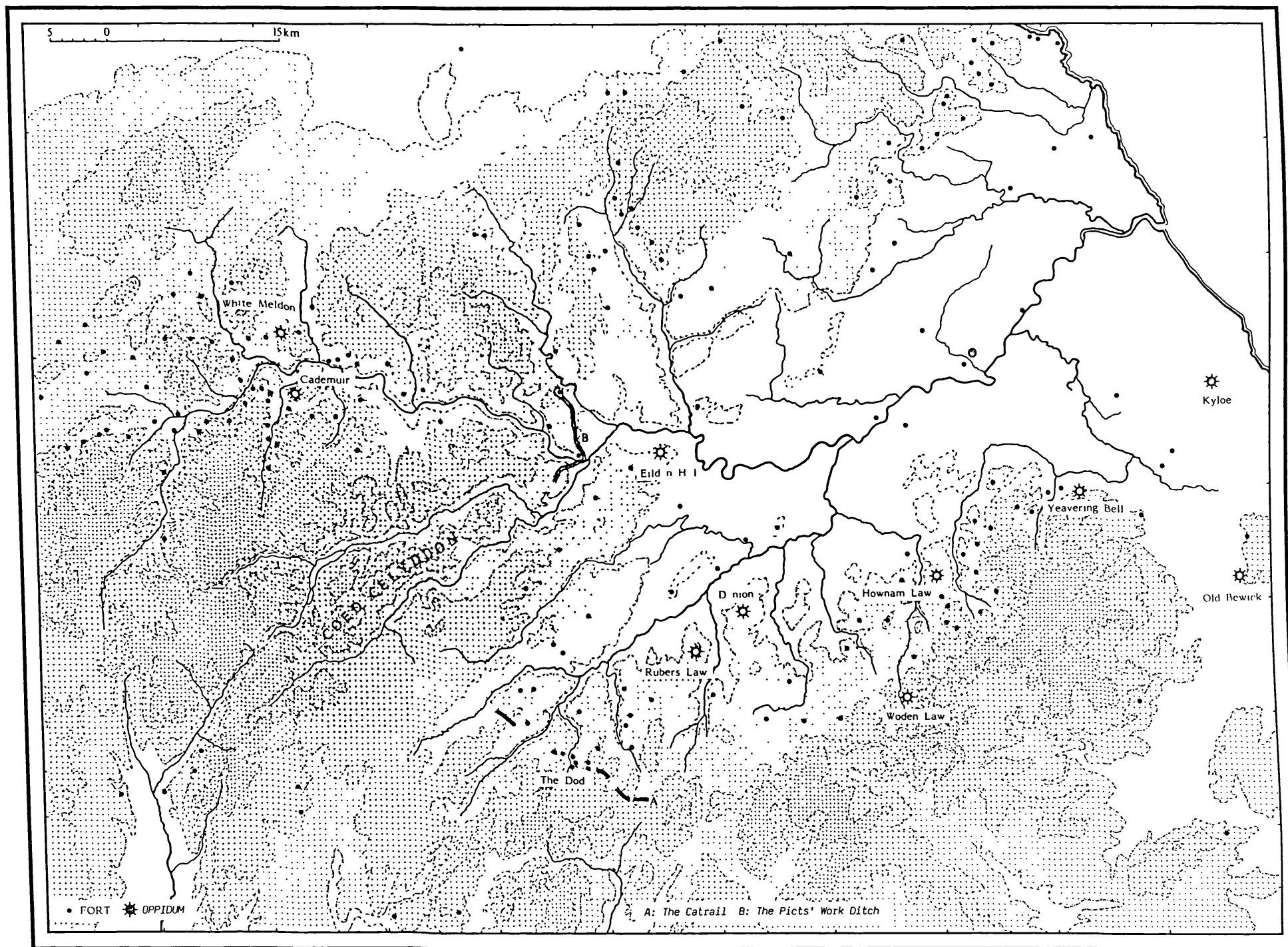


Fig. 2.8. Distribution-map of hillforts and *oppida* in the Tweed Basin (information derived from the NMRS).

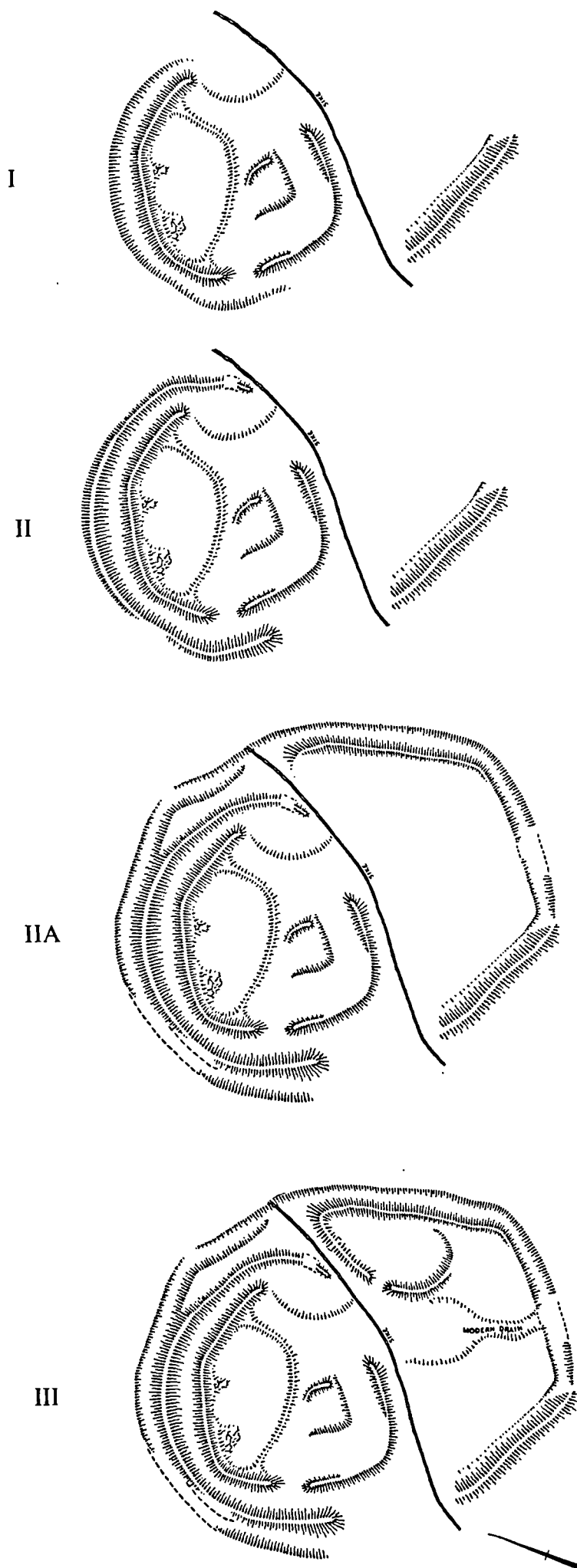


Fig. 2.10. The Dod earthwork. Suggested phasing deduced from field observation and excavation.

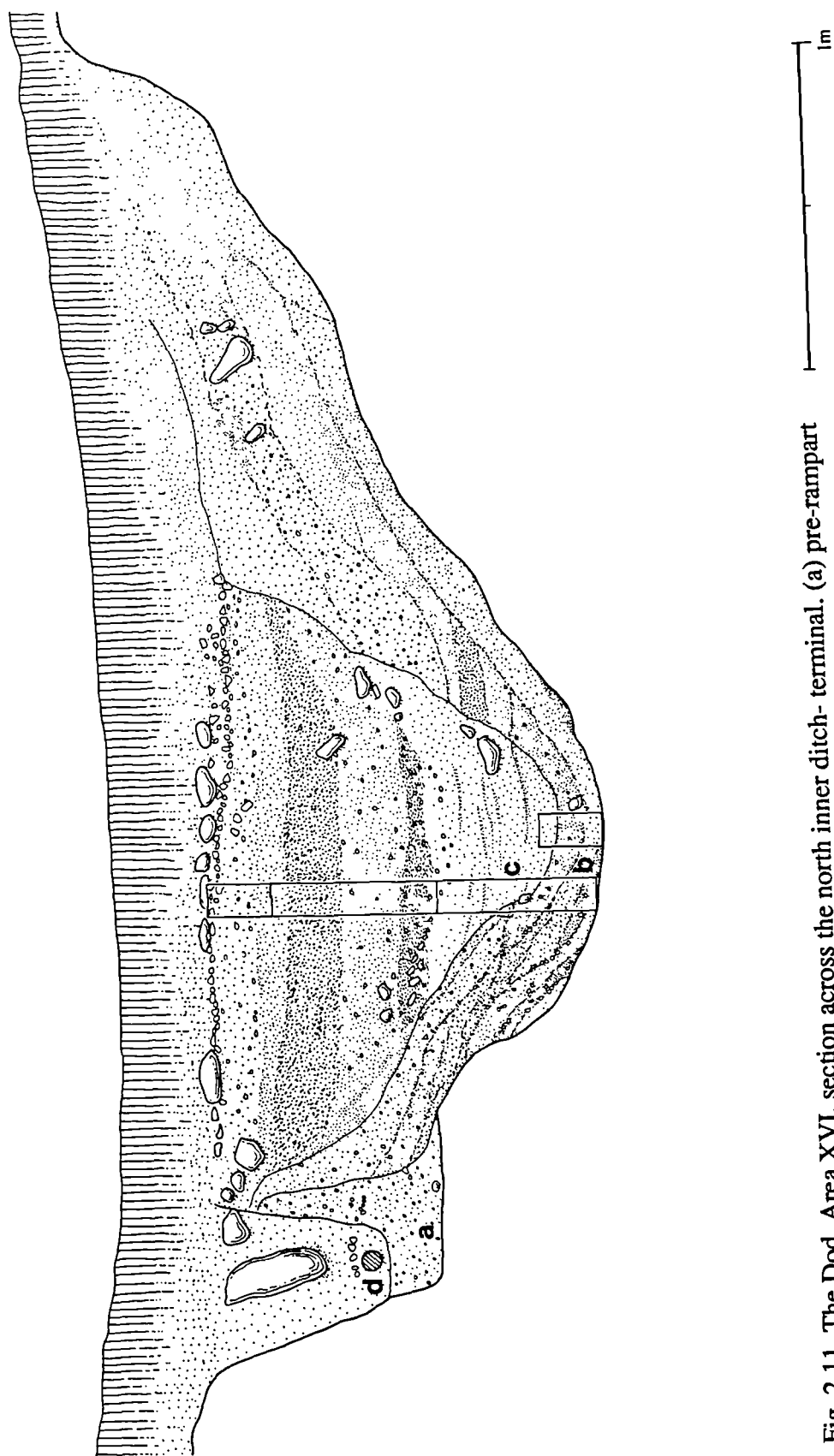


Fig. 2.11. The Dod. Area XVI, section across the north inner ditch- terminal. (a) pre-rampart ditch; (b) period II ditch, intentionally infilled in period IV; (c) the recut ditch, period V; (d) modern land drain (*drawing: Marion O'Neil*).

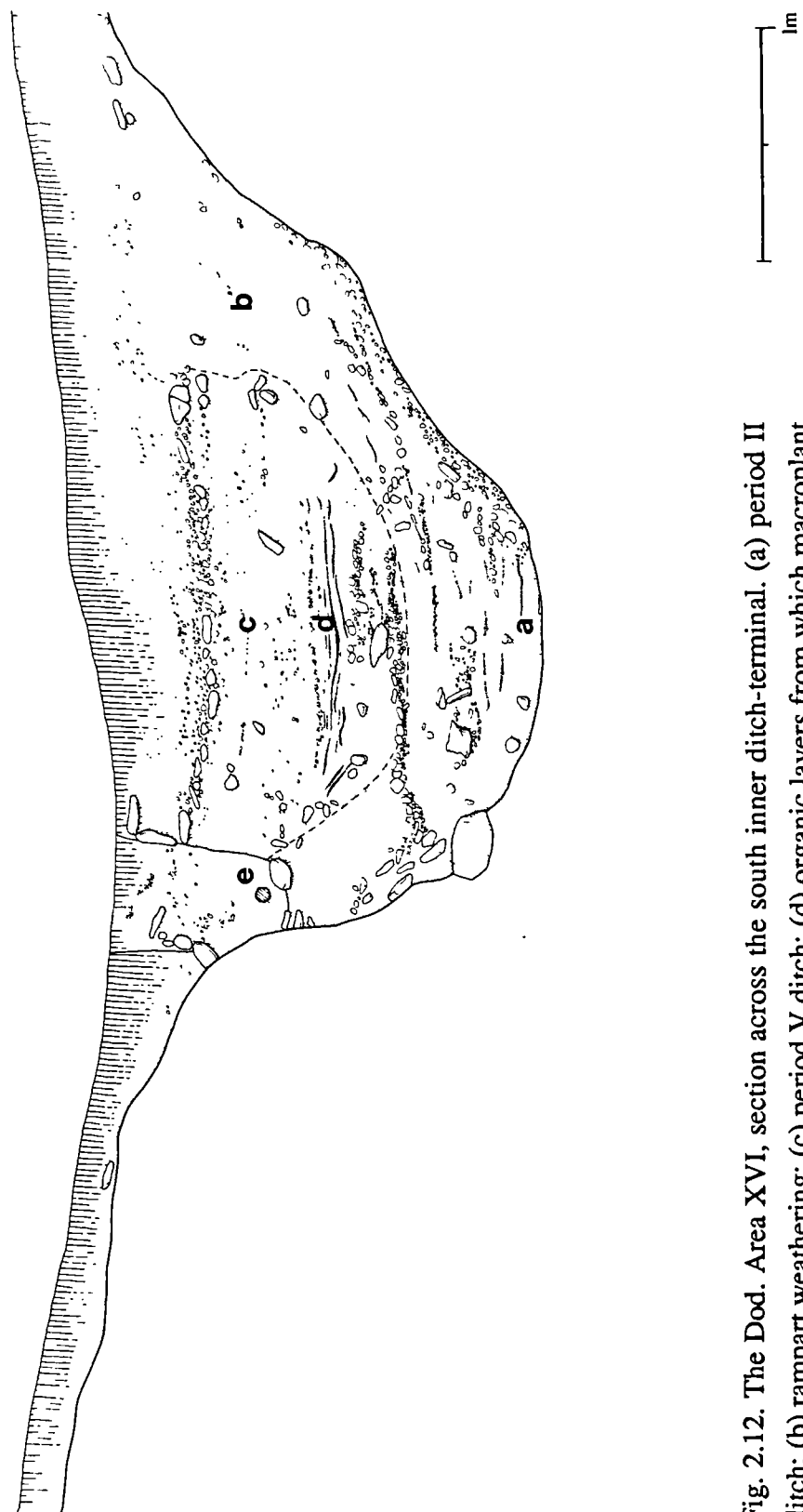


Fig. 2.12. The Dod. Area XVI, section across the south inner ditch-terminal. (a) period II ditch; (b) rampart weathering; (c) period V ditch; (d) organic layers from which macroplant and animal remains were recovered; (e) modern land drain (*drawing: Marion O'Neal*).

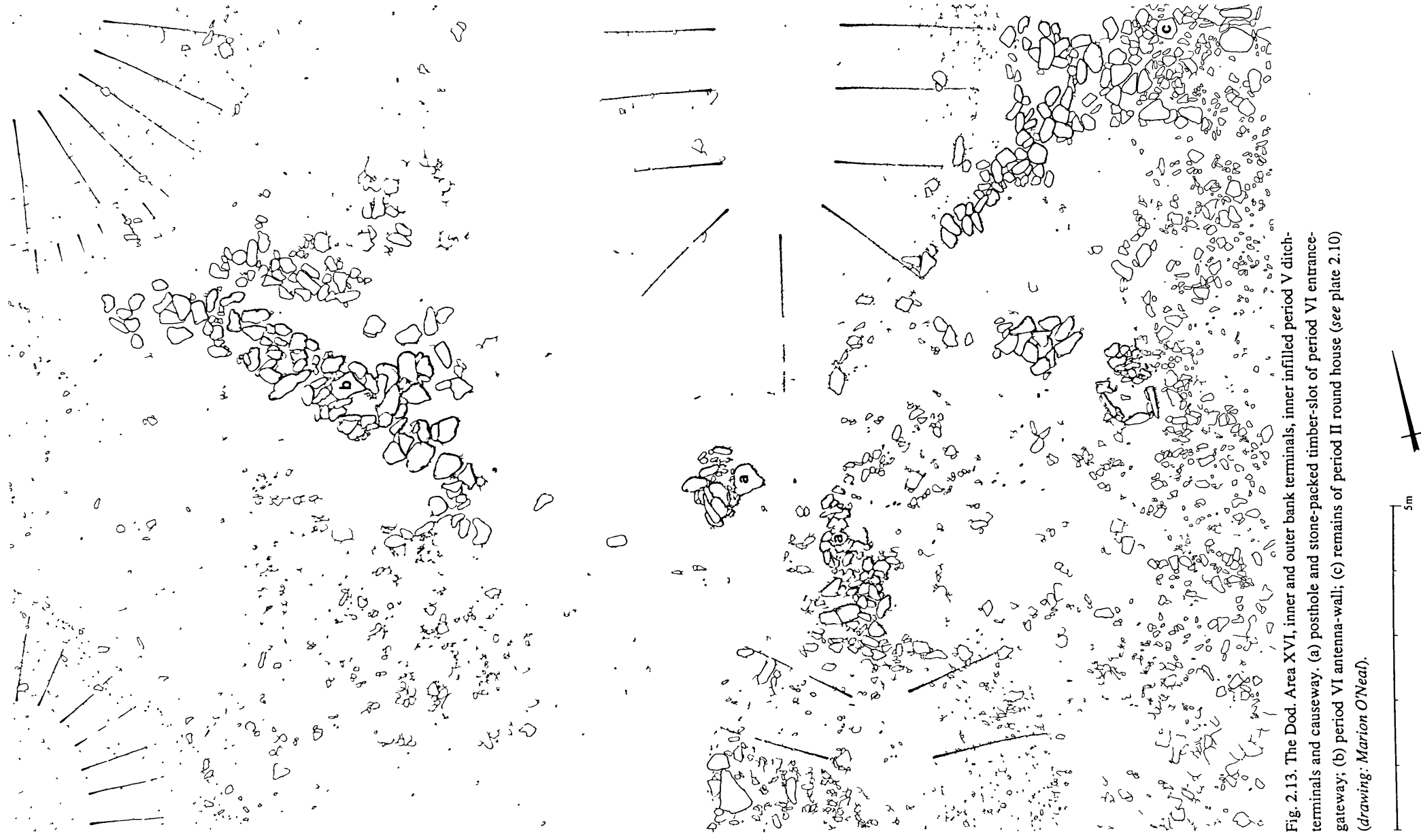


Fig. 2.13. The Dod. Area XVI, inner and outer bank terminals, inner infilled period V ditch-terminals and causeway. (a) posthole and stone-packed timber-slot of period VI entrance-gateway; (b) period VI antenna-wall; (c) remains of period II round house (see plate 2.10) (drawing: Marion O'Neal).

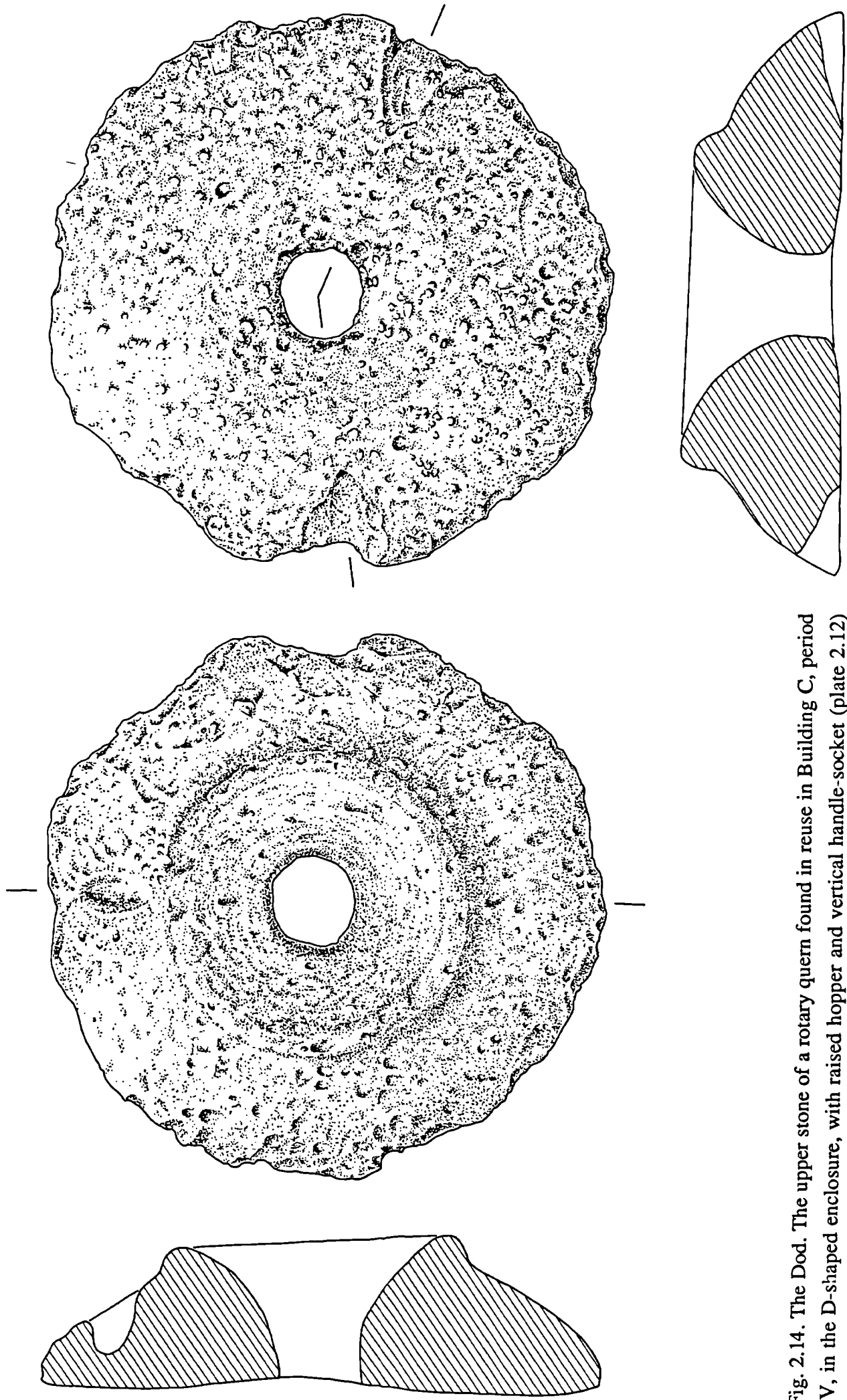


Fig. 2.14. The Dod. The upper stone of a rotary quern found in reuse in Building C, period IV, in the D-shaped enclosure, with raised hopper and vertical handle-socket (plate 2.12) (drawing: Sylvia Stevenson).

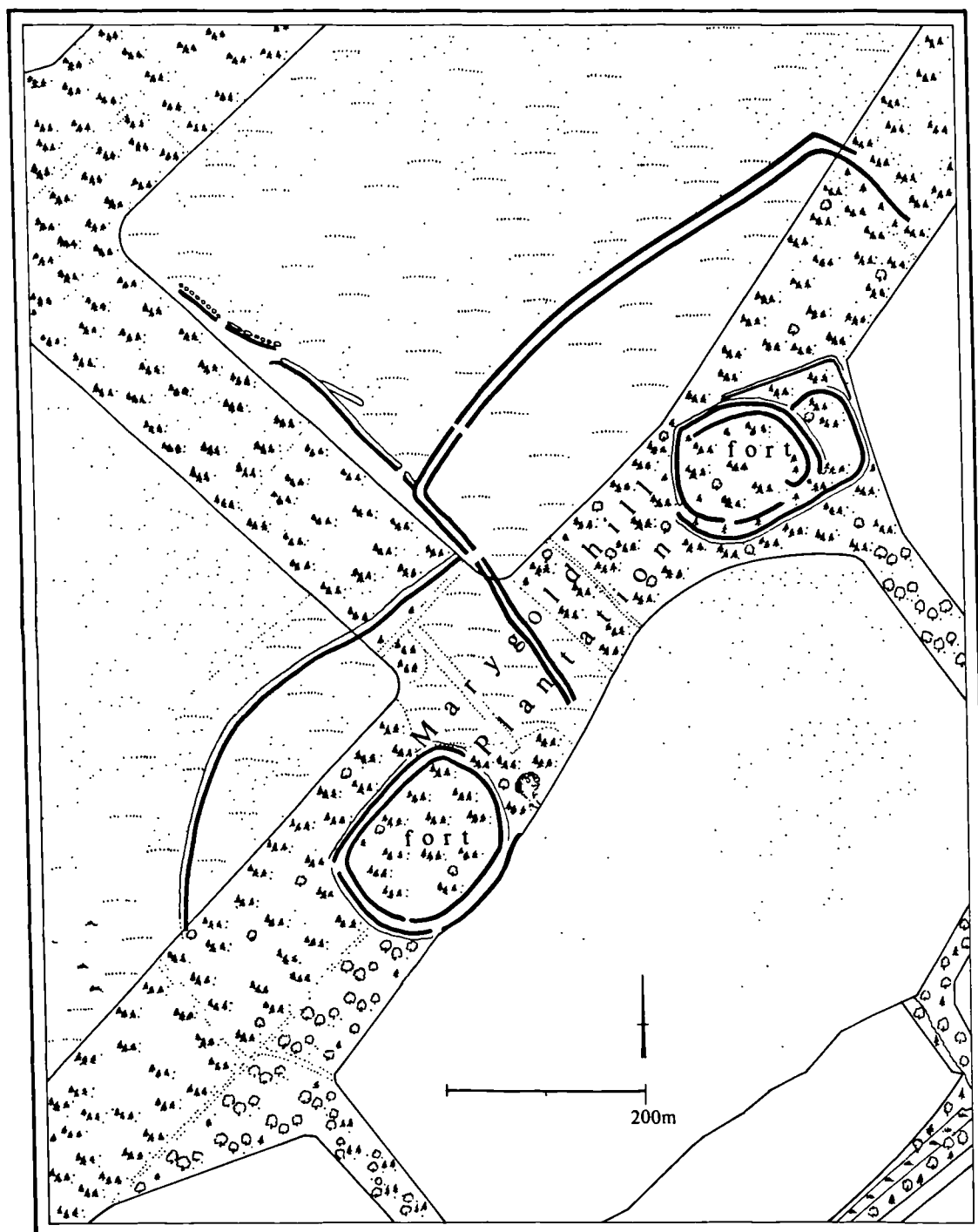
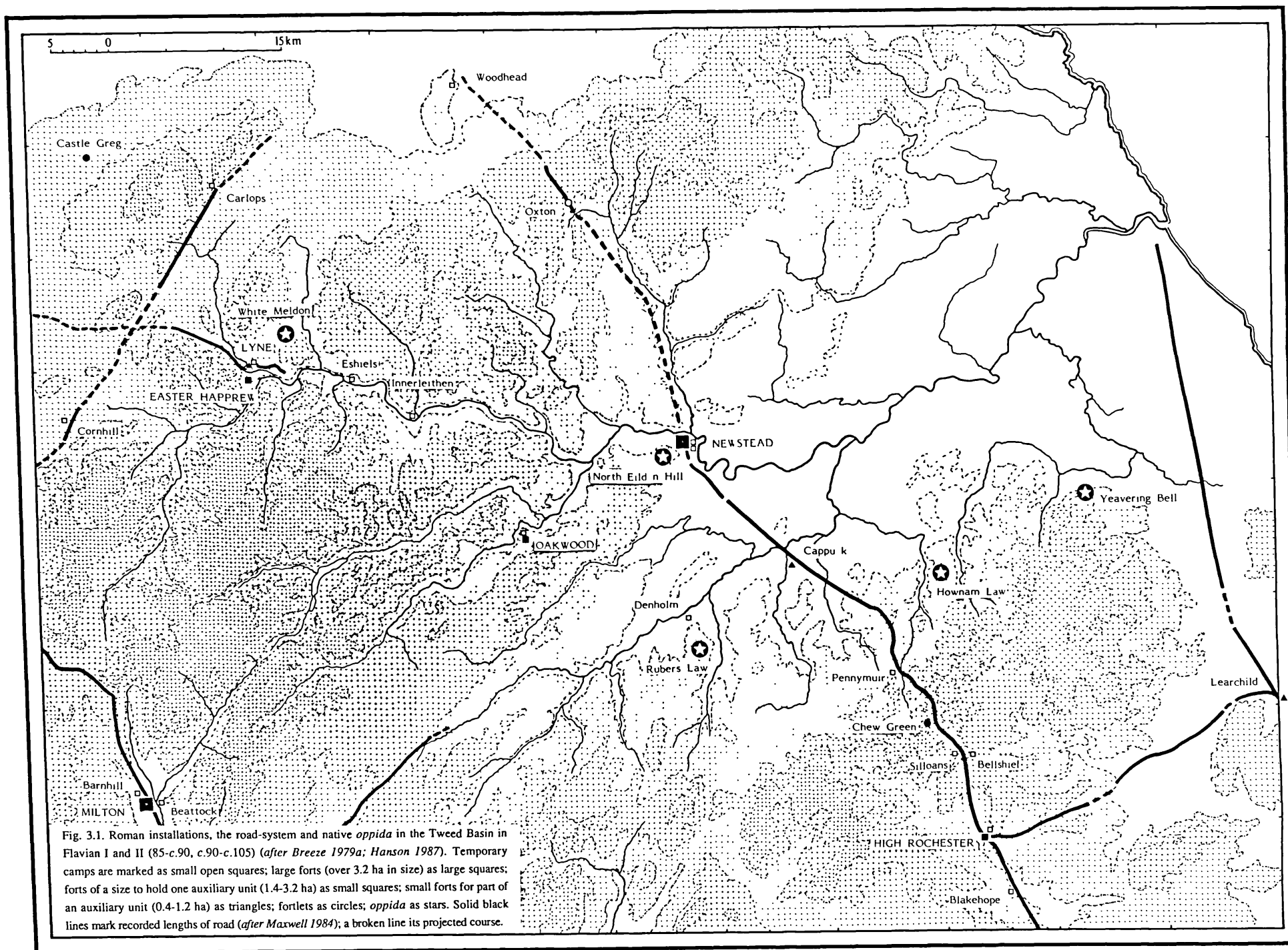


Fig. 2.15. Marygoldhill Plantation, forts, linear earthworks and pit alignment. Note the traverse through the northern earthwork (Drakemire Black Dyke), possibly used in conjunction with livestock management; a track possibly extended from the traverse to the break in the enclosure on the SE. For the forts see RCAMS 1980, pp. 26, 54, nos. 201, 468; that on the SW may be Early Historic (see p. 200). (Map based on the OS 6-inch map, 2nd edn., 1908; information collated from RCAMS plans [BWD/126/1-2], SP Halliday, and Strong 1988.)



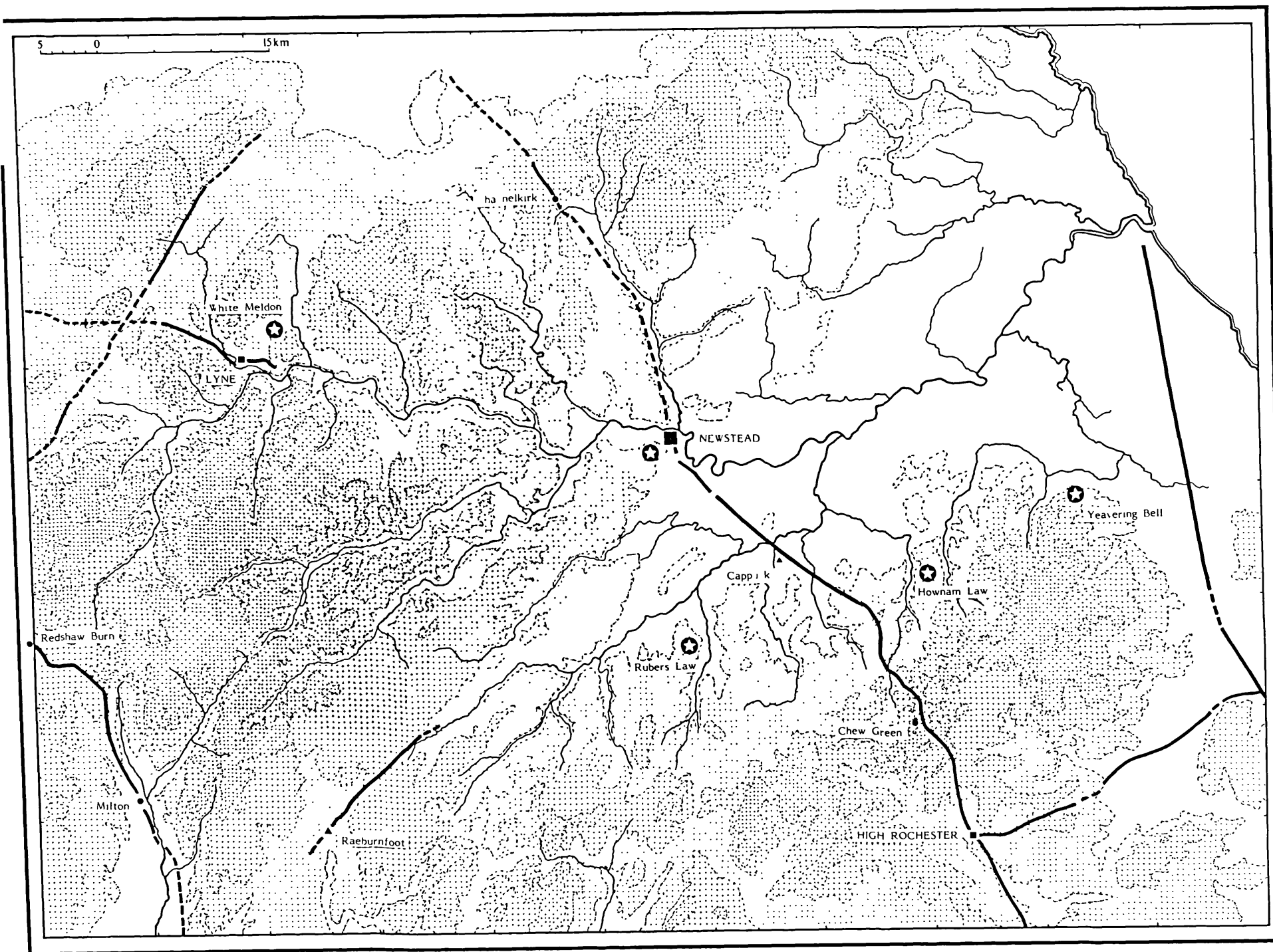


Fig. 3.2. Roman installations, the road-system and native *oppida* in the Tweed Basin in Antonine I and II (c.142-158, c.158-c.163) (after Breeze 1979a). (For conventions see fig. 3.1.)

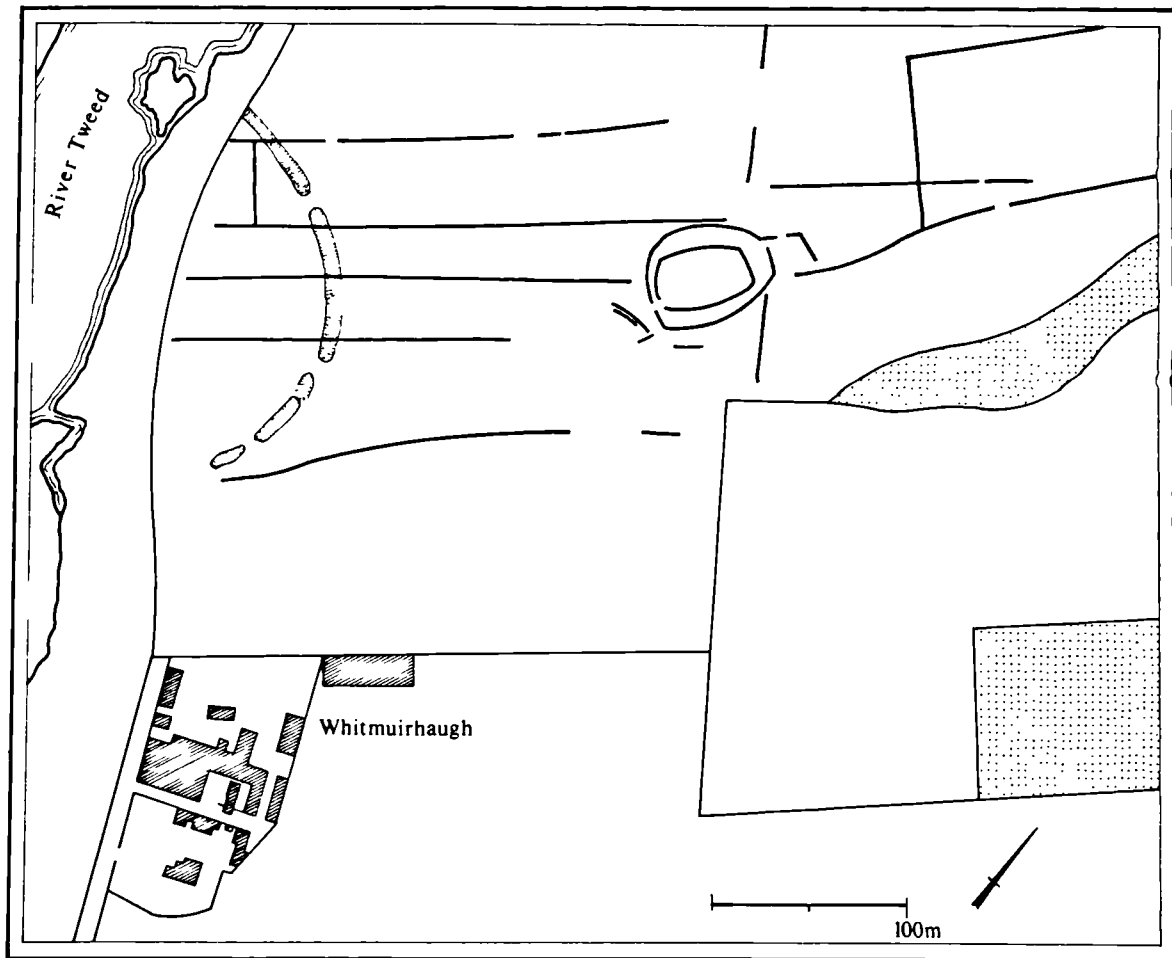


Fig. 3.3. Sprouston. The linear field-system and palisaded fort of phase II (possibly Romano-British/Early Historic). On the south-west, the fields eclipse the *interrupted ditched-enclosure* of phase I (perhaps Neolithic) (see fig. 7.6 and plates 7.10, 7.12).

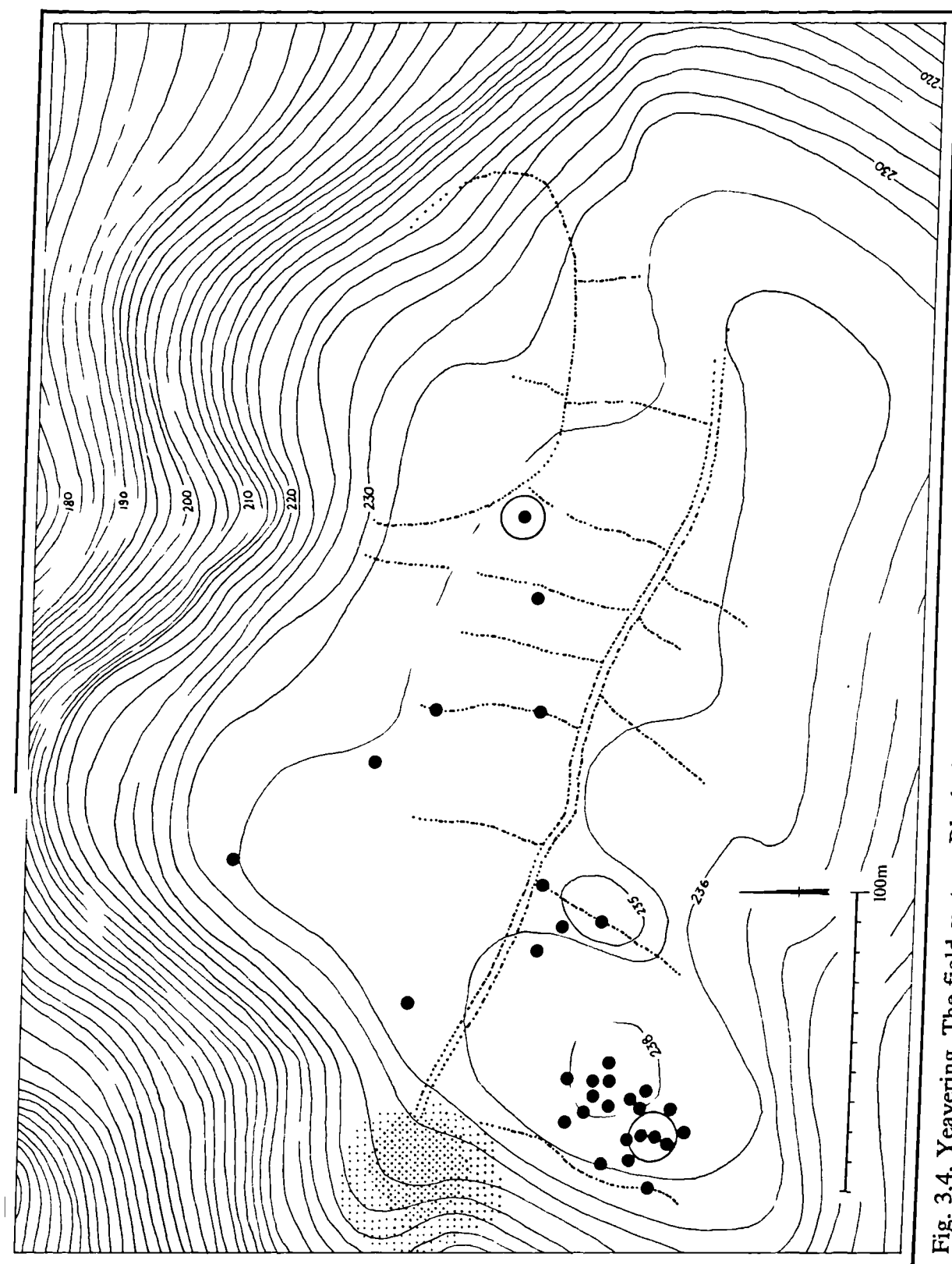


Fig. 3.4. Yeaving. The field-system. Black dots represent cremation burials (secondary Neolithic); open circles, ring-ditches; the stippled area on the west, a ploughed-out settlement site (pre-Roman and/or Roman Iron Age) (after Hope-Taylor 1977).

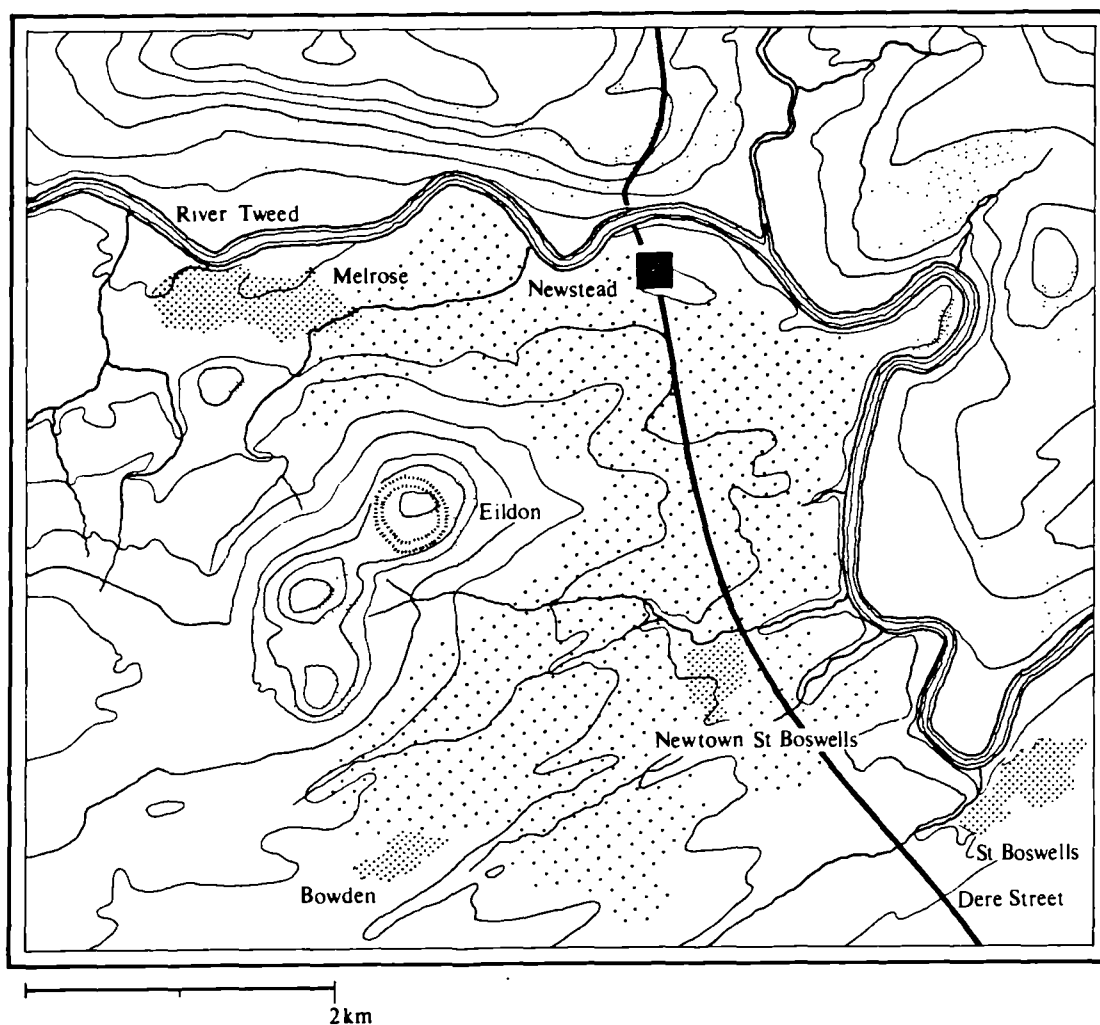


Fig. 3.5. Map showing the estimated area of consolidated arable required to sustain the Roman fort at Newstead in Flavian II (c.90-c.105)(represented by open stipple); the juxtaposition between the fort (*Trimontium*) and the *oppidum* on North Eildon Hill (plate 2.5).

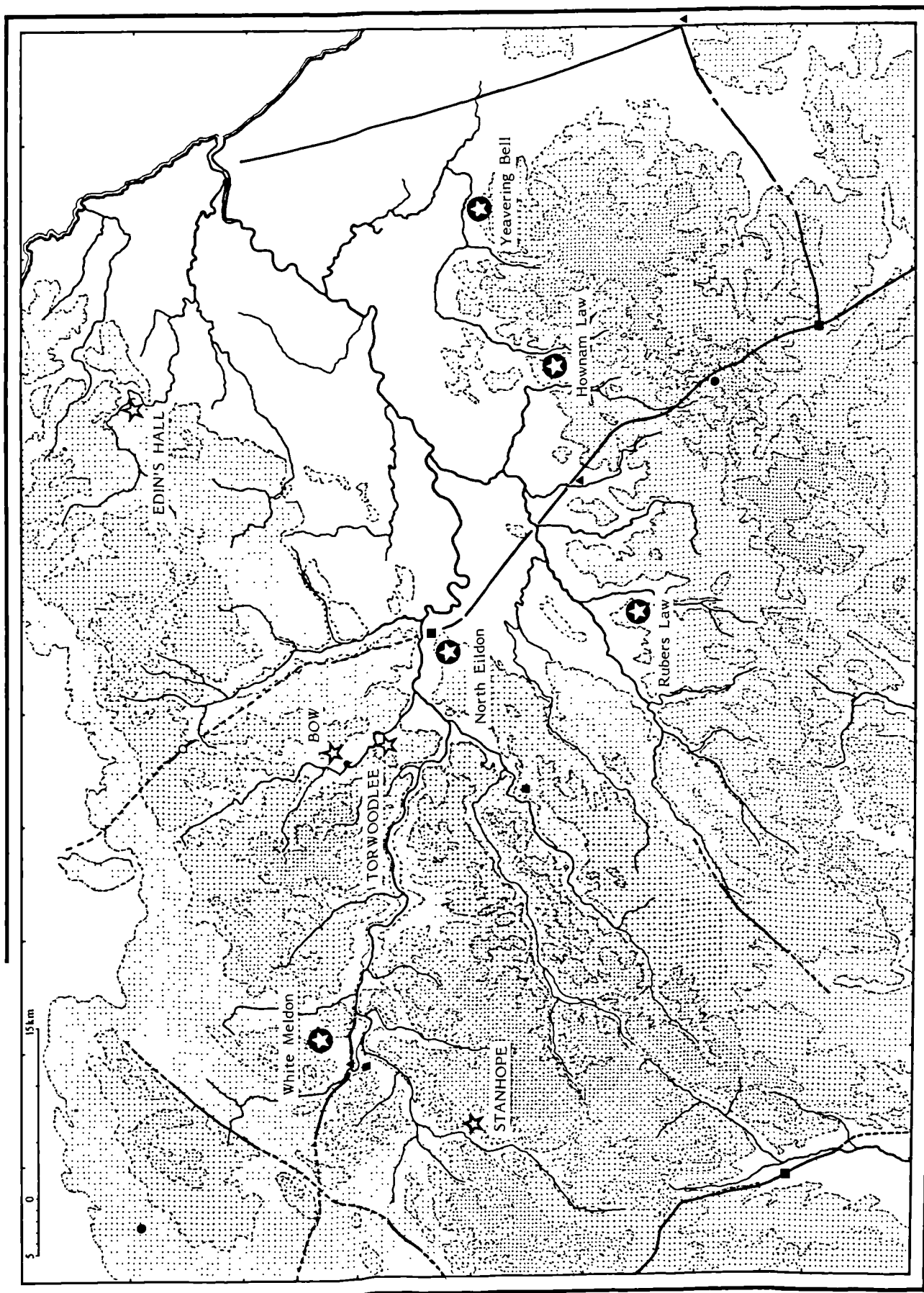


Fig. 3.6. The southern brochs and the Stanhope dun in relation to Roman installations and native *oppida* in the Tweed Basin in Flavian II (c.90-c.105) (see plates 3.10, 3.11).



Fig. 3.7. The Roman road-system and forts in southern Scotland in Flavian I and II (85-c.90).



Fig. 4.1. The native site at Milking Gap (after Kilbride-Jones 1938a).

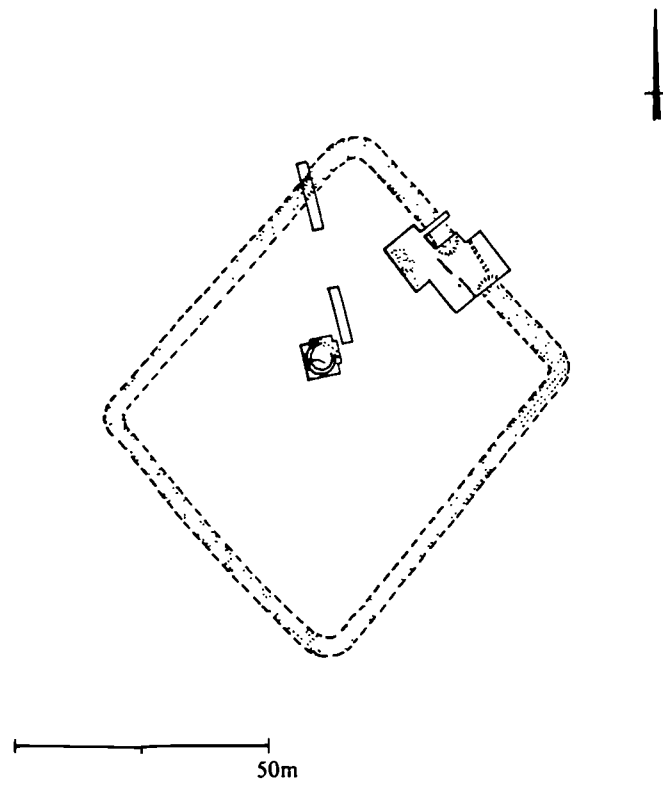


Fig. 4.2. Marden, Tynemouth (*after Jobey 1963a*).

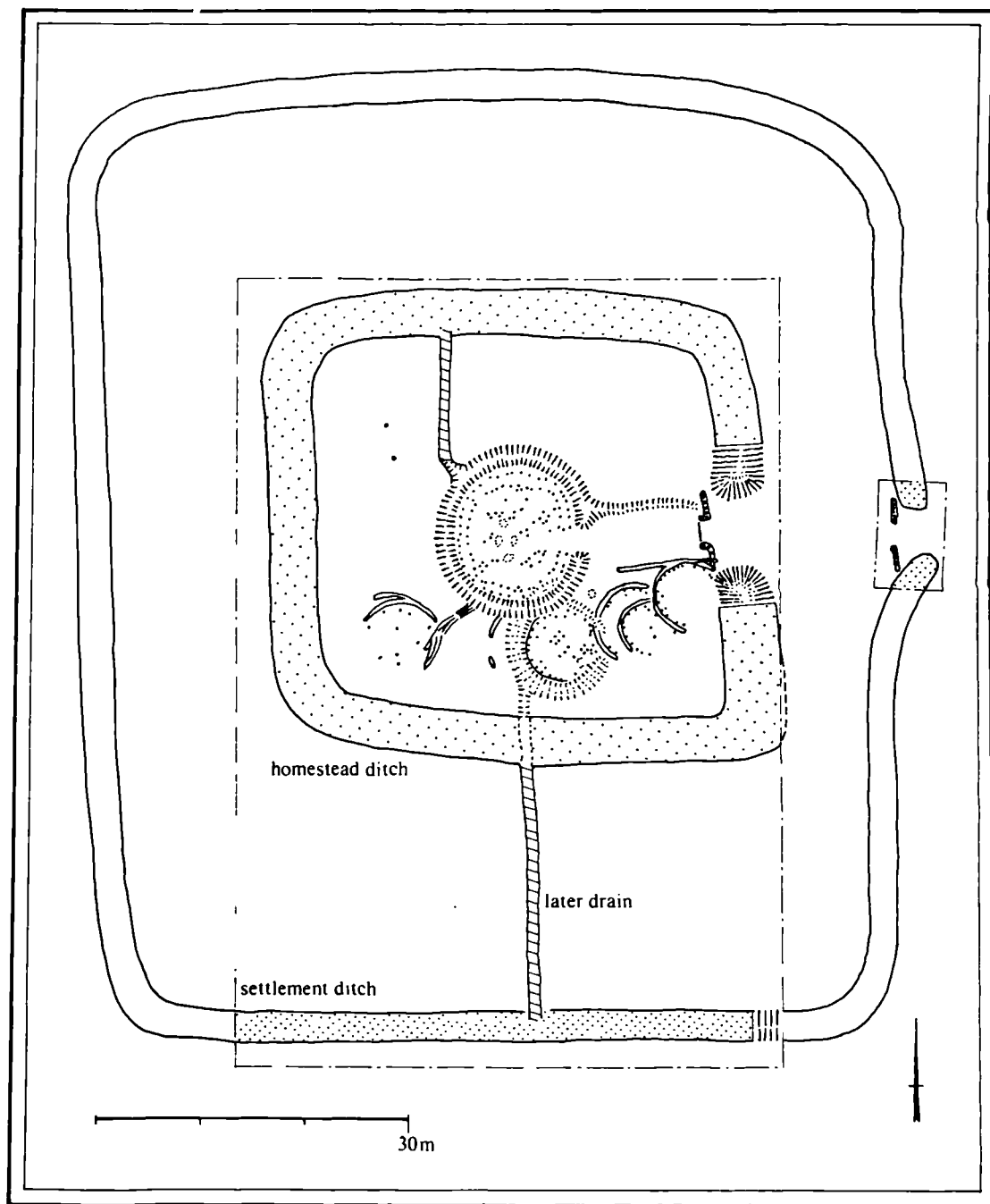


Fig. 4.3. Burradon (after Jobey 1970b).

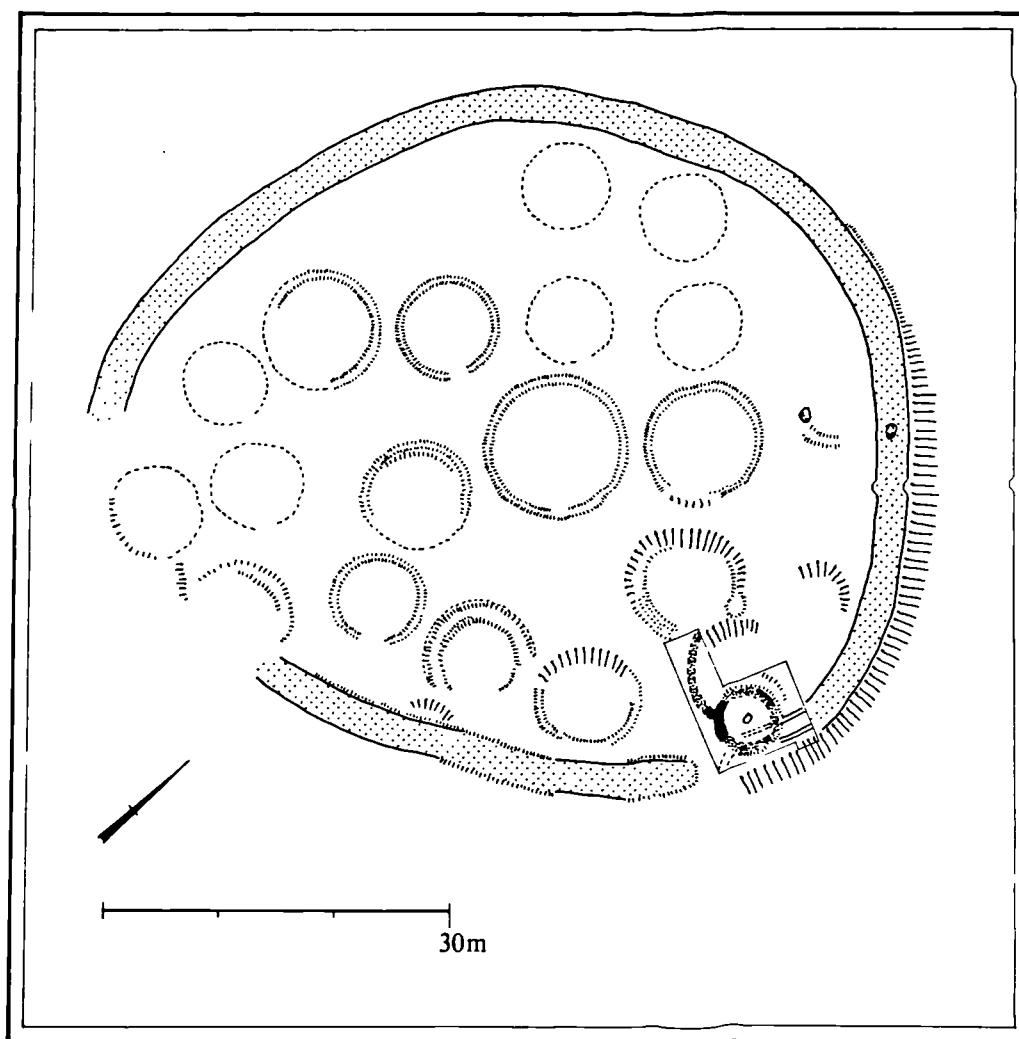


Fig. 4.4. High Knowe B (after Jobey and Tait 1966).

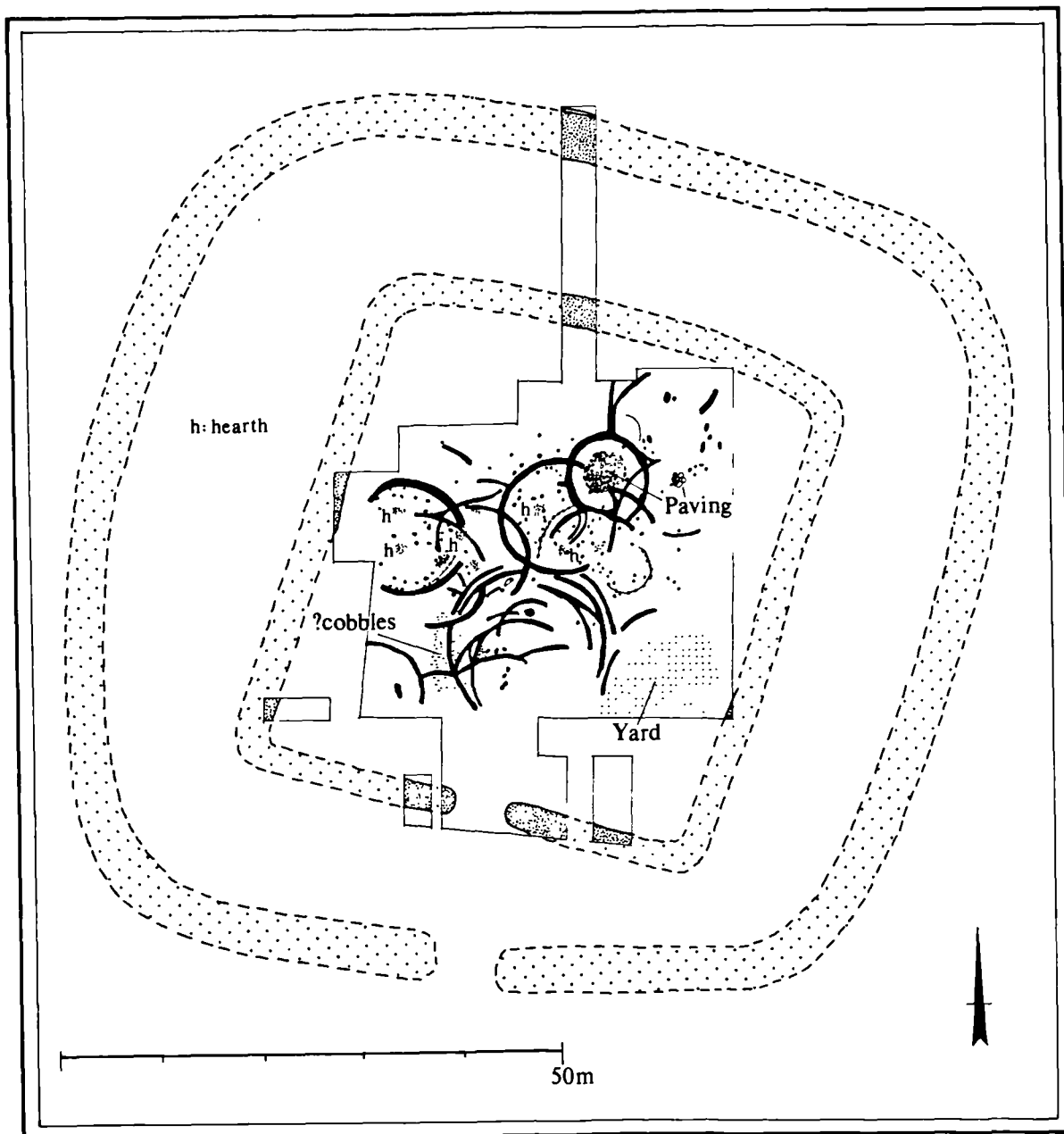


Fig. 4.5. Hartburn (*after Jobey 1973b*).

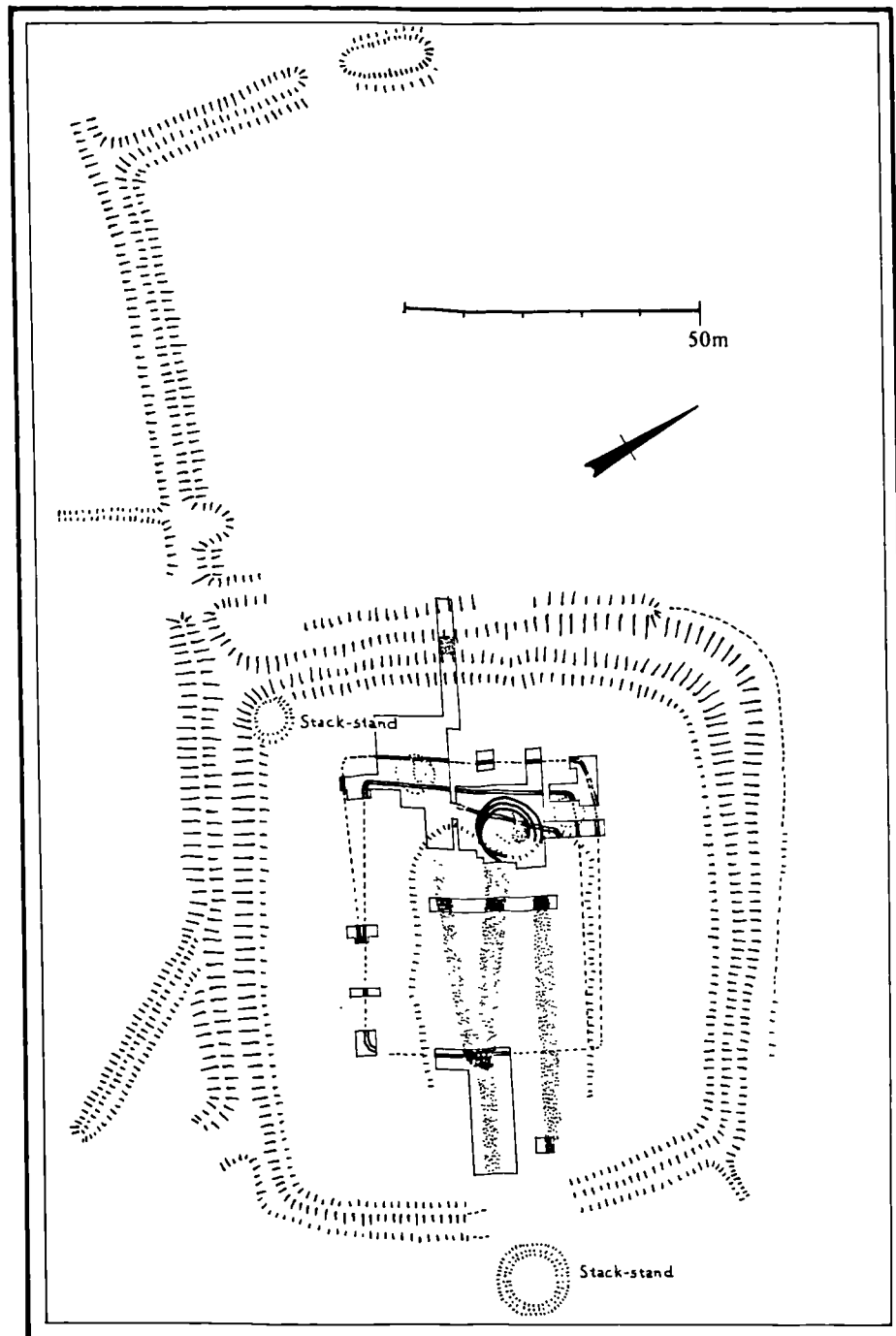


Fig. 4.6. Kennel Hall Knowe, north Tynedale (*after Jobey 1978*).

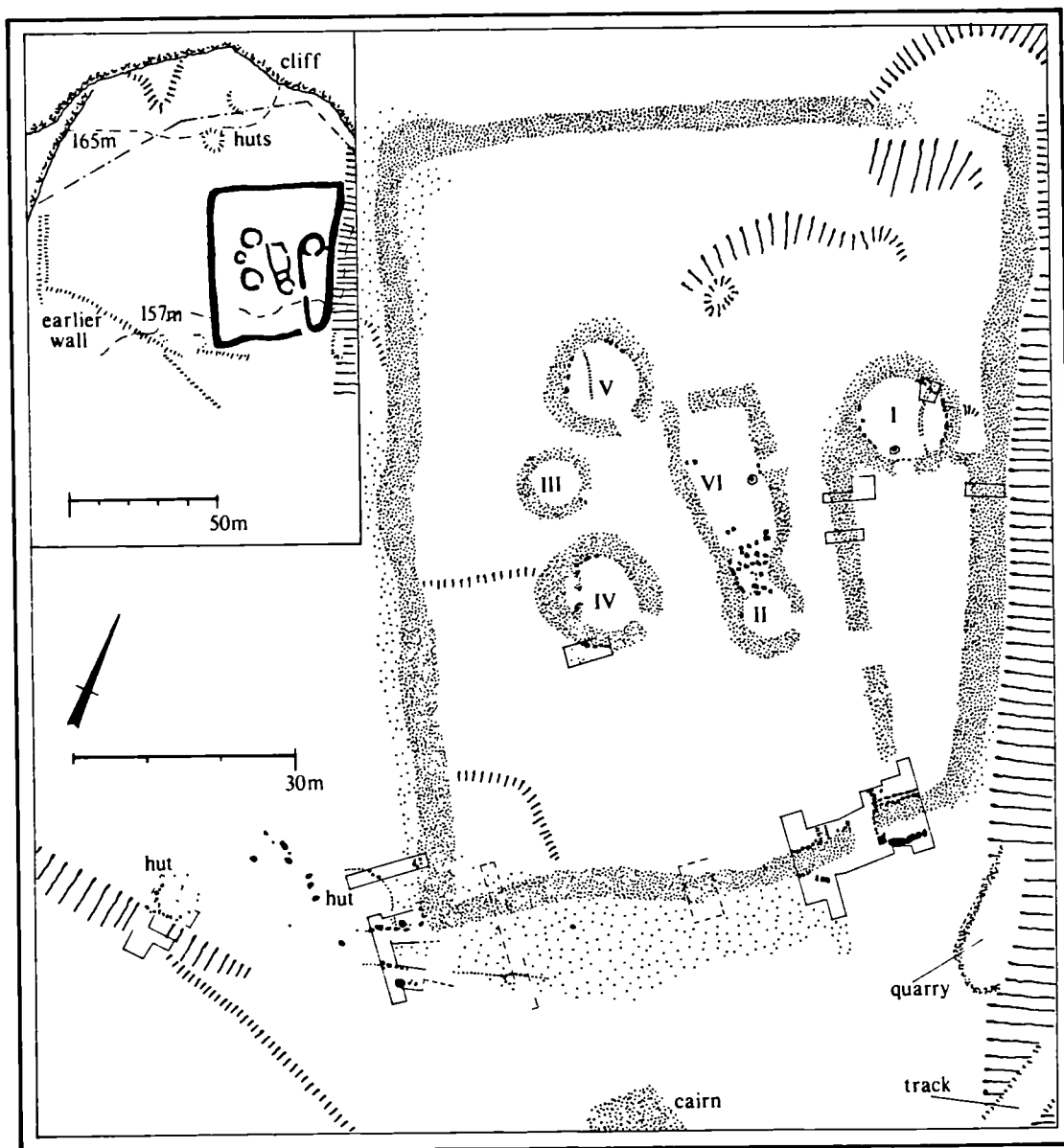


Fig. 4.7. West Gunnar Peak (after Hogg 1942a).

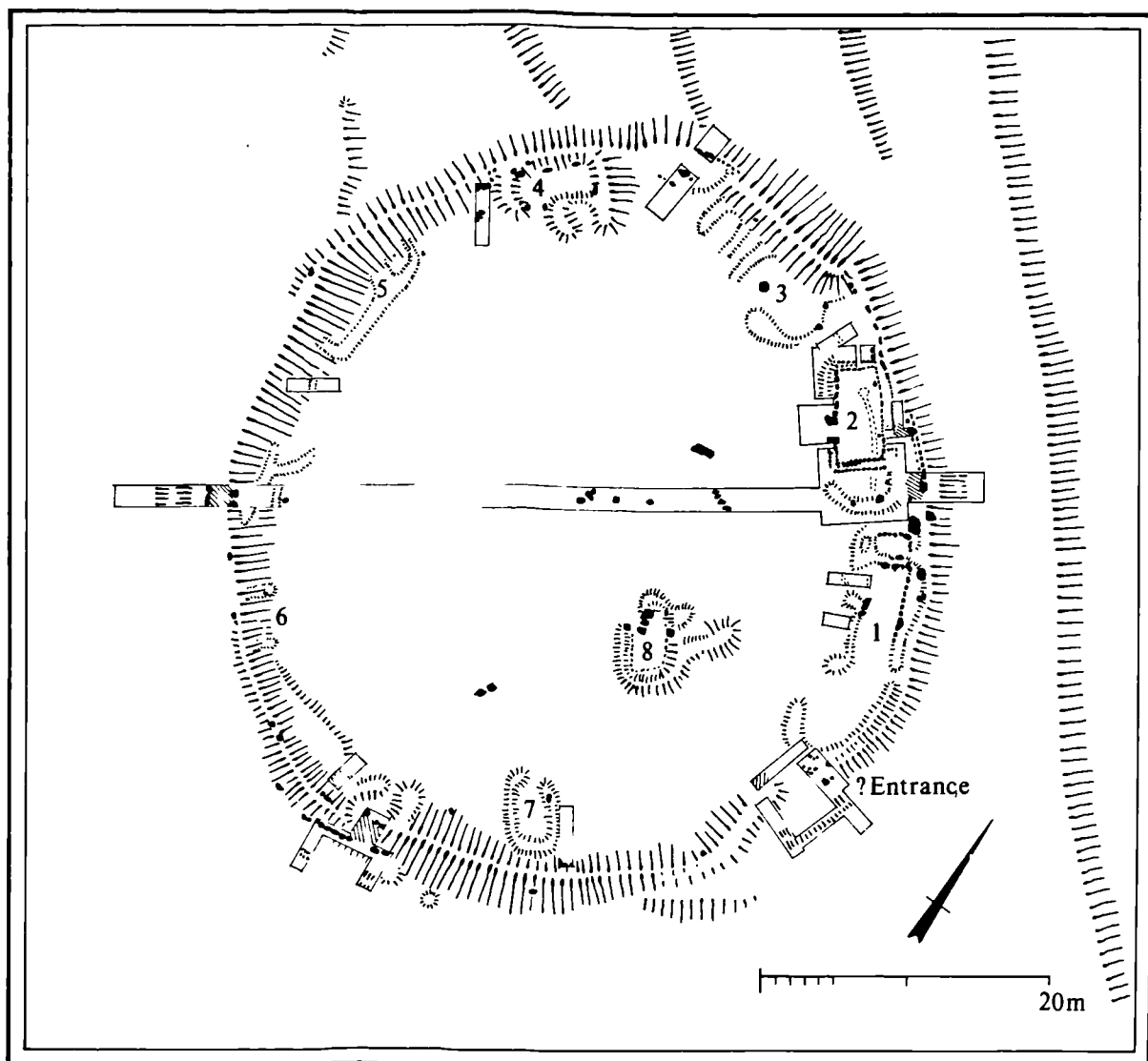


Fig. 4.8. Ingram Hill (*after Hogg 1942b*).

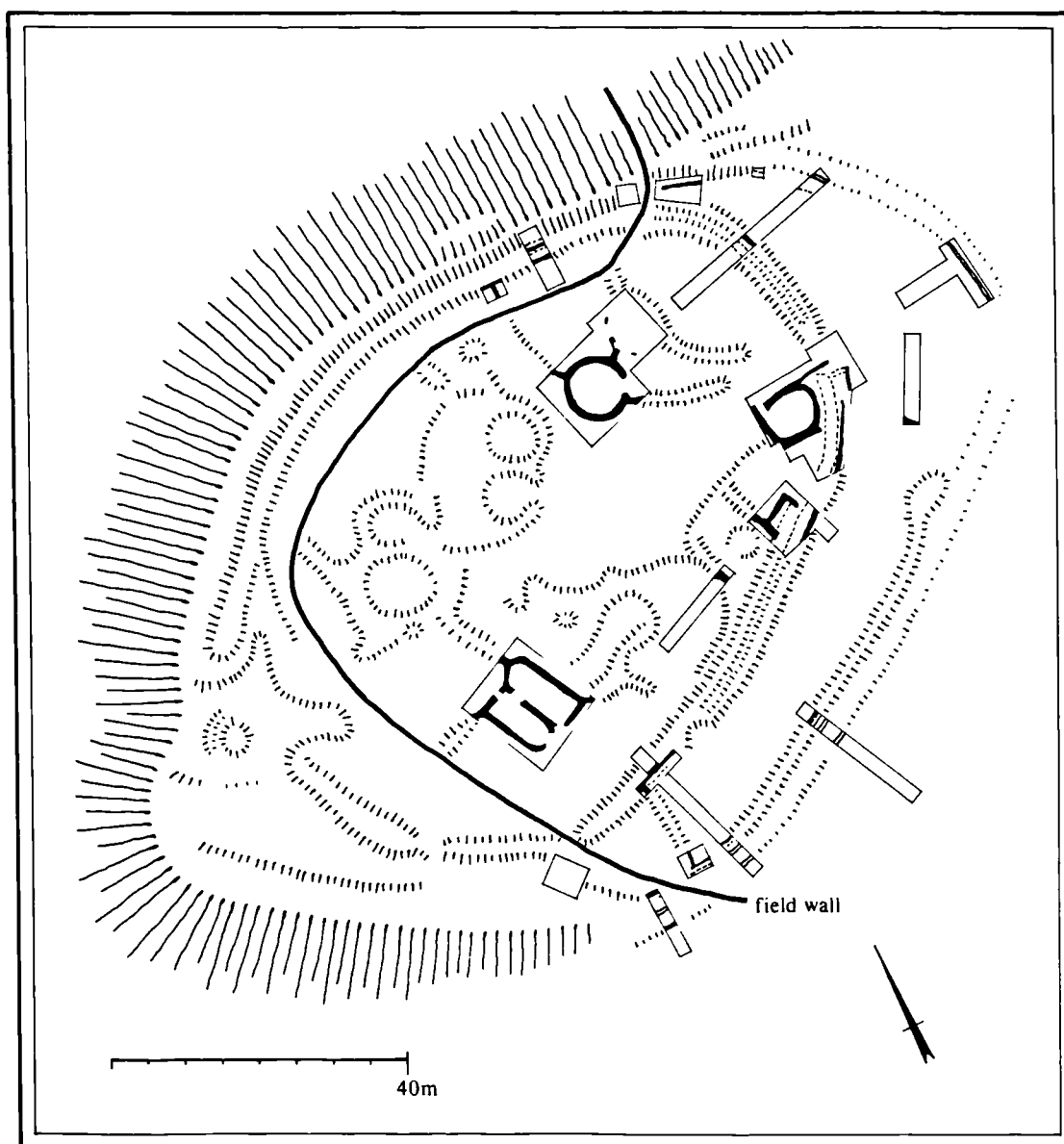


Fig. 4.9. The native settlement at Huckhoe (*after Jobey 1959*).

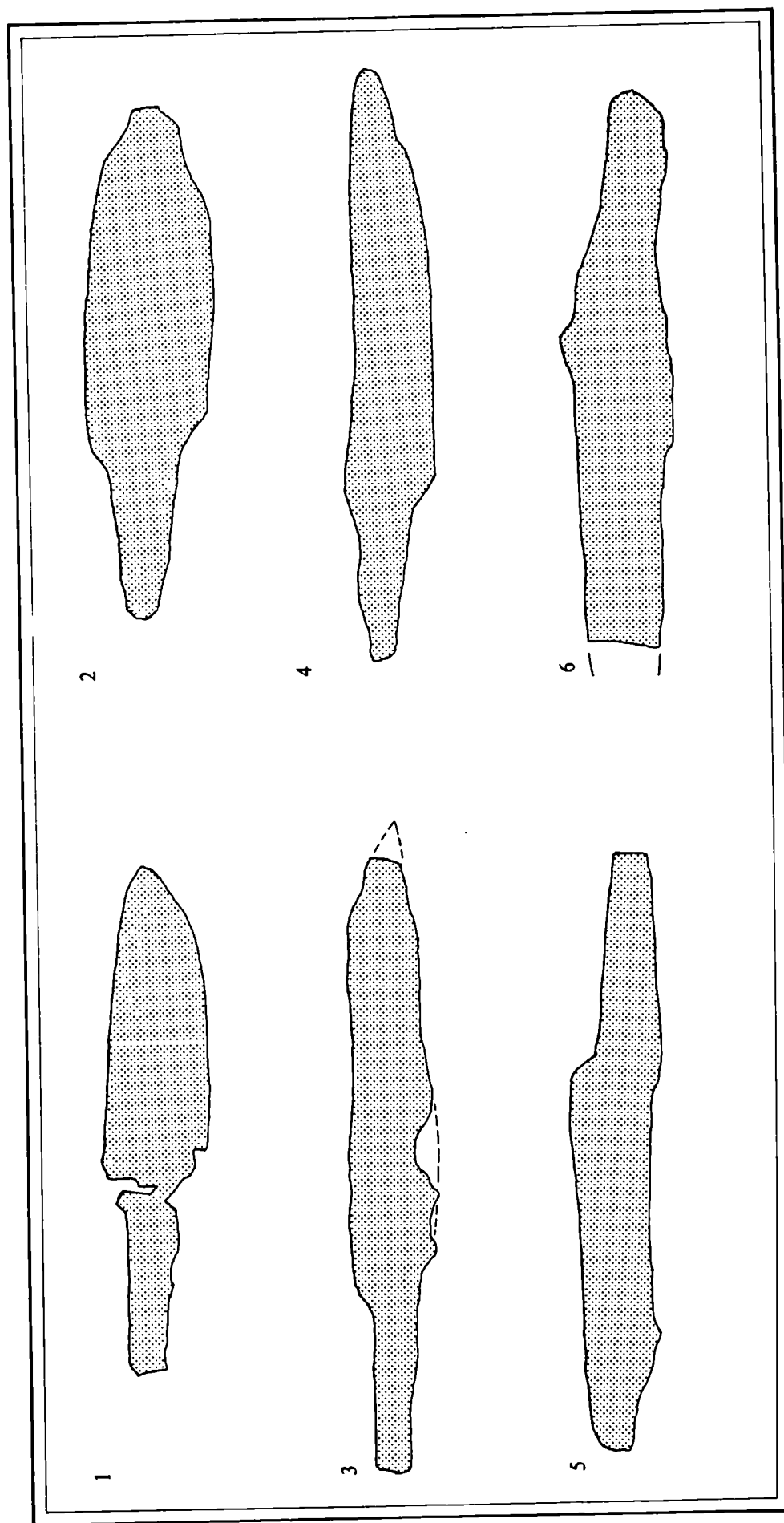


Fig. 4.10. Comparison of knives which display the suggested post-Roman characteristic of a shoulder between tang and blade (cf. Piggott 1948, 219-20). (1) Dunadd 1:1 (*after Christison 1905*); (2) Huckhoe 1:1 (*after Jobey 1959*); (3) Yeavinger 2/3 (*after Hope-Taylor 1977*); (4) Dunadd 2/3 (*after Christison 1905*); (5) Hownam Rings 1:1 (*after Piggott 1948*); (6) The Dod 1:1 (*Smith forthcoming*).

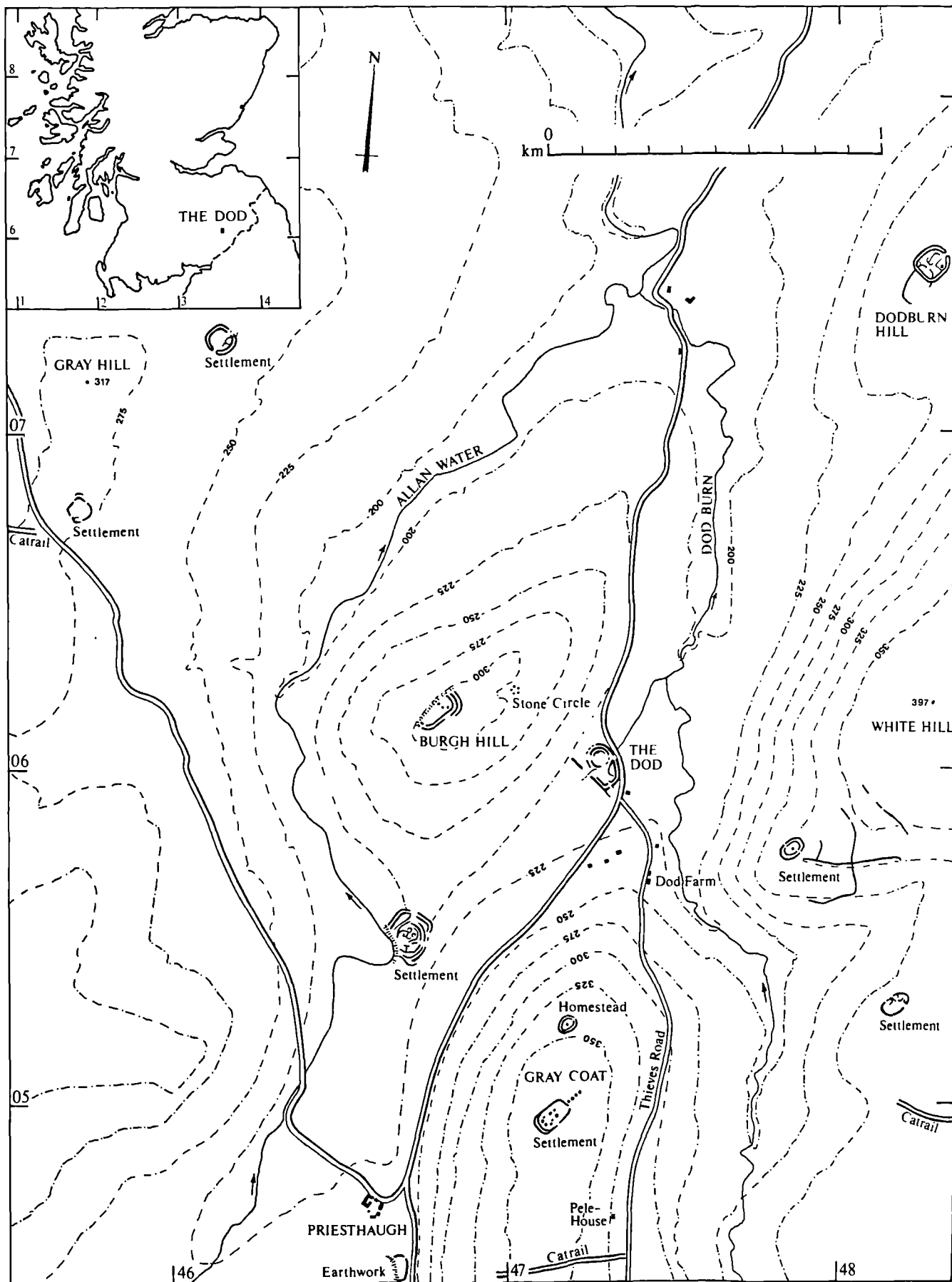


Fig. 4.11. The Dod earthwork, site location in respect to the Dod Burn and Allan Water valleys and neighbouring settlement (see plates 2.8, 6.1) (drawing: Alan Leith).

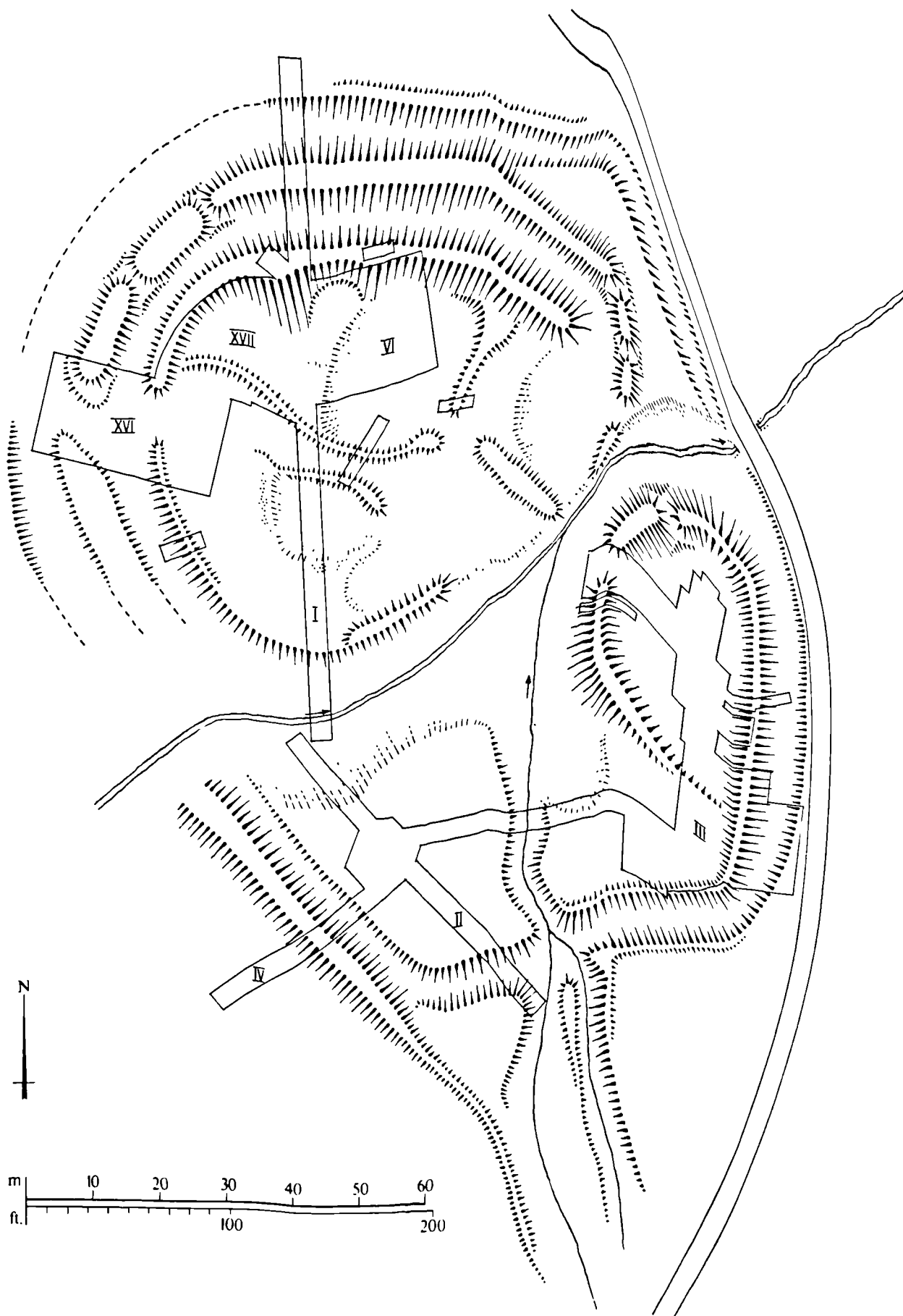


Fig. 4.12. The Dod. Areas and trenches excavated 1979-1981 (see plate 4.1.) (drawing: Alan Leith).



Fig 4 13 The Dod Area XVII (a) interior boundary wall, (b) round house, with steps leading down from it to (), the yard, (d) the wasted remains of a circular hut, (e) the rubble and partially paved plinth for a rectangular building (see plate 4 2) (drawing Marion O'Neal).

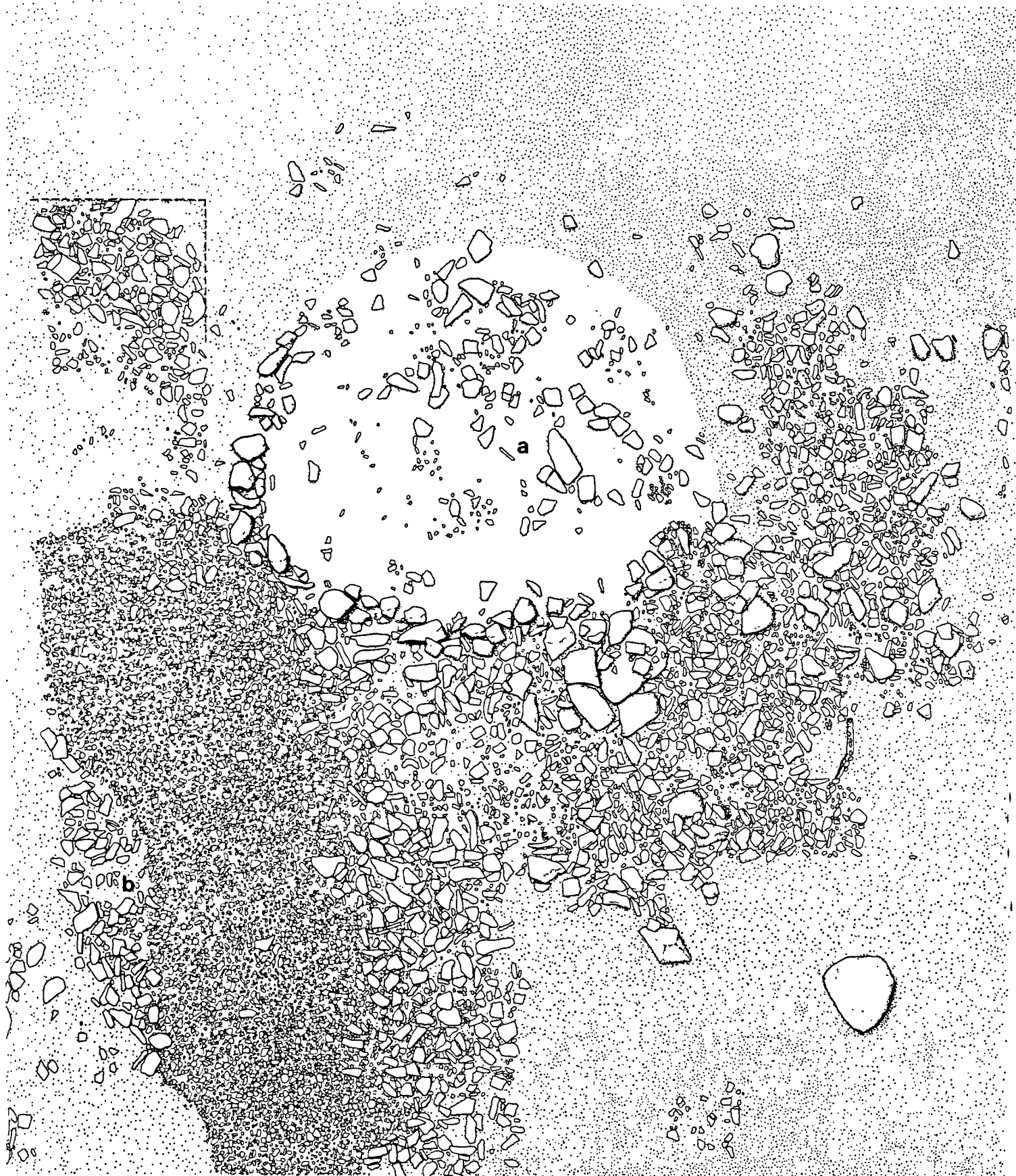


Fig. 4.14. The Dod. Area VI. (a) the wasted remains of a stone-walled round house, eclipsed by (b), the aggregate and stone-revetted raft for a rectangular building probably of sill-beam construction (see plates 4.3, 4.4, 4.5) (drawing: Marion O'Neal).

4m





Fig. 4.15. The Dod. The D-shaped enclosure. (a) the truncated wall-trench of round house I; (b) round house II; (c) the entrance-gateway; (d) paved yard; (A) period III rectangular building with rounded end-wall; (B)(C) period IV rectangular buildings; (D)(E)(F) period V buildings. Area III: (a) pre-rampart structure; (b) the foundation raft exposed by the removal of the enclosing bank in period IV; (c) smithing shed; (d) the remains of a two-compartment building (see plates 4.6-4.9) (drawing: Marion O'Neal and John Boreland).

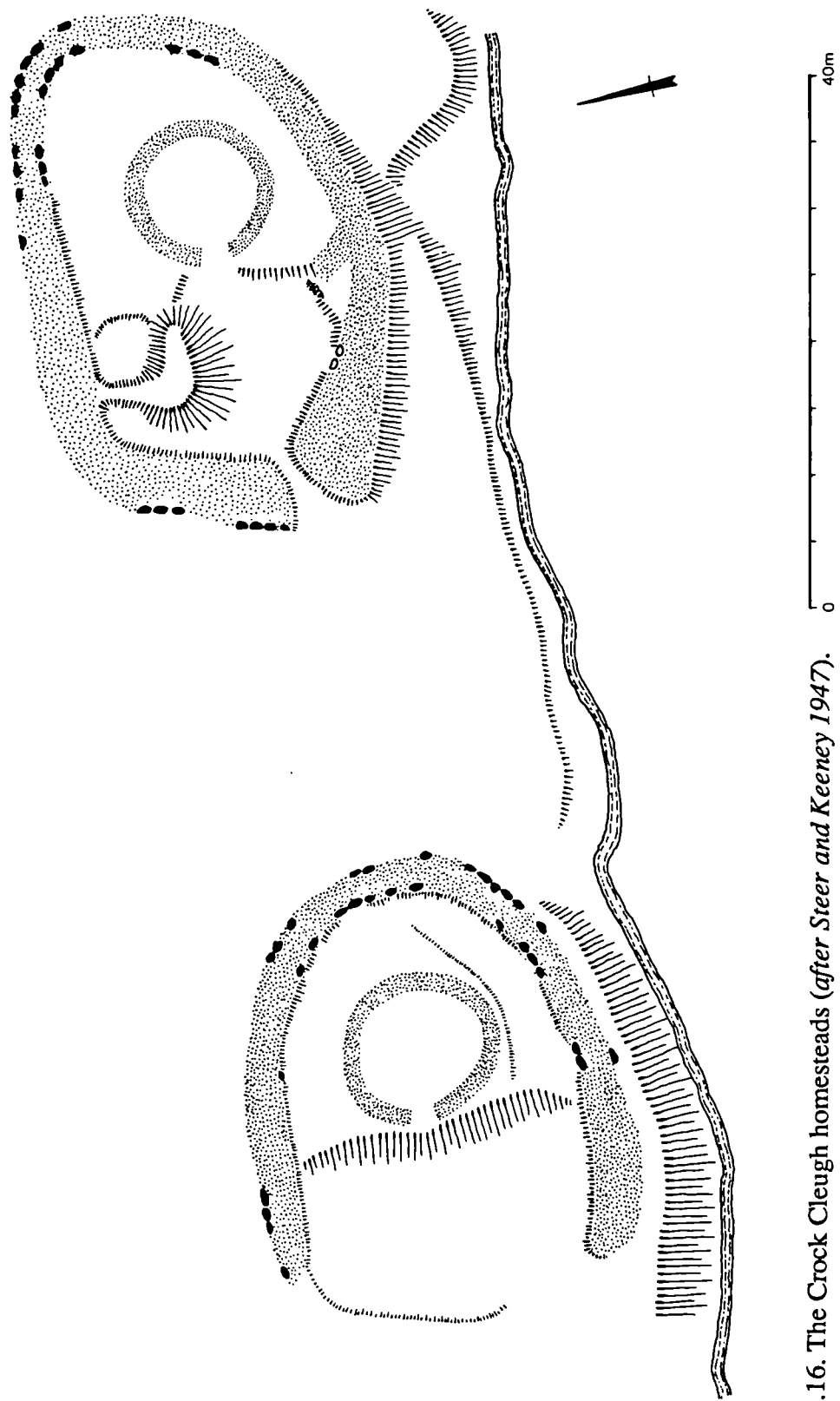


Fig. 4.16. The Crock Cleugh homesteads (after Steer and Keeney 1947).

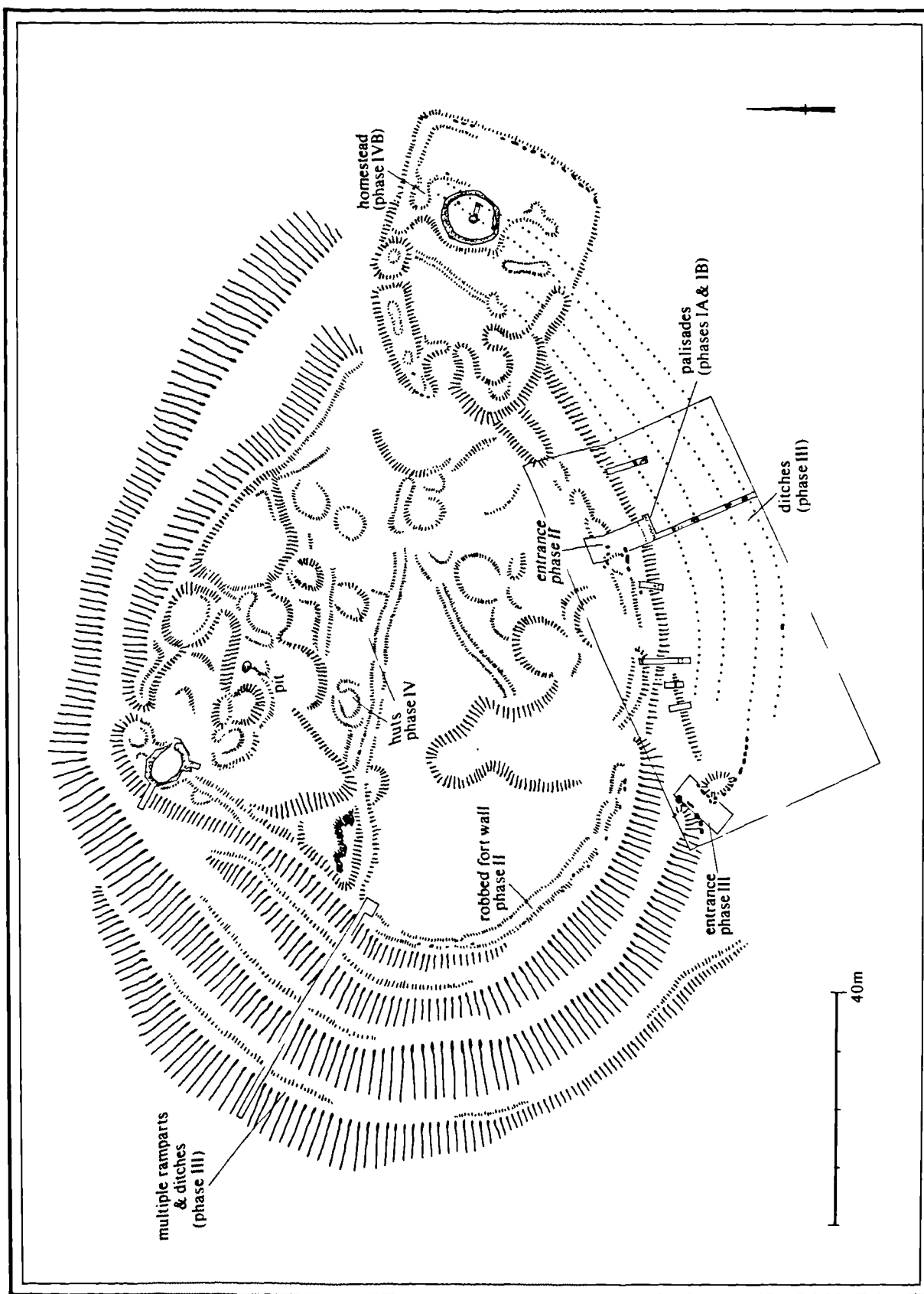


Fig. 4.17. Hownam Rings, Roxburghshire. Fort, settlement and homestead (after Piggott 1948) (see plate 4.10).

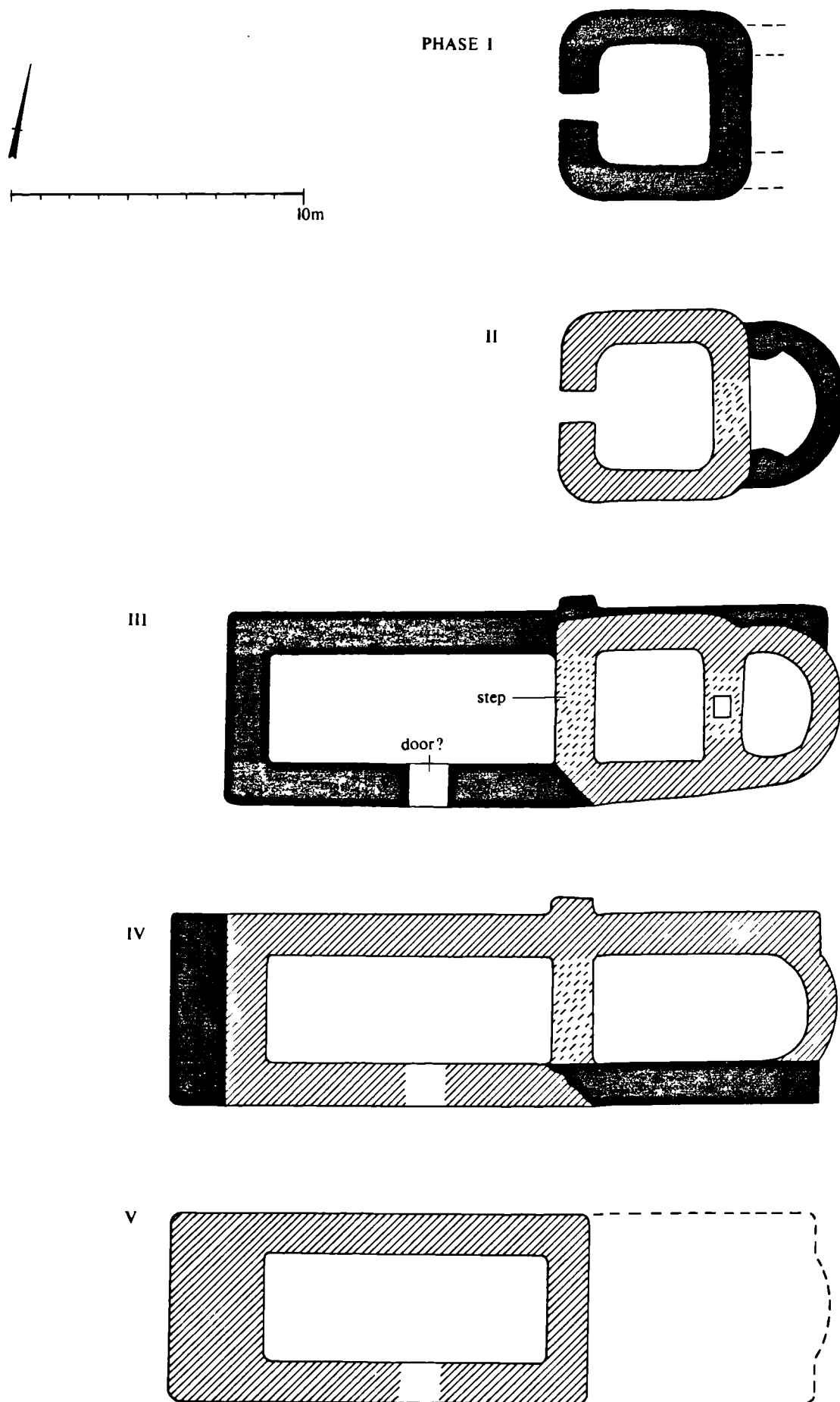


Fig. 4.18. The Hirsell, Berwickshire. Suggested sequence for the structural development of the church. Phase 1, possibly ninth to tenth century; Phase 3, possibly late eleventh/ early twelfth century; Phase 4, possibly c.1246; Phase 5, thirteenth to late fifteenth century (after Cramp 1985).

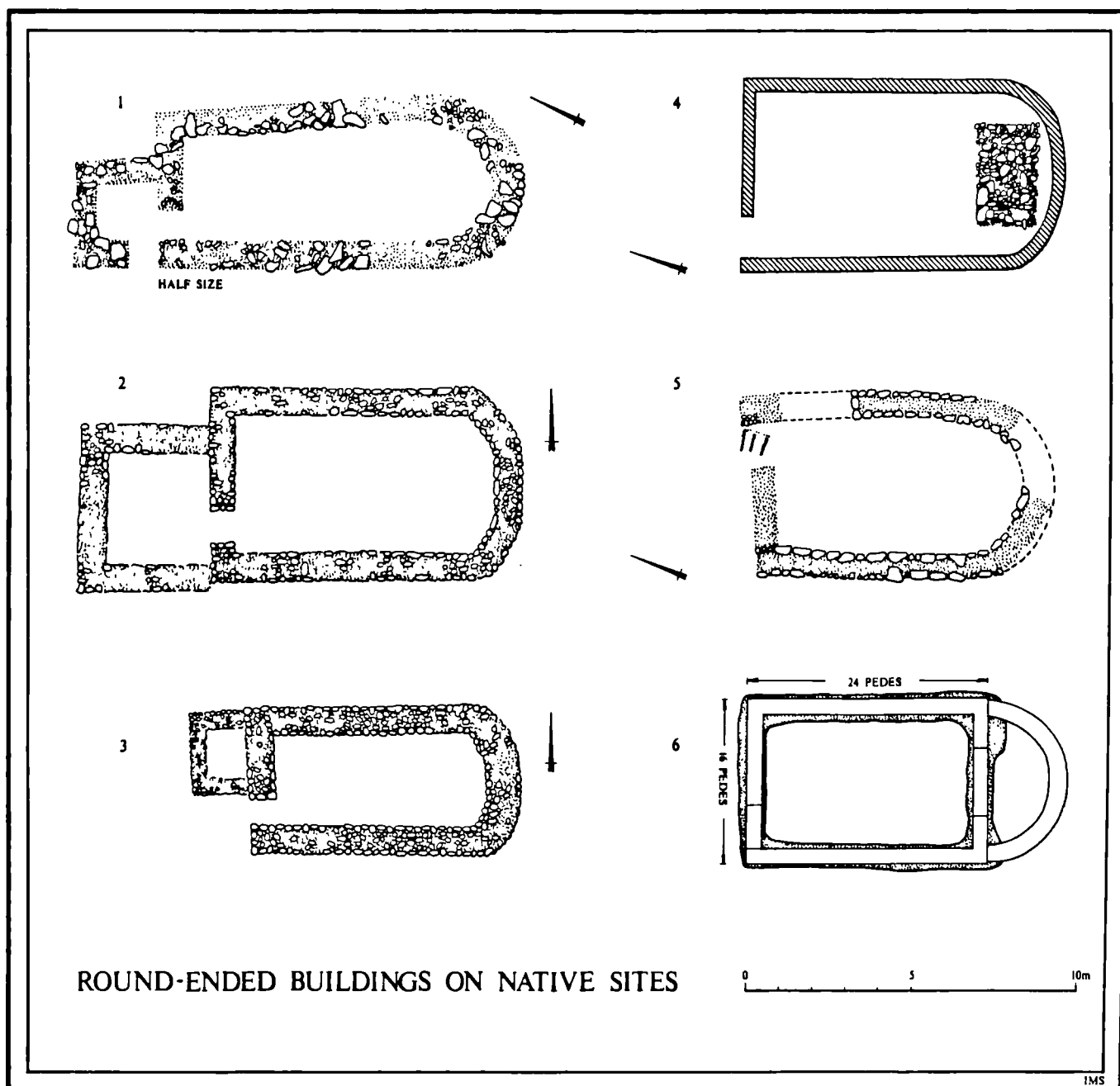
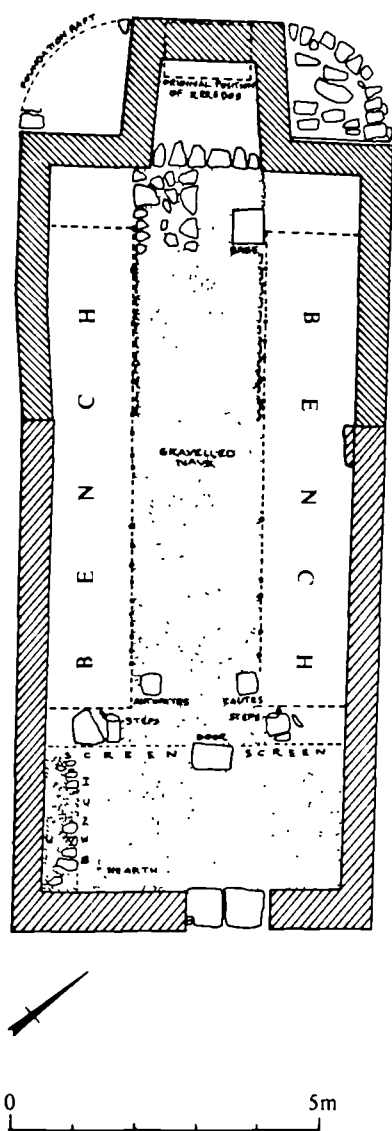
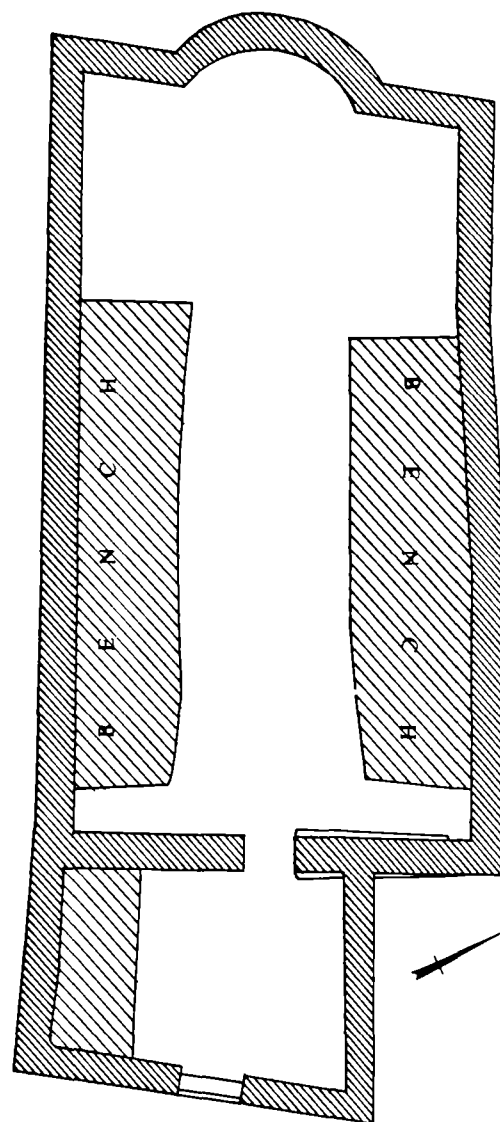


Fig. 4.19. Comparison of five round-ended buildings from North Britain alongside Thomas' reconstruction of the estate church at Icklingham using the *pes Monetalis* (Thomas 1981, 192, fig. 33).



CARRAWBURGH IIA



RUDCHESTER I

Fig. 4.20. Mithraea. Carrawburgh IIA (after Richmond and Gillam 1951); Rudchester I (after Gillam and MacIvor 1954).

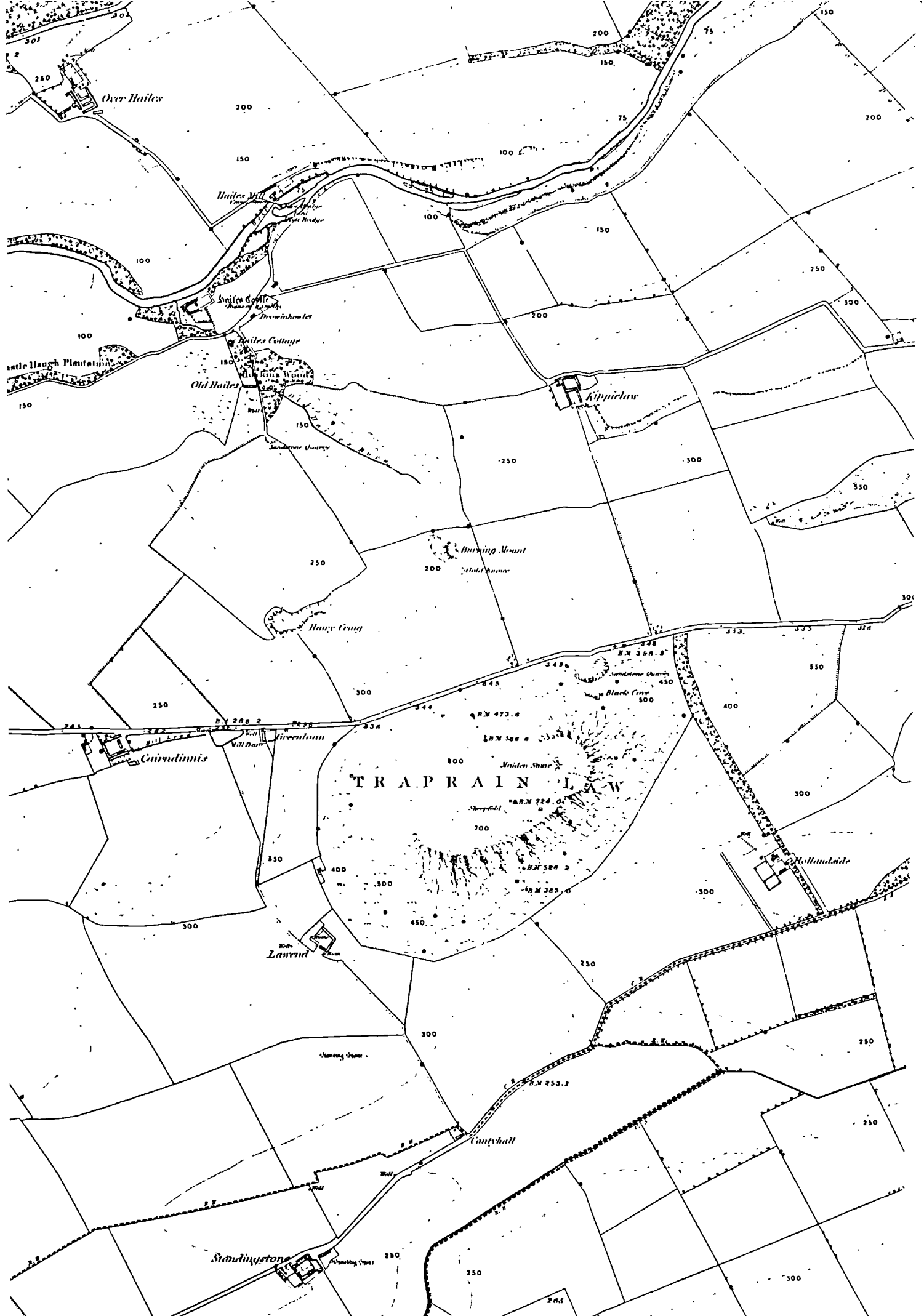


Fig. 5.1. Traprain Law, its topographic setting (OS 6-inch map, East Lothian, 1st edn., 1855, sheet 10) (see plate 5.1).

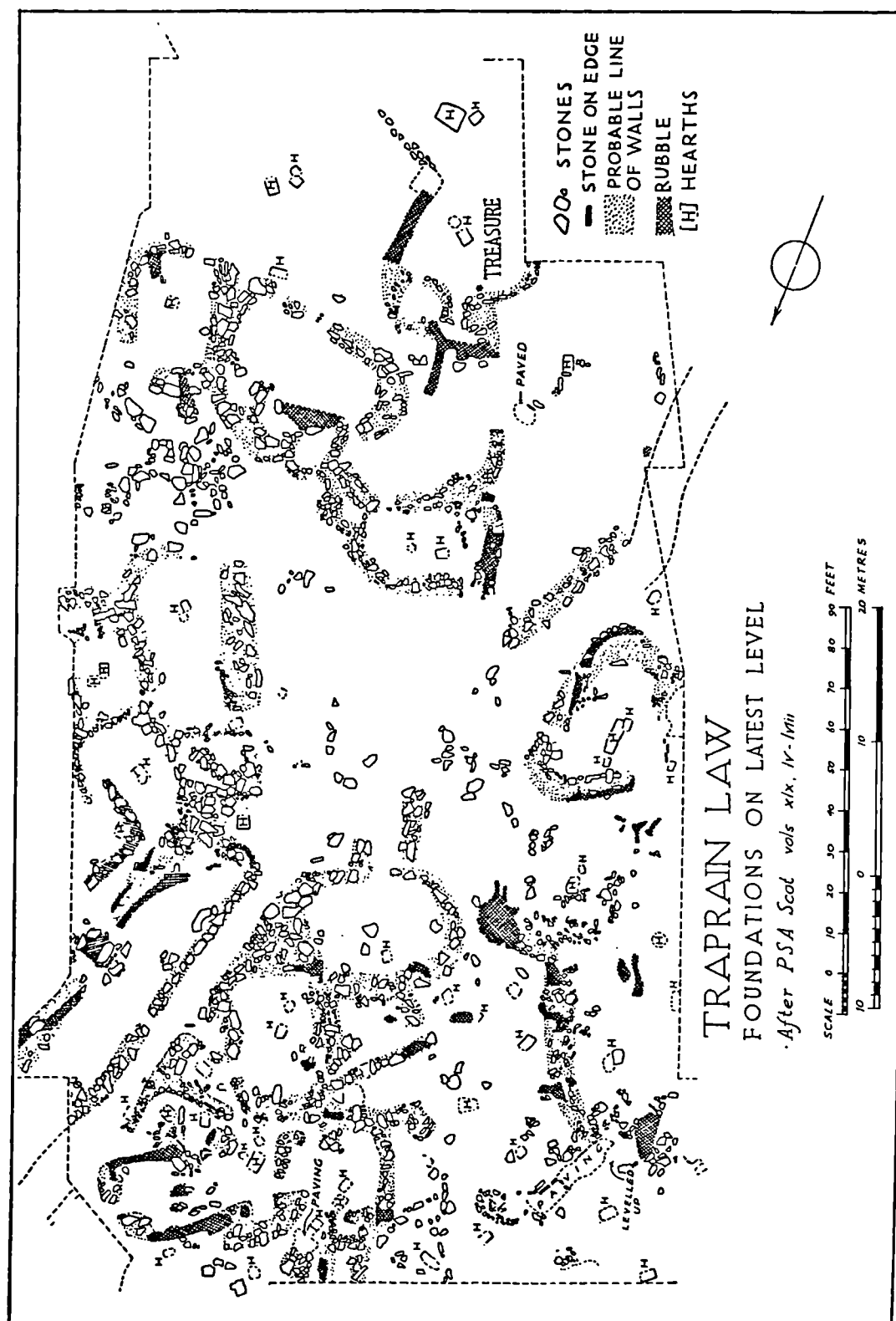


Fig. 5.2. Traprain Law. Hogg's 1951 reconstruction of the latest levels on the western plateau.

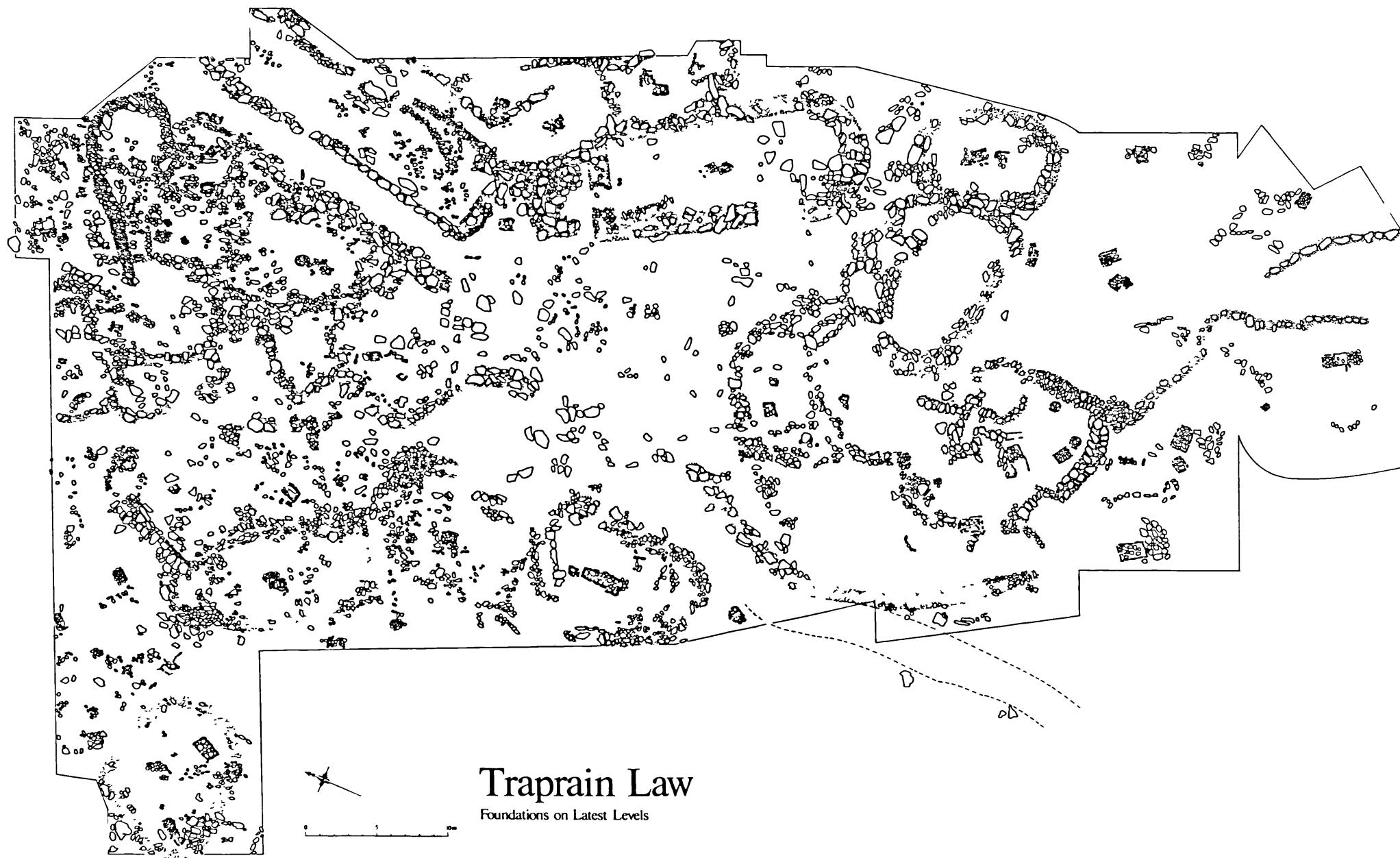


Fig. 5.3. Traprain Law. Reconstruction of the latest levels based on the original excavation plans, phases one and two combined (after Curle 1915; 1920; Curle and Cree 1916; Cree and Curle 1921; Cree 1923; 1924).

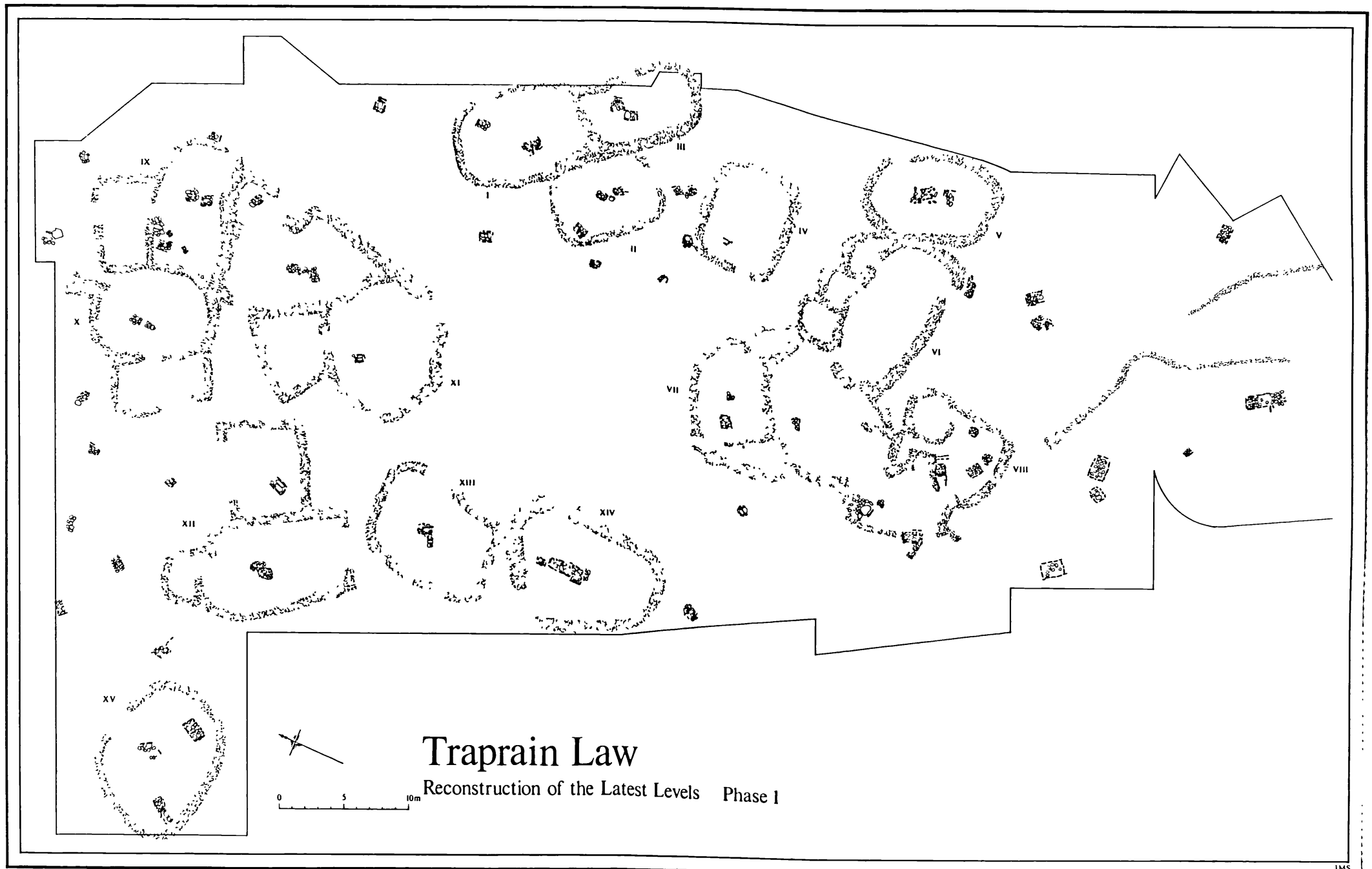


Fig. 5.4. Traprain Law. Reconstruction of the Phase One buildings on the western plateau.

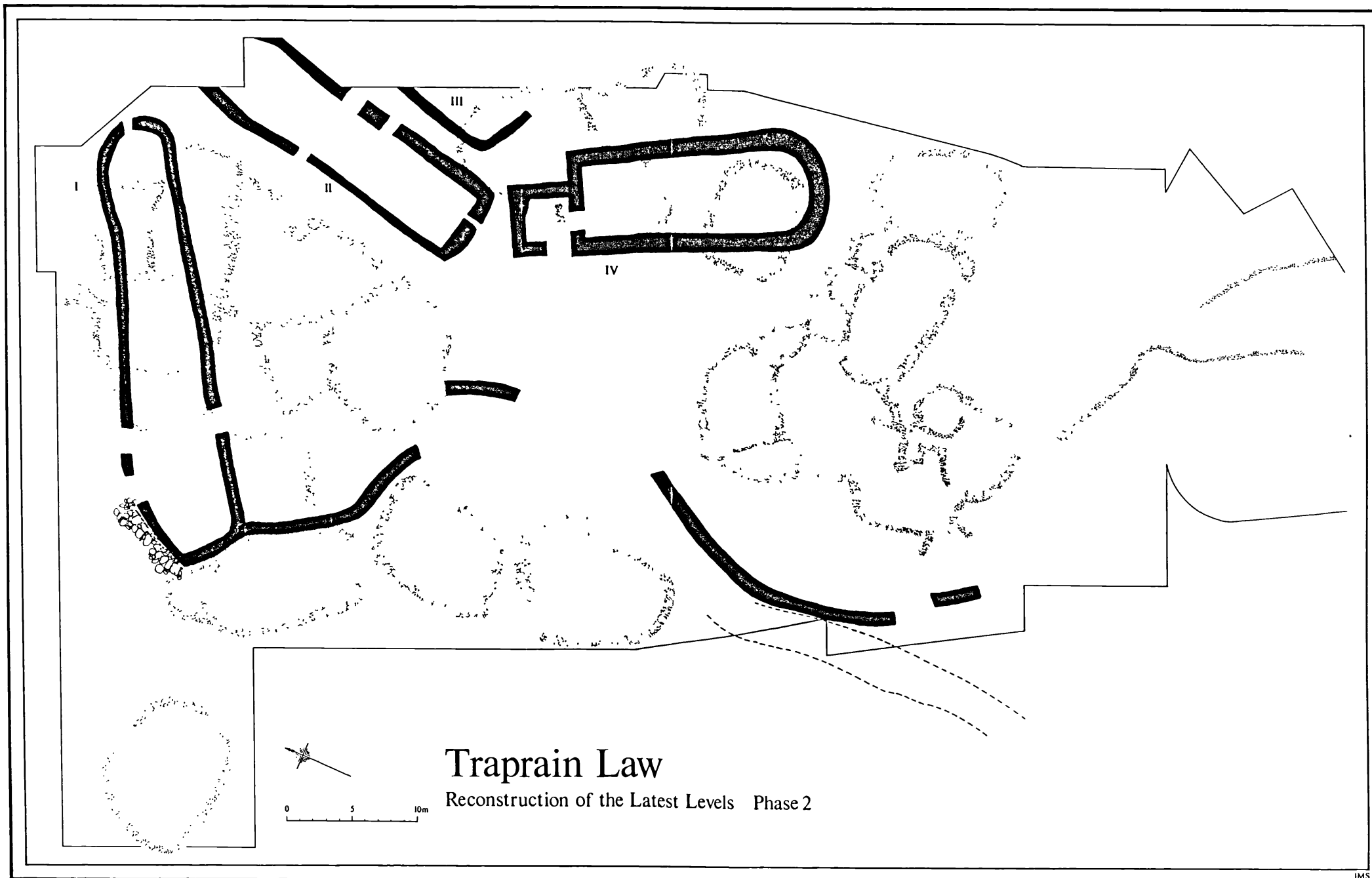
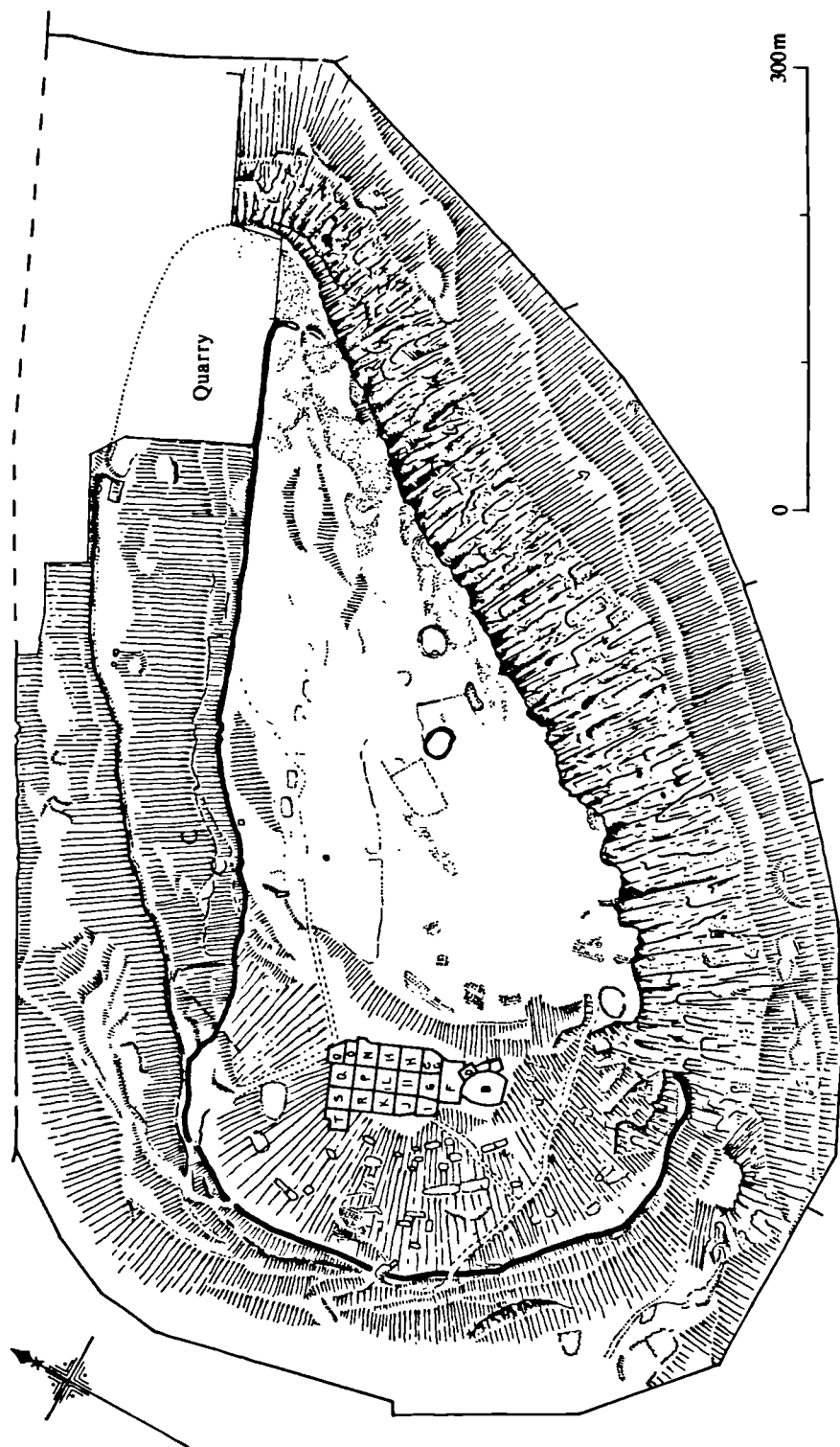


Fig. 5.5. Traprain Law. Reconstruction of the Phase Two buildings on the western plateau.

Traprain Law Excavations by Curle & Cree 1914-1923



IMS

Fig. 5.6. Traprain Law (after Feachem 1956; Close-Brookes 1983).

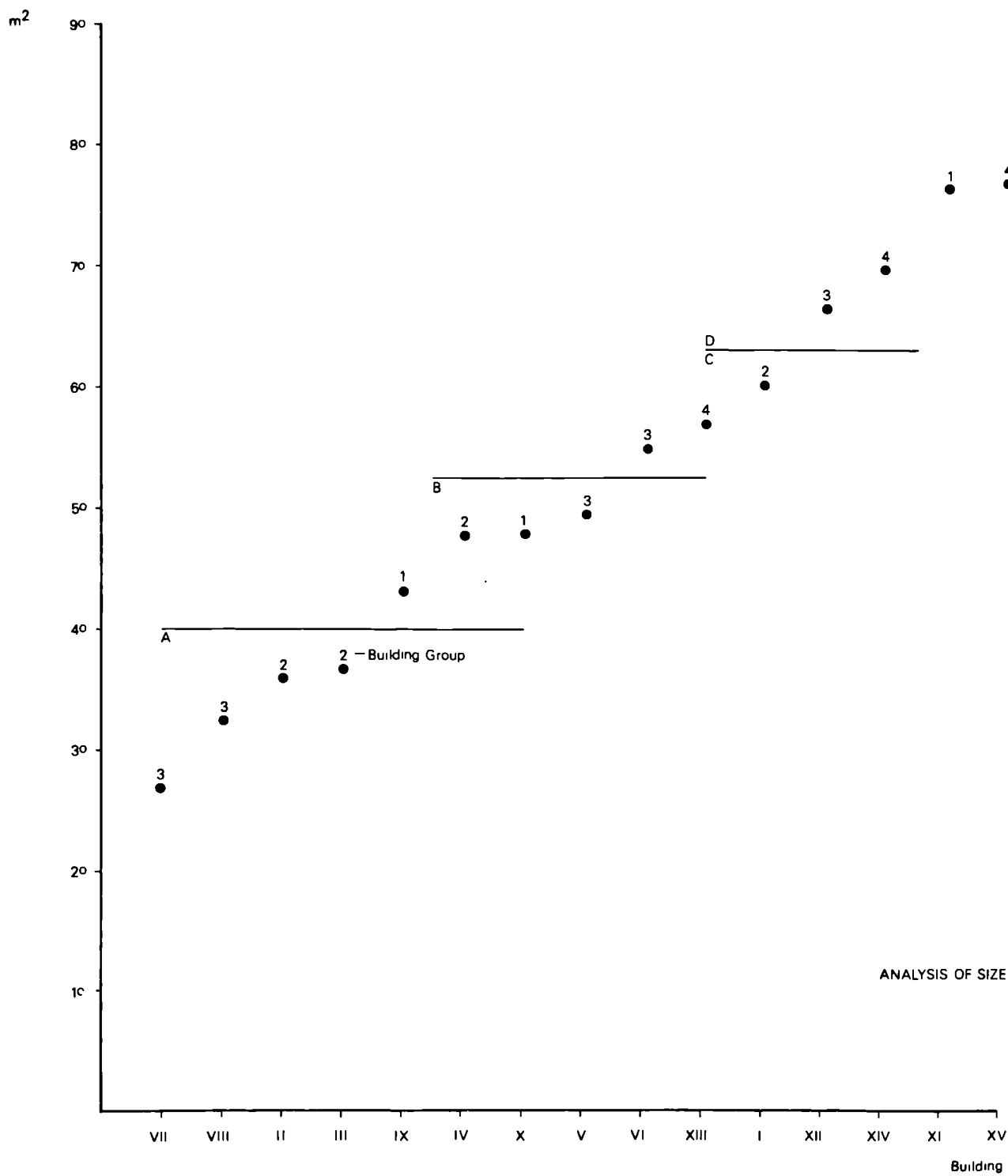


fig. 5.7. Traprain Law. Analysis of the Phase One buildings by rank and size.

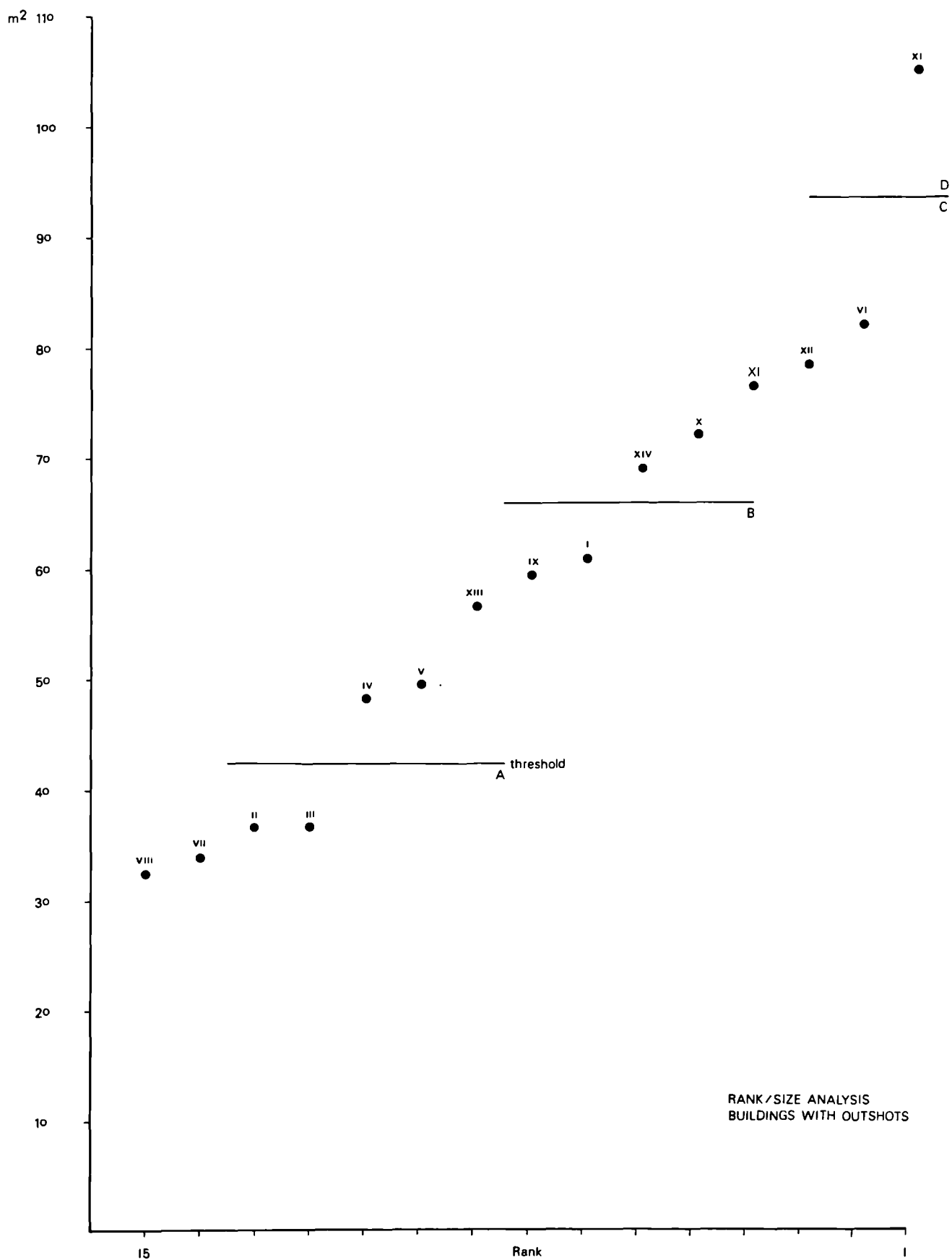


Fig. 5.8. Traprain Law. Analysis of the Phase One buildings with outshots, by rank and size.

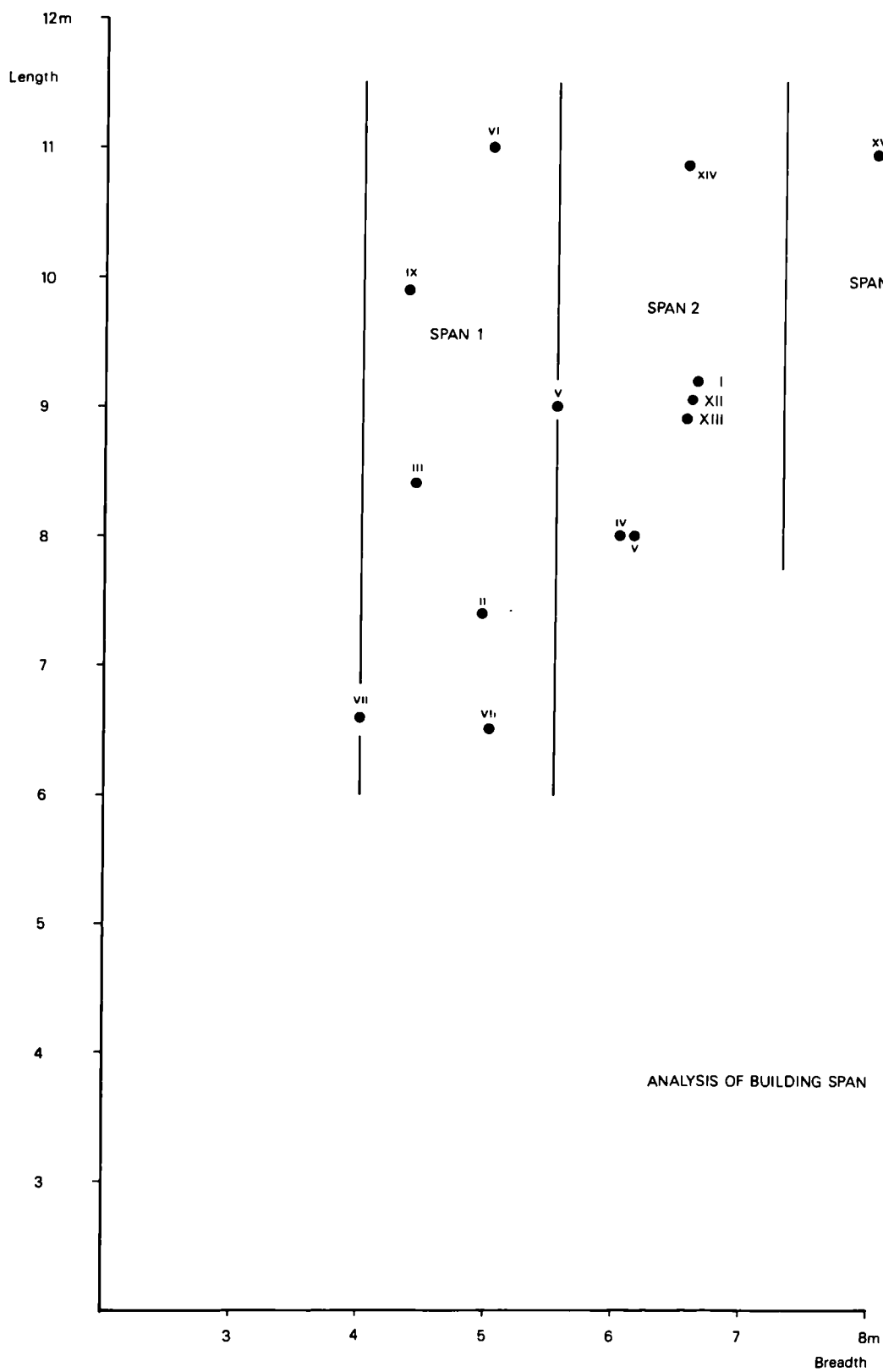


Fig. 5.9. Traprain Law. Analysis of the Phase One buildings by span.

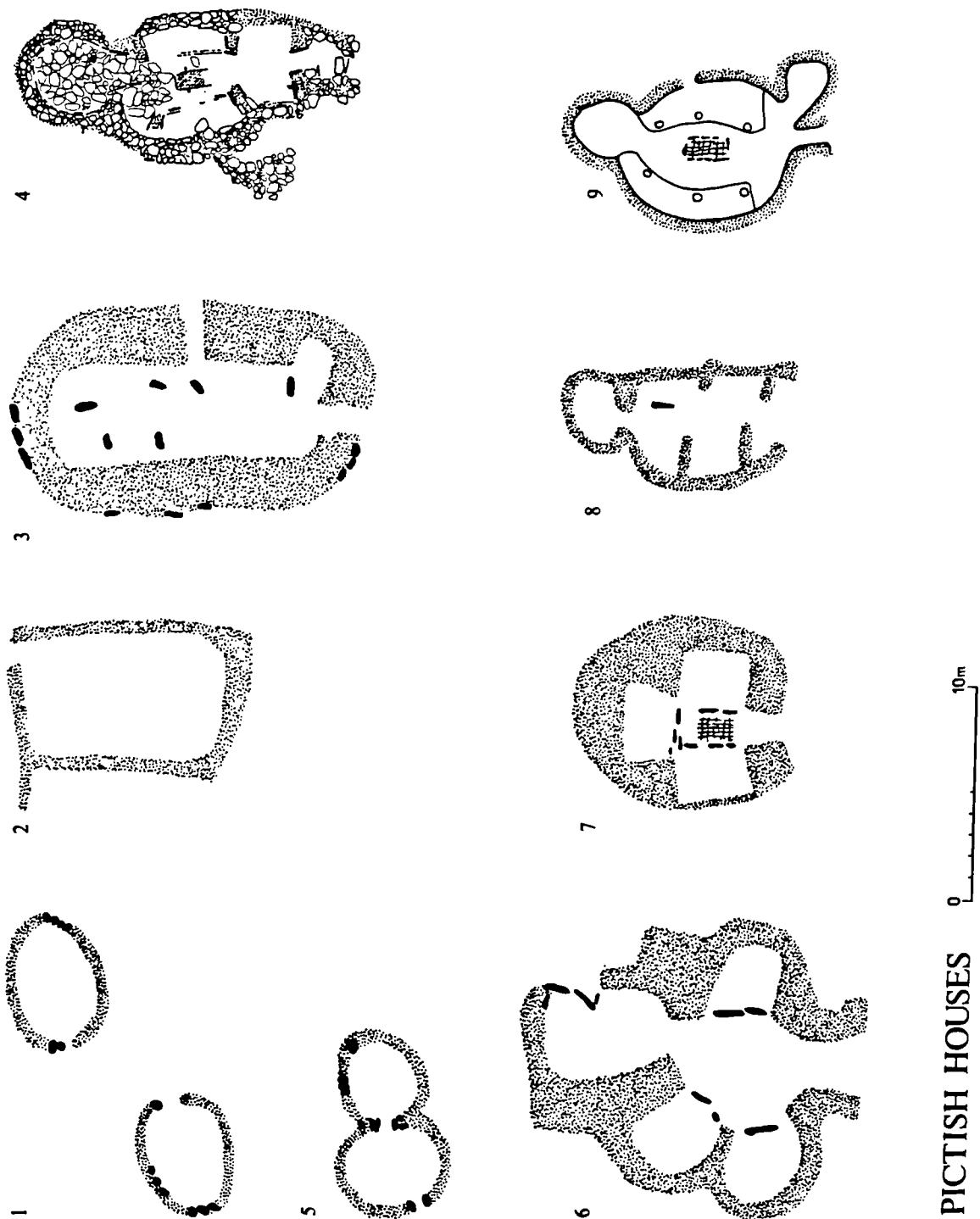
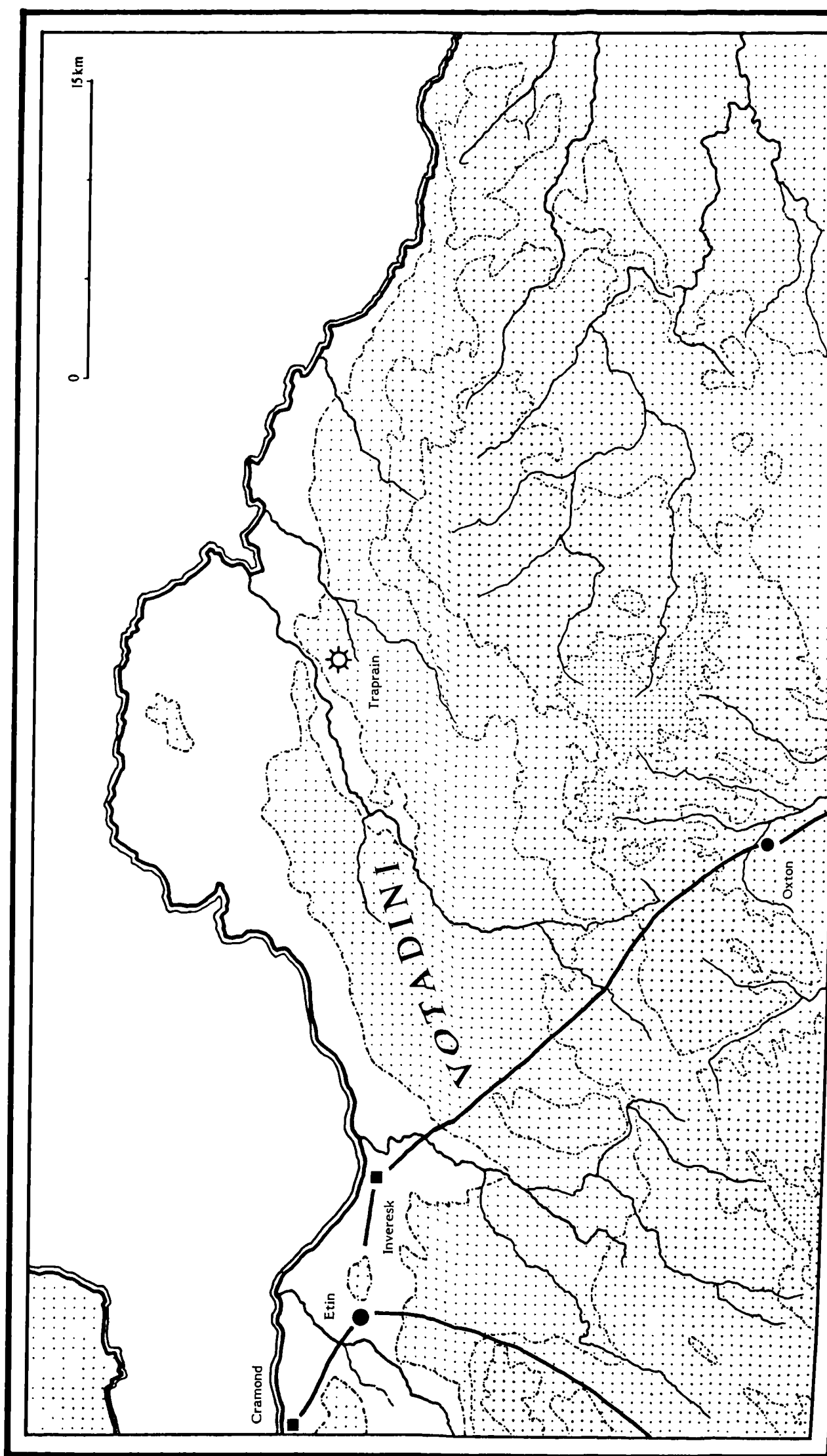


Fig. 5.10 Comparative plans of Pictish buildings.

- 1) Carlungie, post-southern houses (after Wainwright 1963);
 2) Gurness (after RCAMS 1946, No. 263); 3) Forse (after Curle 1948); 4) Buckquoy 4 (after Ritchie 1977); 5) Carlungie, southern-period house (after Wainwright 1963); 6) Gurness (after RCAMS 1946, No. 263); 7) Buckquoy 5 (after Ritchie 1977); 8) Yarrows F (after Anderson 1873); 9) Udal N (after Crawford 1973).



EAST LOTHIAN c.AD 142 ■ fort ● fortlet — Roman Road

Fig. 5.11. East Lothian in Antonine I (c.142-158).

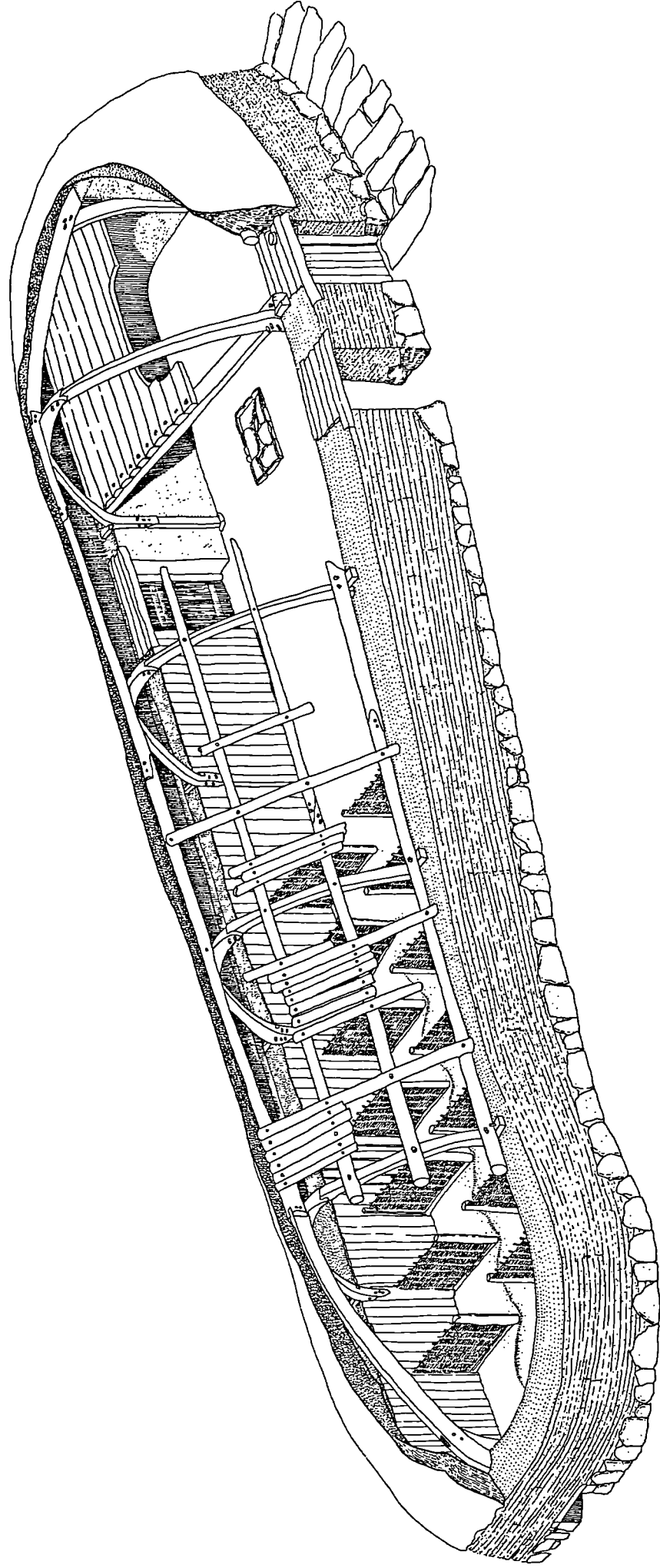


Fig. 5.13. Conjectural reconstruction of Traprain, Phase Two, Building I as a byre-dwelling, with opposed lateral-entrances, central hearth and living area with loft above. The cruck-system suggested is based on techniques recorded in the Central Highlands (cf. Hay 1973; Smith 1986).



Fig. 5.14. Pitcarmick, North-east Perth. Settlement and field-systems (*after RCAMS 1990*).

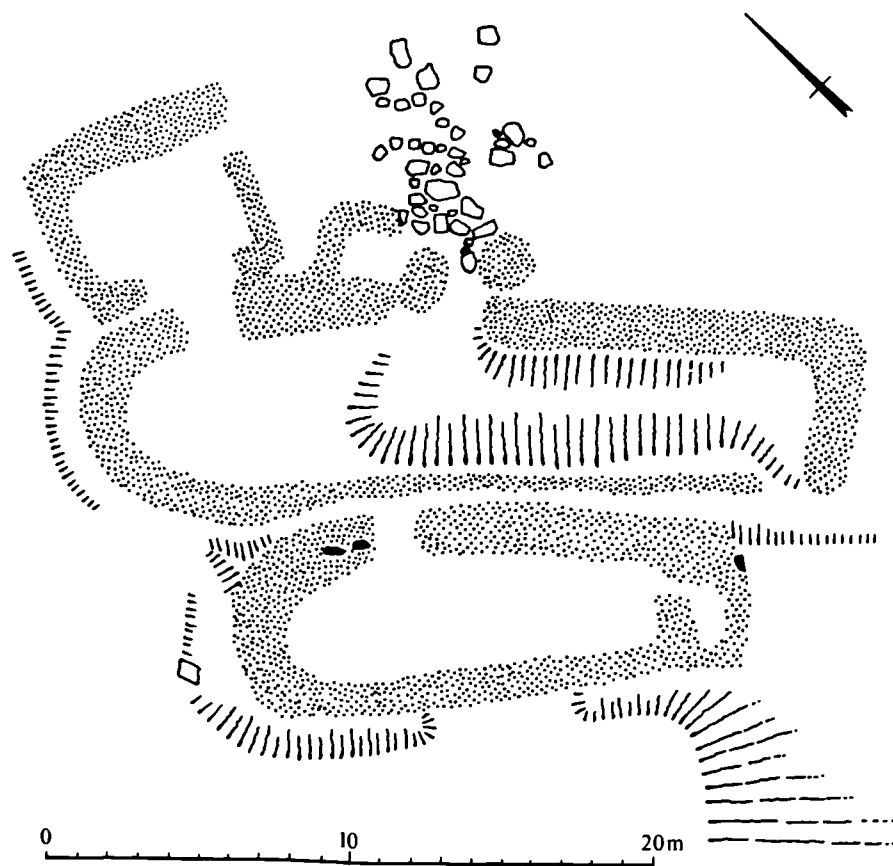


Fig. 5.15. Pitcarmick-type buildings, Pitcarmick (West) (after *RCAMS 1990*, p. 155, no. 302.2).

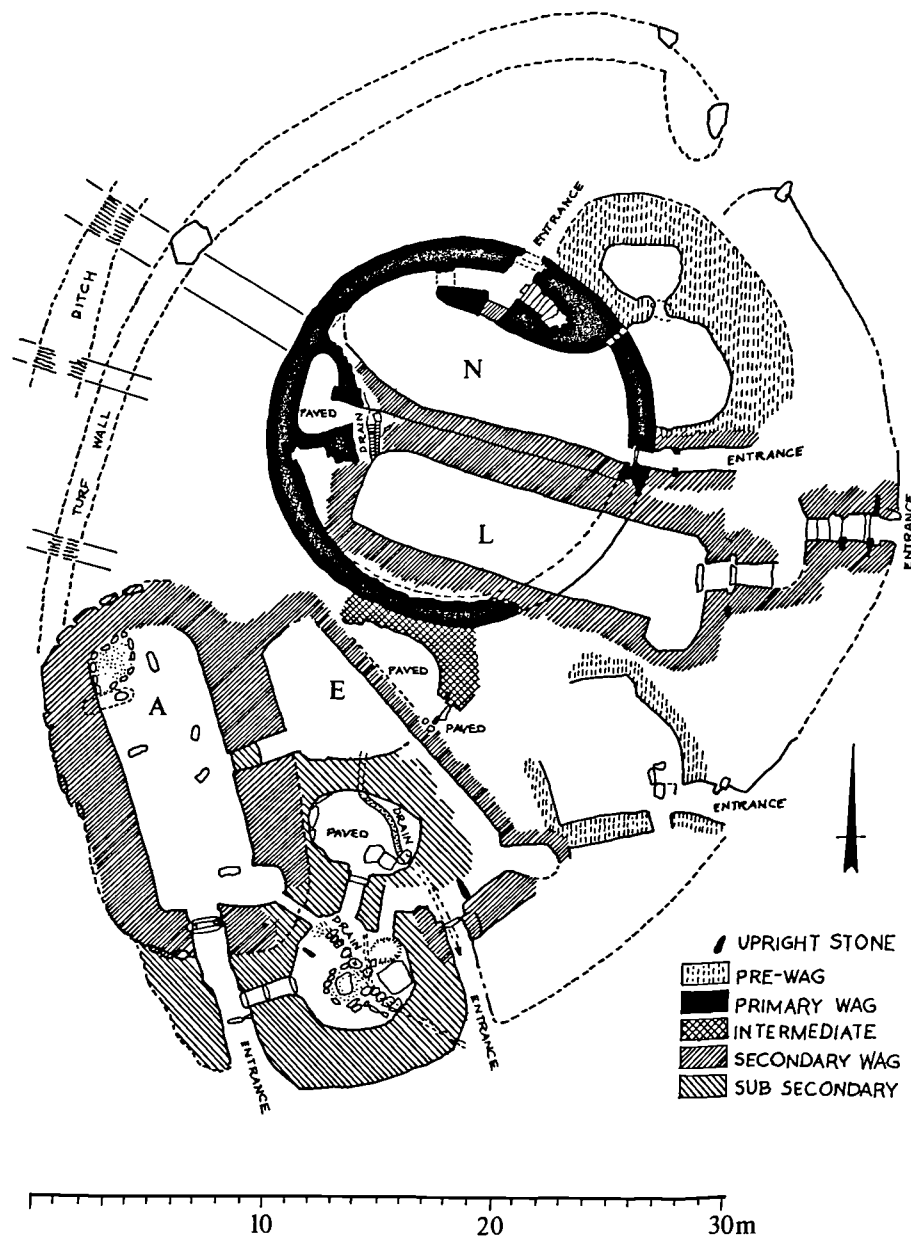


Fig. 5.16. The 'Wag' of Forse, post-broch settlement (*after Curle 1946*).

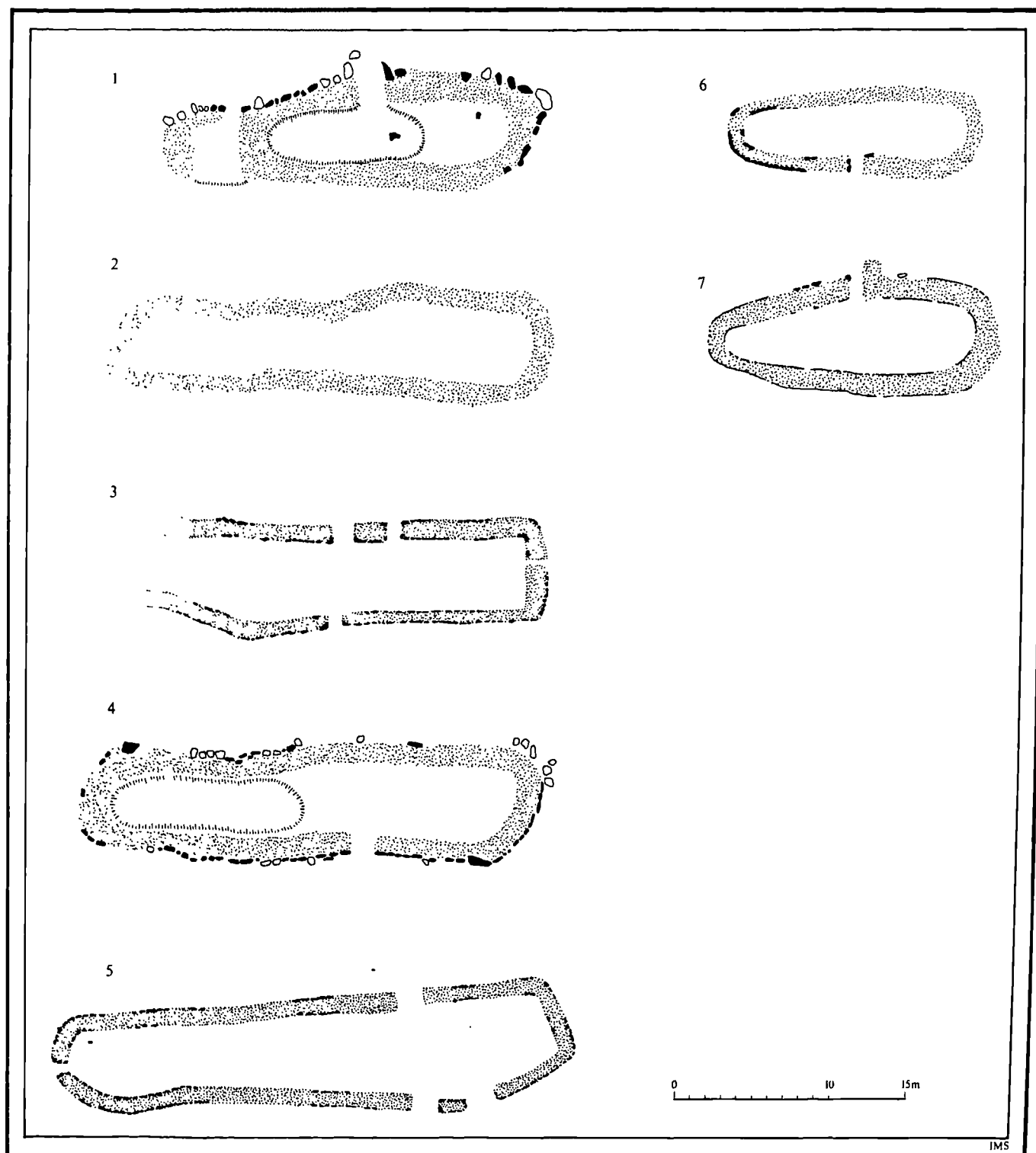
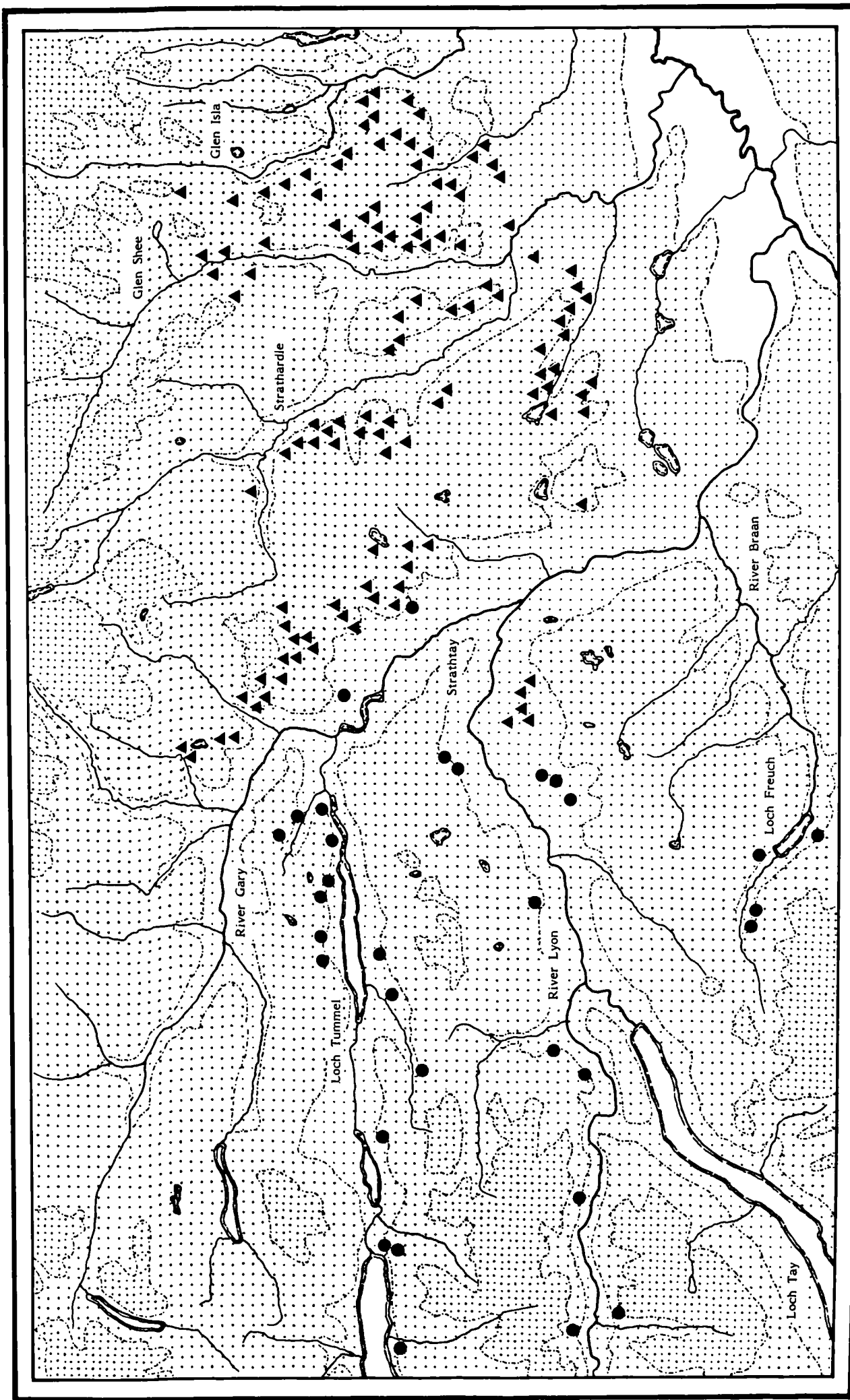


Fig. 5.17. Comparative plans of Pitcarmick-type buildings (*after RCAMS 1990*) and Buildings I and II, Traprain, Phase Two. 1) Pitcarmick West, no. 302.1; 2) Pitcarmick North, no. 303.2; 3) Traprain, Building II; 4) Pitcarmick West, no. 302.2; 5) Traprain Building I; 6) Lair, no. 292.9; 7) Balnabroich, no. 227.2c.



RINGFORT ● DALRULZIAN HOUSE ▲

0 15 km

Fig. 5.18. Distribution-map of ringforts and Dalrulzian hut circles in northern Perthshire (after Stewart 1969; Harris 1984).

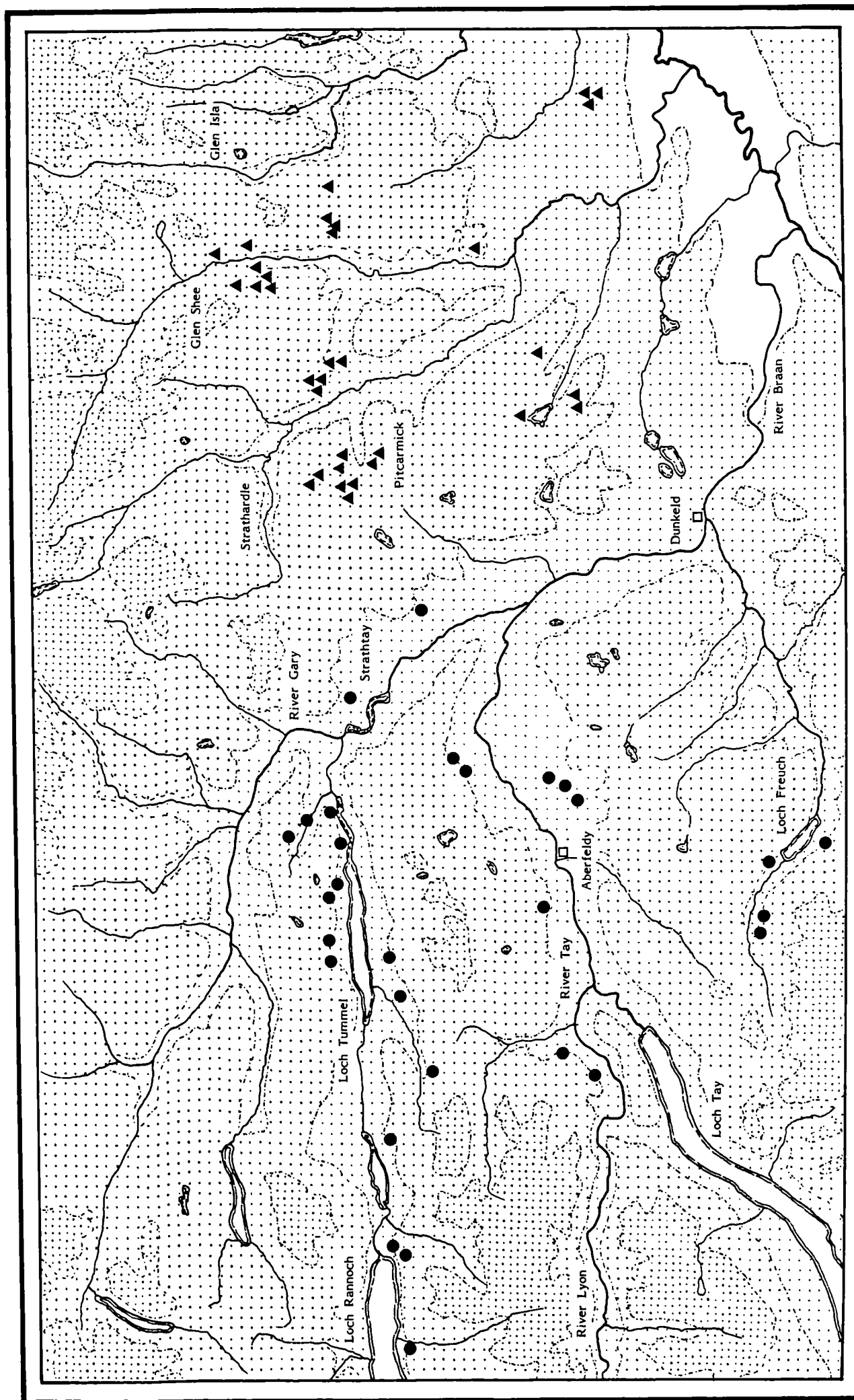


Fig. 5.19. Distribution-map of ringforts and Picarmick-type buildings in northern Perthshire (after Stewart 1969 and data collated by RCAHMS 1990).



O Pit- / Pres- Place-name ⋆ Pictish Chain ▲ Class I Symbol Stone

Fig. 5.20. Distribution-map of *Pit-* and *Preas-* place-names in south-east Scotland, Pictish chains and Class I symbol stone (after Fraser 1987; Thomas 1981, with recent additions).

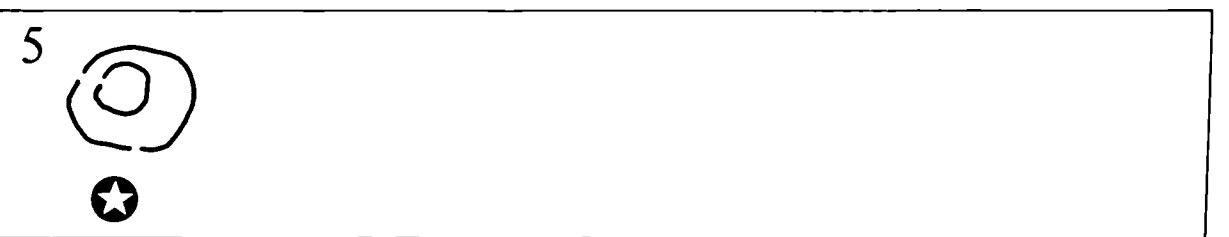
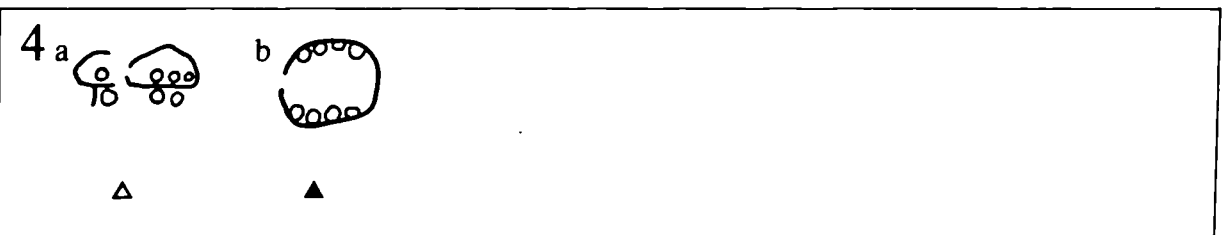
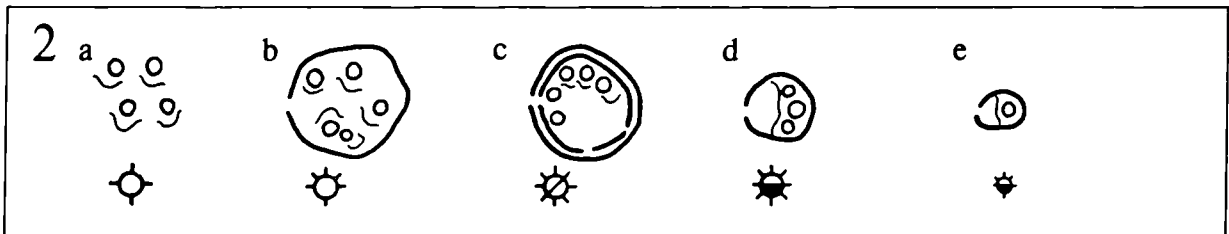
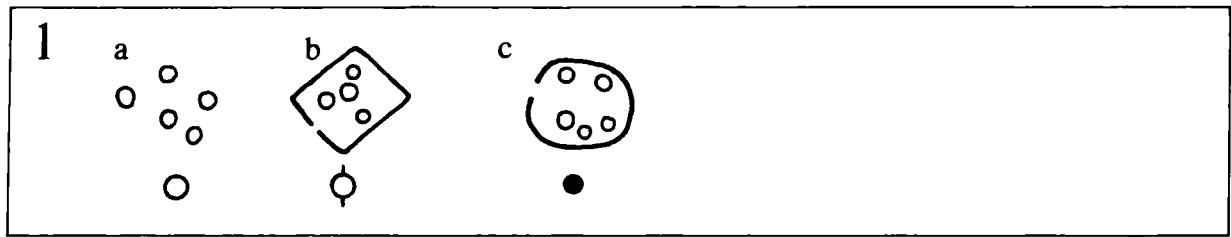


Fig. 6.1. The classification of Romano-British settlement types.

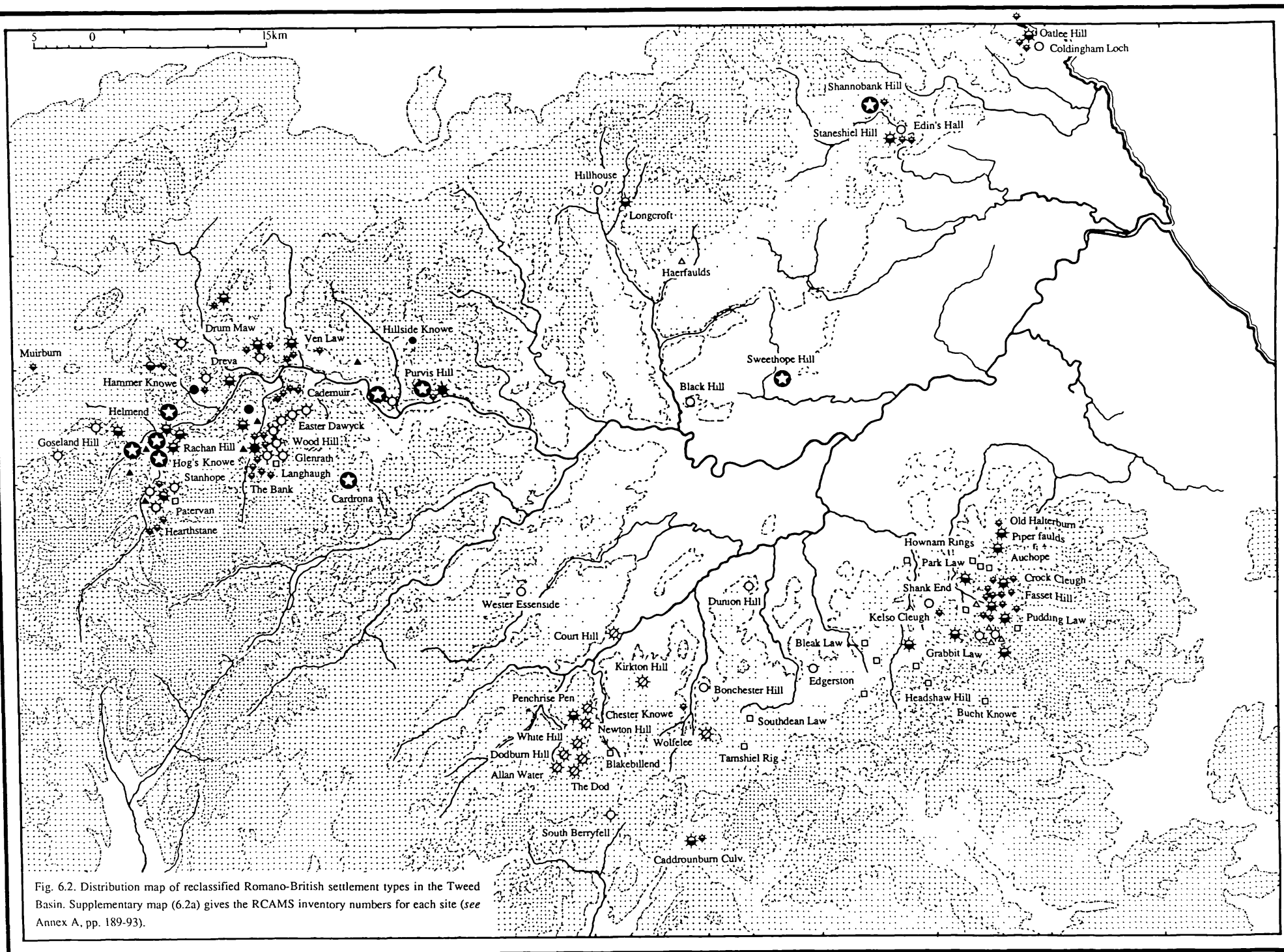


Fig. 6.2. Distribution map of reclassified Romano-British settlement types in the Tweed Basin. Supplementary map (6.2a) gives the RCAMS inventory numbers for each site (see Annex A, pp. 189-93).

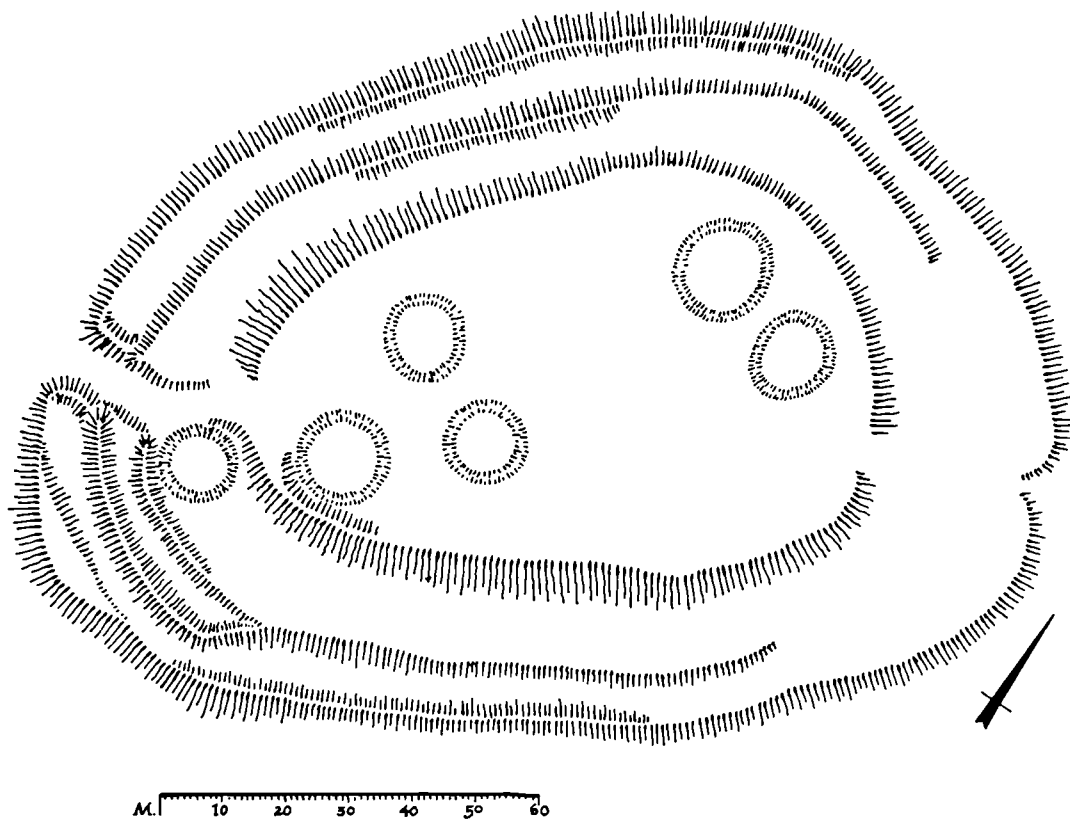


Fig. 6.3. Type 1A. Wester Essenside, Selkirkshire
(after RCAMS 1957, No. 129).

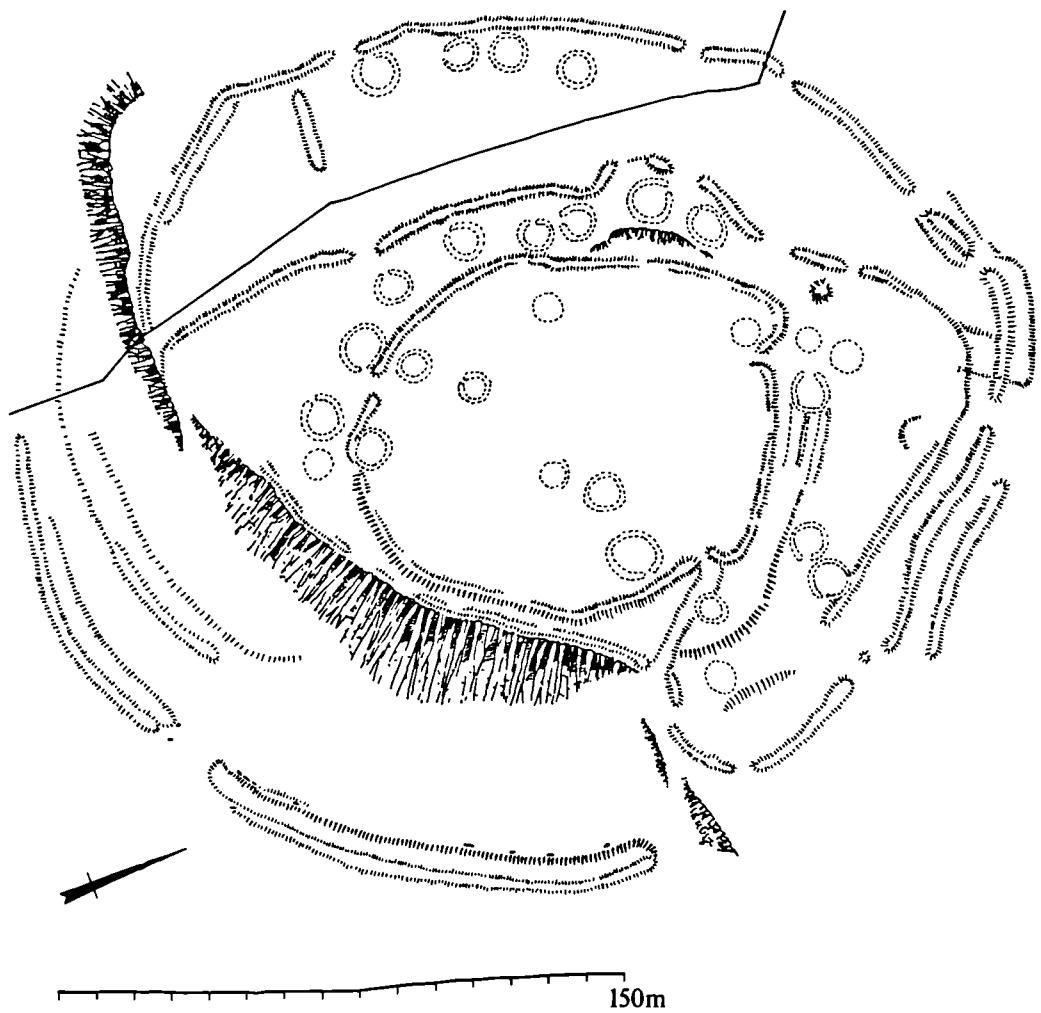


Fig. 6.4. Type 1A. Bonchester Hill, Roxburghshire
(after Piggott 1950).

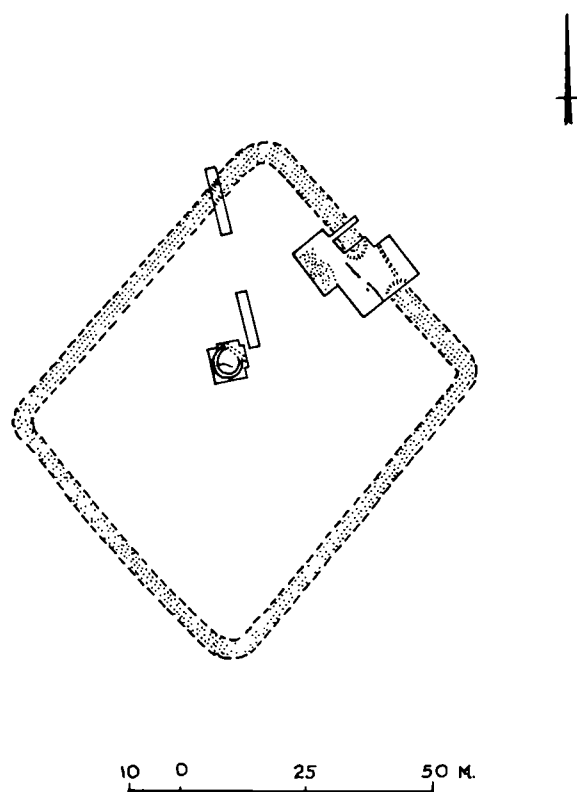


Fig. 6.5. Type 1B. Marden, Tynemouth
(after Jobey 1963a).

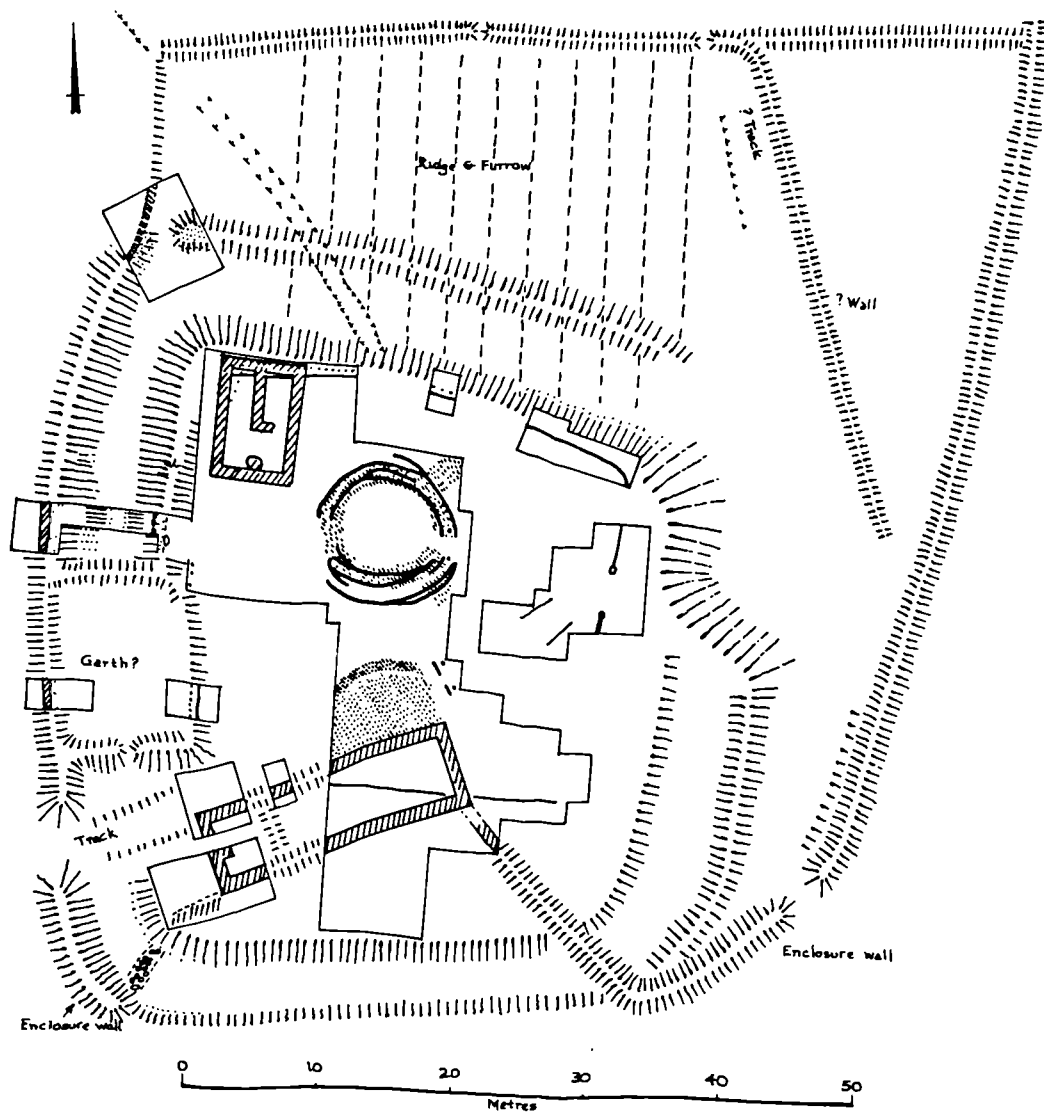


Fig. 6.6. Type 1B. Belling Law, Northumberland
(after Jobey 1977).

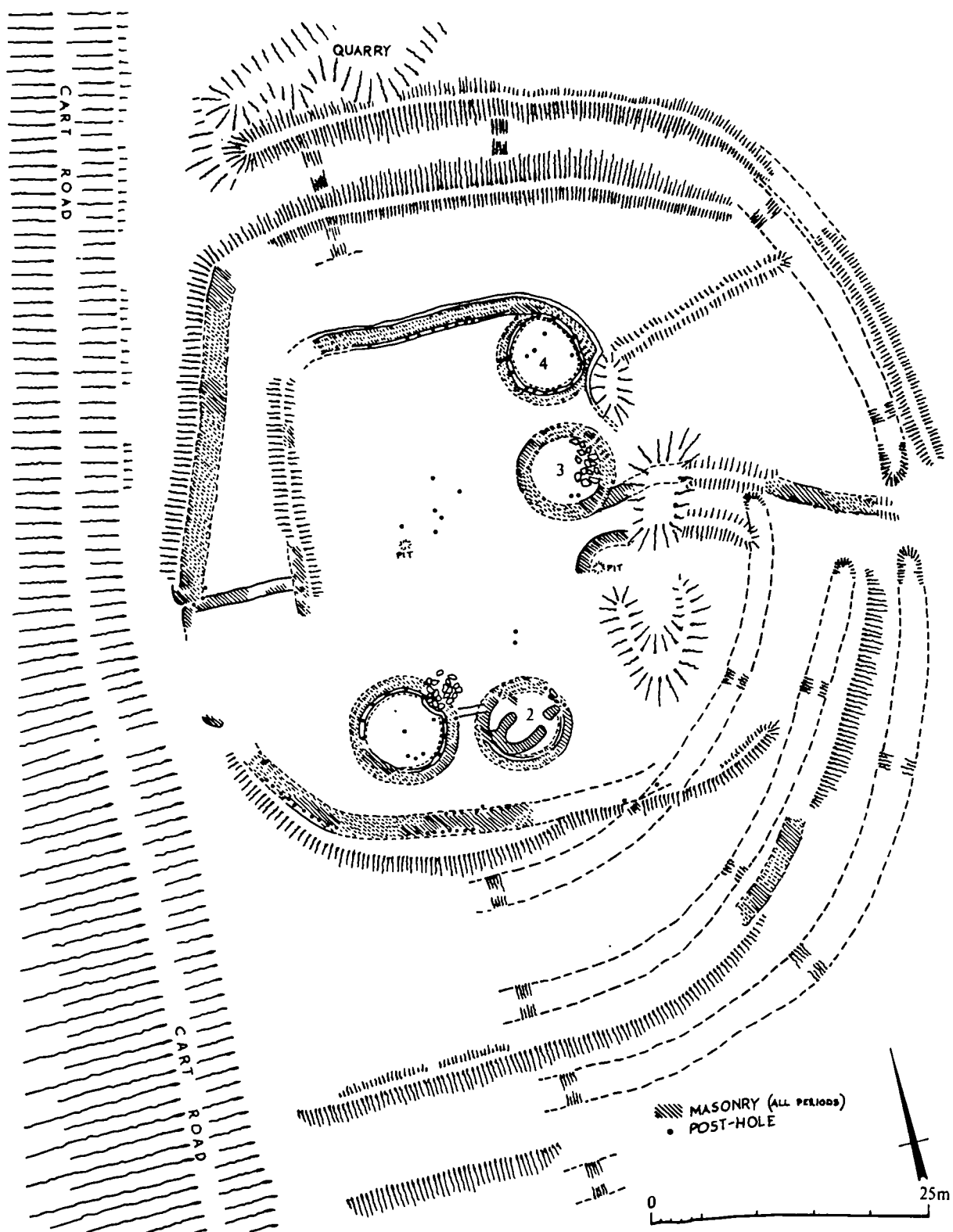


Fig. 6.7. Type 1B. Edgerston, Roxburghshire
(after RCAMS 1956, No. 457).

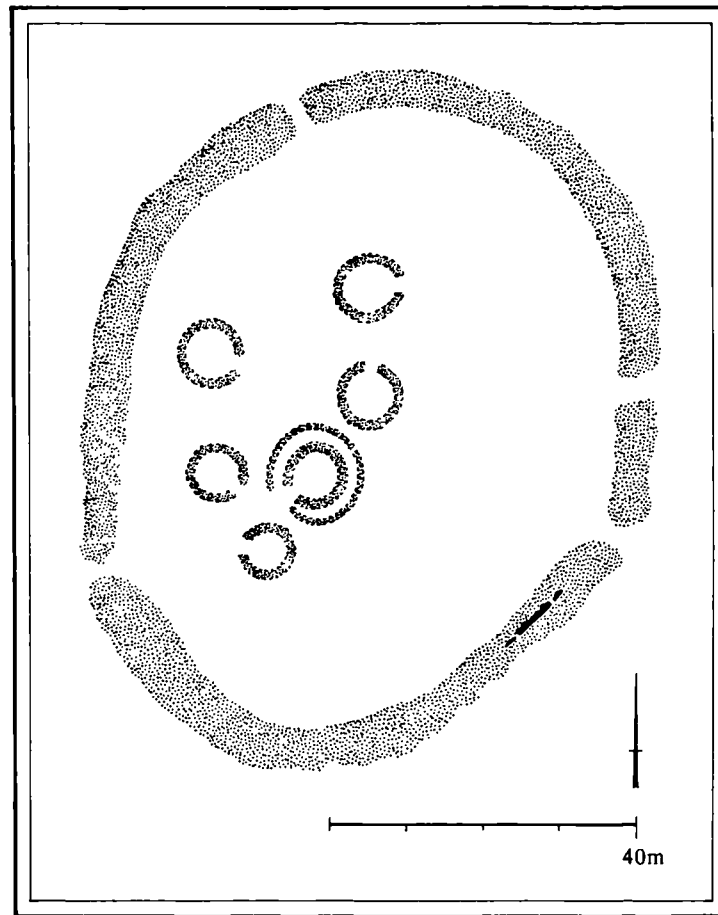


Fig. 6.8. Type 1B. Carby Hill, Roxburghshire
(after RCAMS 1956, No. 96).

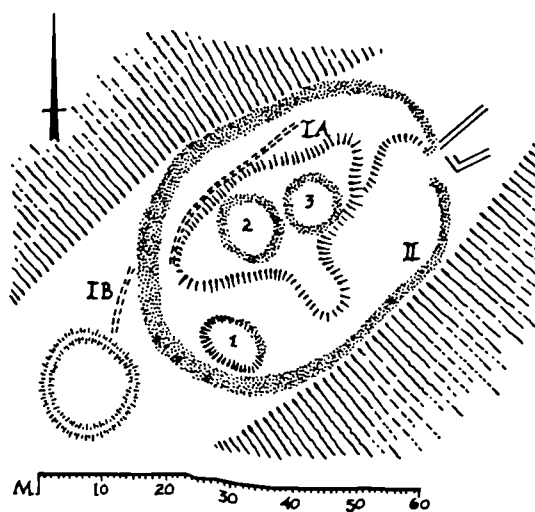


Fig. 6.9. Type 1C. Hillside Knowe, Peeblesshire
(after RCAMS 1967, No. 200).

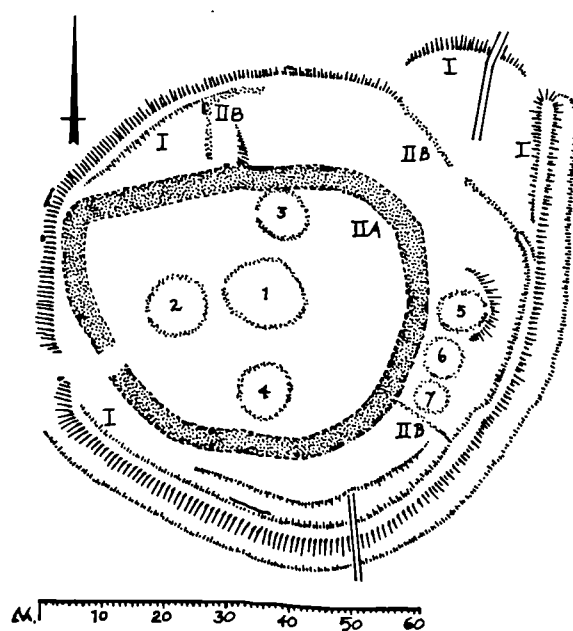


Fig. 6.10. Type 1C. Easter Dawyck, Peeblesshire
(after RCAMS 1967, No. 277).

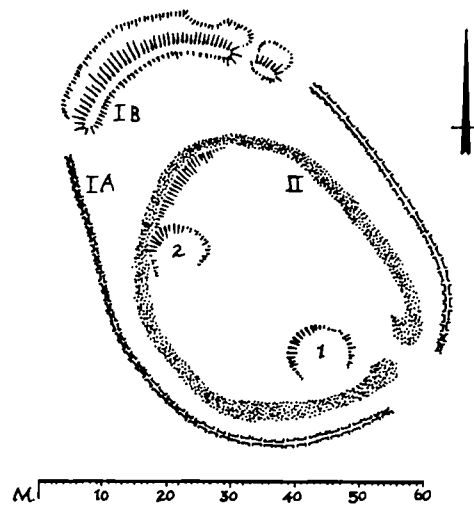


Fig. 6.11. Type 1C. Hammer Knowe, Peeblesshire
(after *RCAMS* 1967, No. 284).

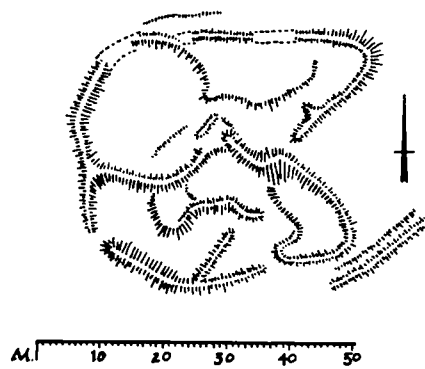


Fig. 6.12. Type 2D. Fasset Hill, Roxburgh
(after *RCAMS* 1956, No. 692).



Fig. 6.13. Type 2A. Drevva, Peeblesshire, fort and settlements
 (after RCAMS 1967, No. 275) (see plate 6.4).

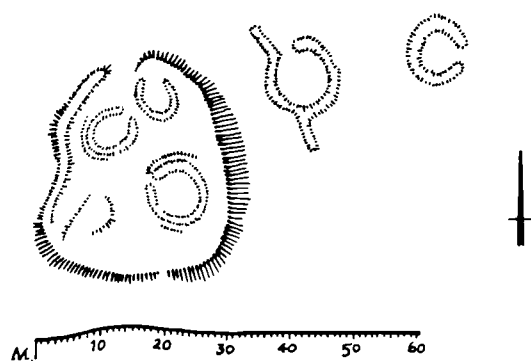


Fig. 6.14. Type 2B. Cardon, Peeblesshire
(after RCAMS 1967, No. 215).

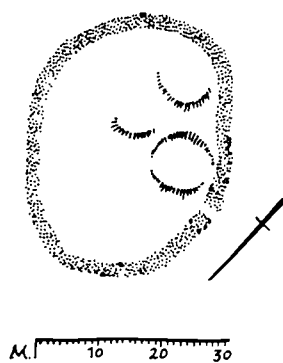


Fig. 6.15. Type 2B. Patervan, Peeblesshire
(after RCAMS 1967, No. 243).

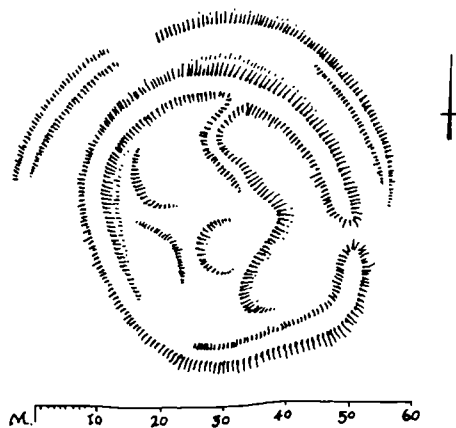


Fig. 6.16. Type 2B. Woolshears Hill, Peeblesshire
(after RCAMS 1967, No. 363).

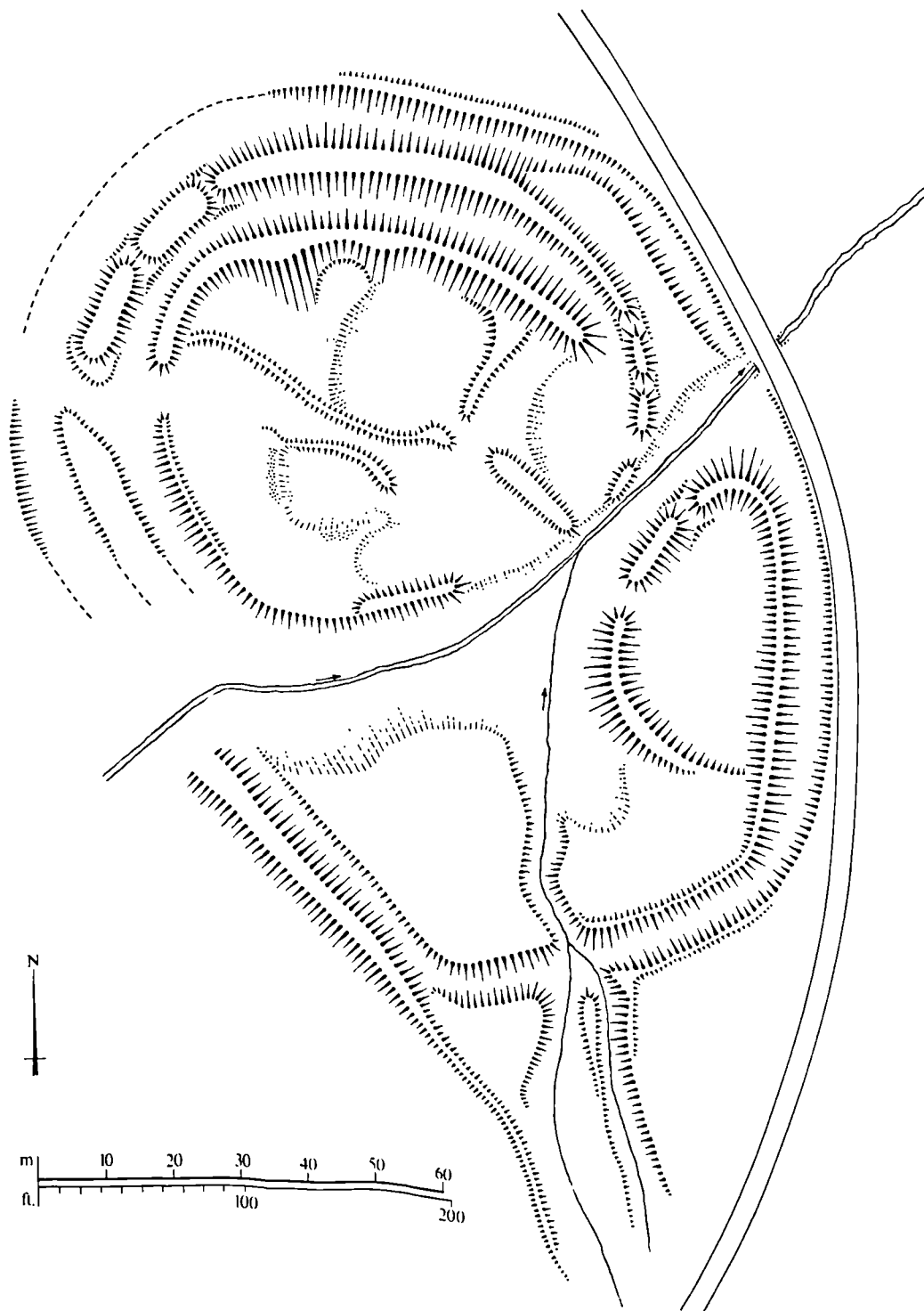


Fig. 6.17. Type 2C. The Dod (*Smith forthcoming*) (see plate 2.9).

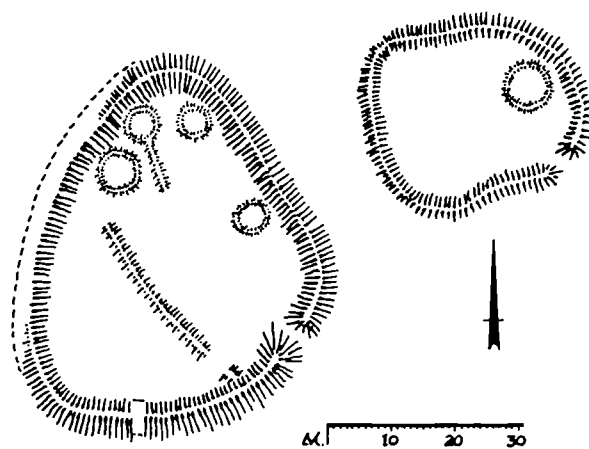


Fig. 6.18. Type 2D. Caddrounburn Culvert, Roxburghshire
(after *RCAMS* 1956, No. 97).

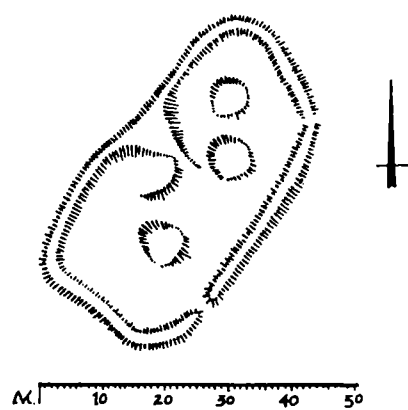


Fig. 6.19. Type 2D. Drum Maw, Peeblesshire
(after *RCAMS* 1967, No. 220).

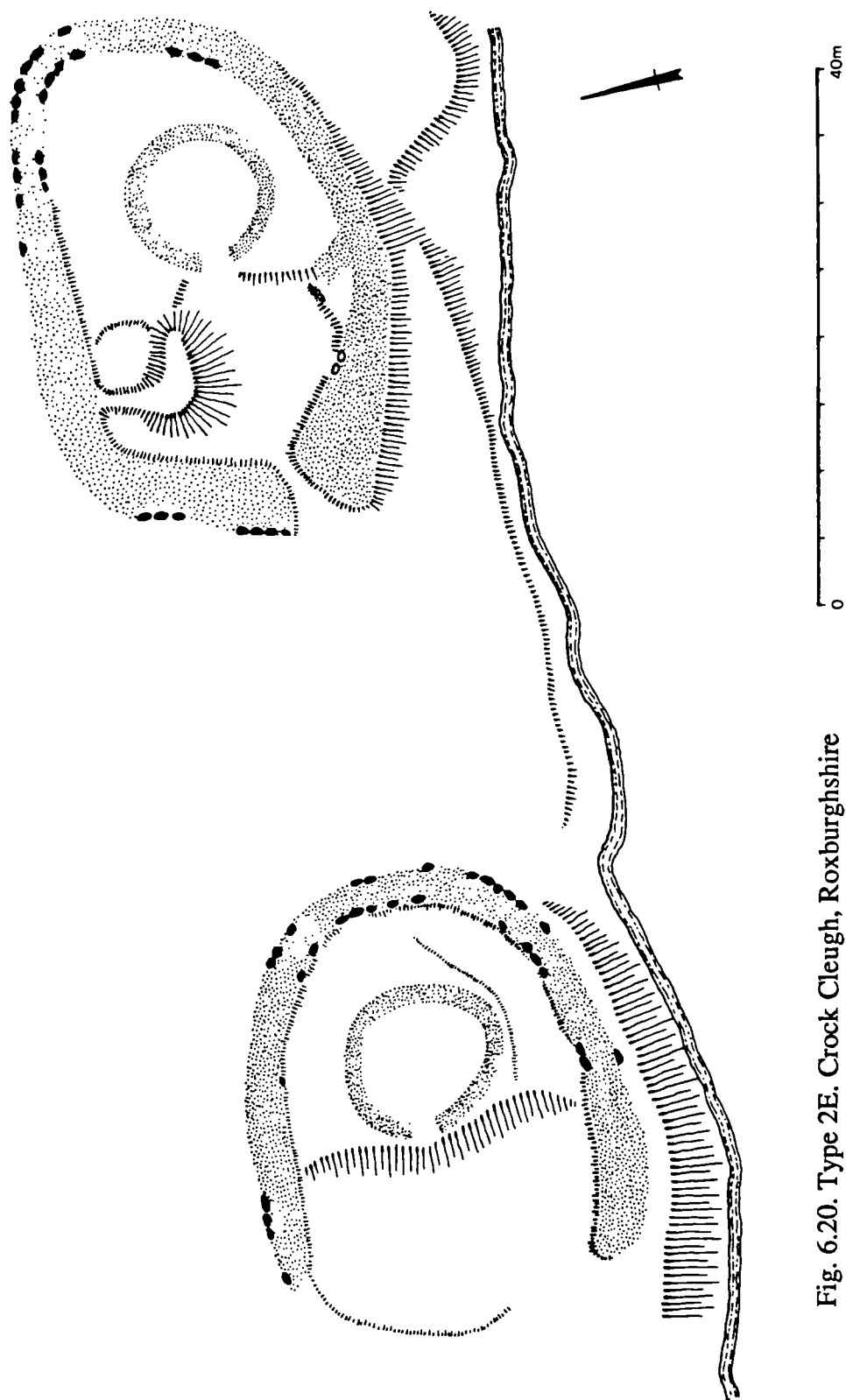


Fig. 6.20. Type 2E. Crock Cleugh, Roxburghshire
(after Steer and Keeney 1947).

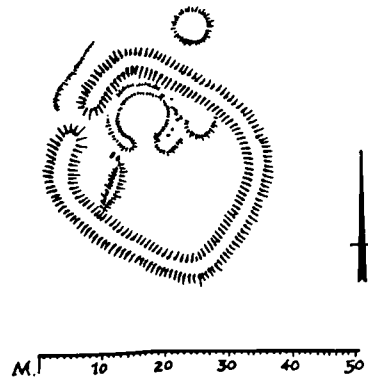


Fig. 6.21. Type 2E. Oatlee Hill, Berwickshire
(after *RCAMS 1915*, No. 79).

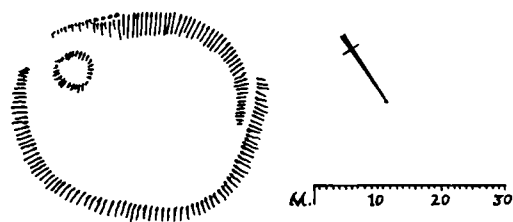


Fig. 6.22. Type 2E. Ven Law 2, Peeblesshire
(after *RCAMS 1967*, No. 255).

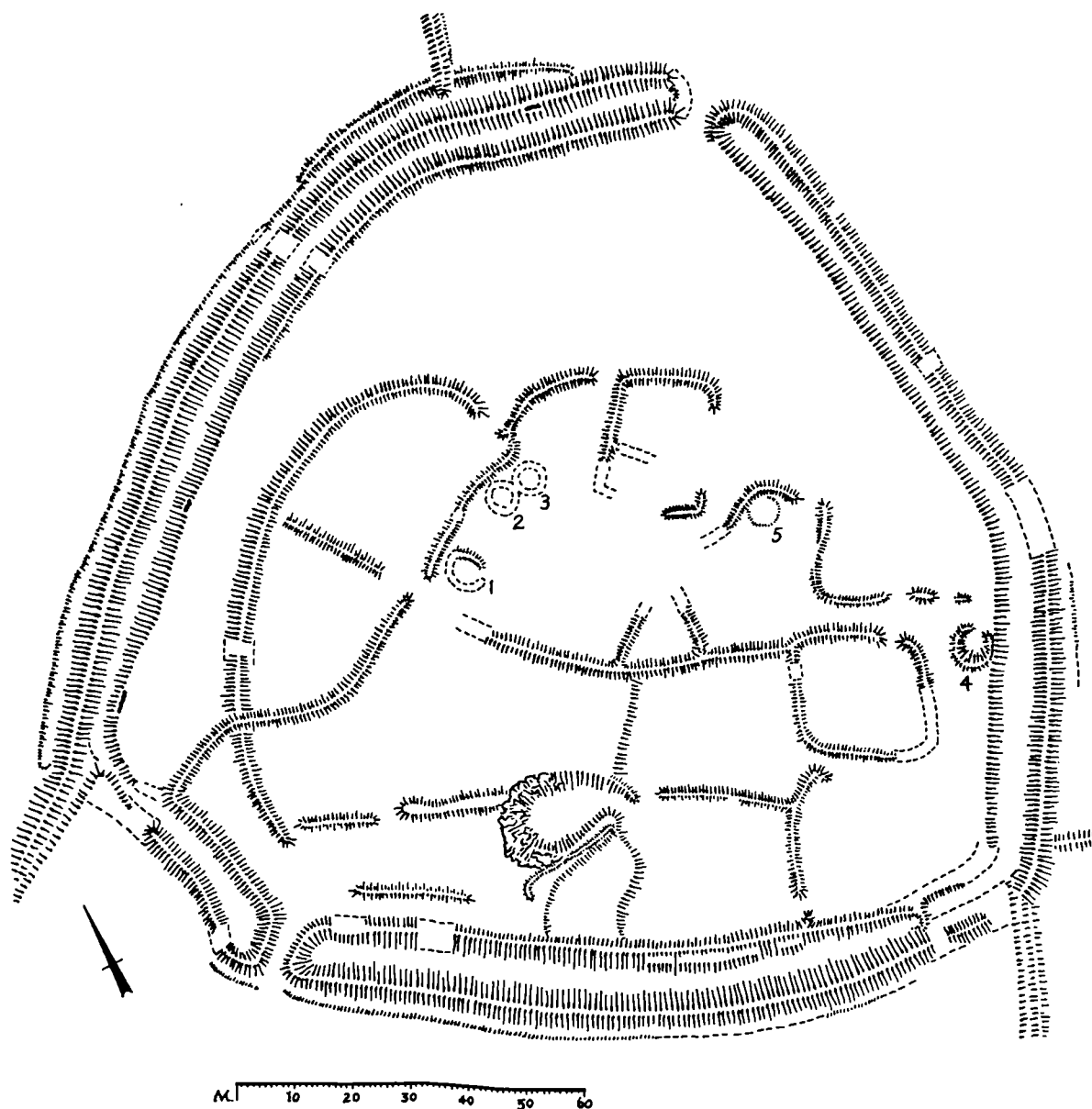


Fig. 6.22a. Type 3. Blakebillend, Roxburghshire
(after RCAMS 1956, No. 166). (see also plate 6.3).

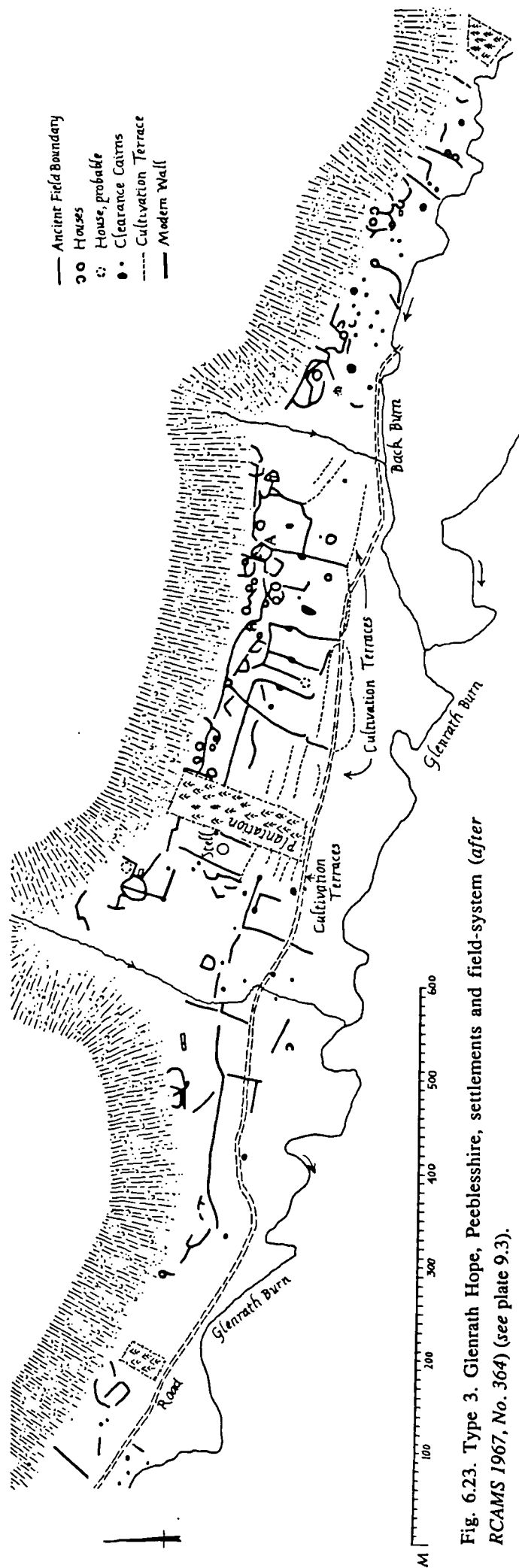


Fig. 6.23. Type 3. Glenrath Hope, Peeblesshire, settlements and field-system (after RCAMS 1967, No. 364) (see plate 9.3).

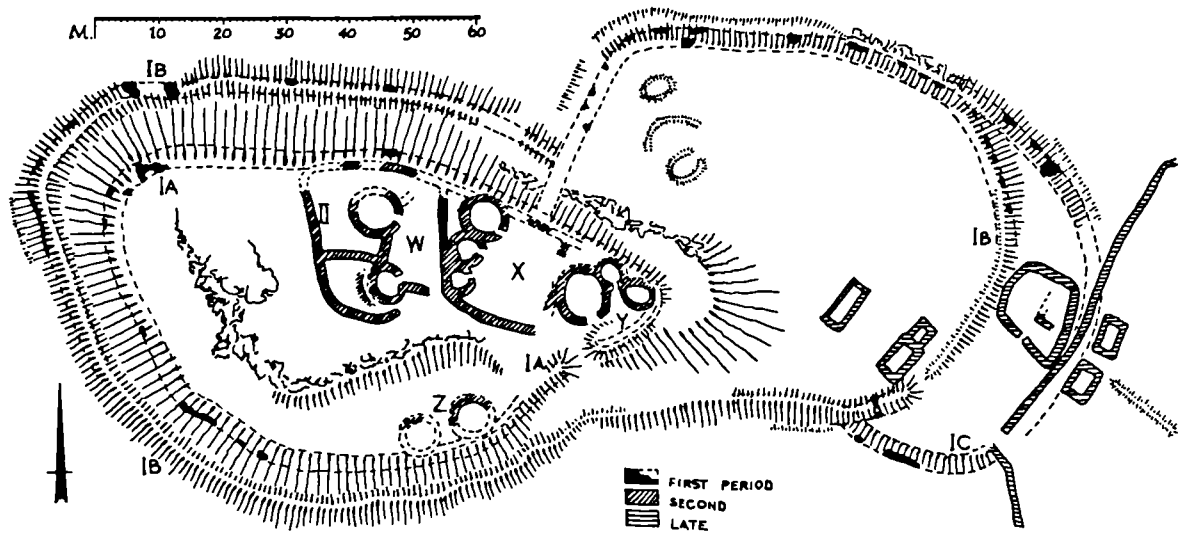


Fig. 6.24. Type 4A. Park Law, Roxburghshire
(after RCAMS 1956, No. 652).

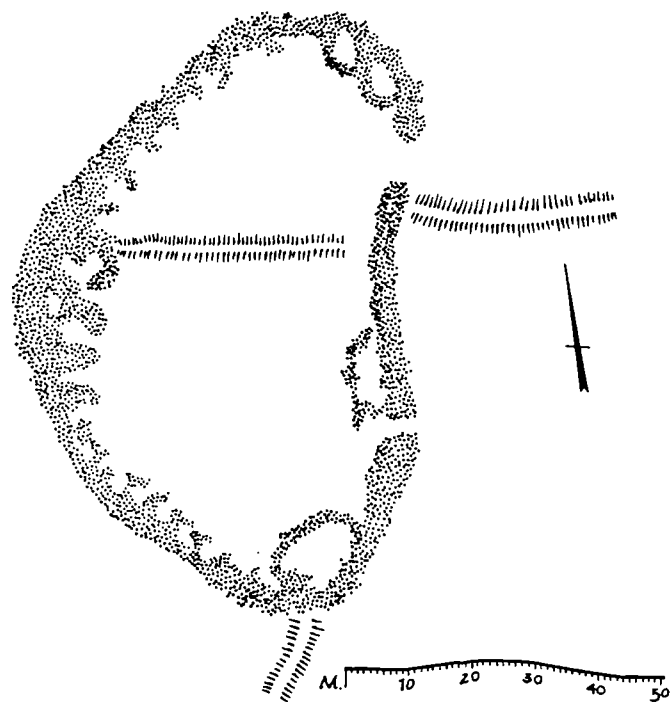


Fig. 6.25. Type 4A. Haerfaulds, Berwickshire
(after *RCAMS 1915, No. 218*).

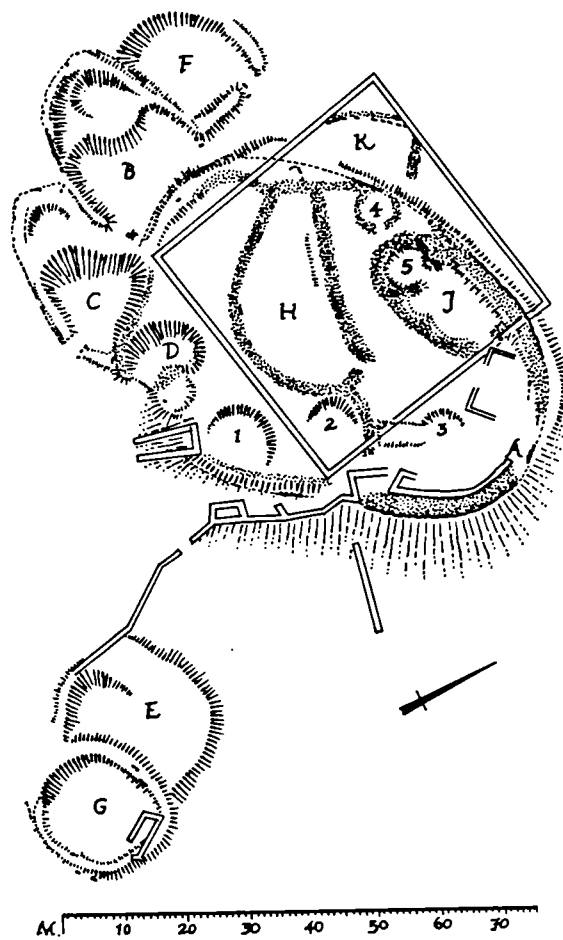


Fig. 6.26. Type 4B. The Bank, Peeblesshire
(after RCAMS 1967, No. 210).

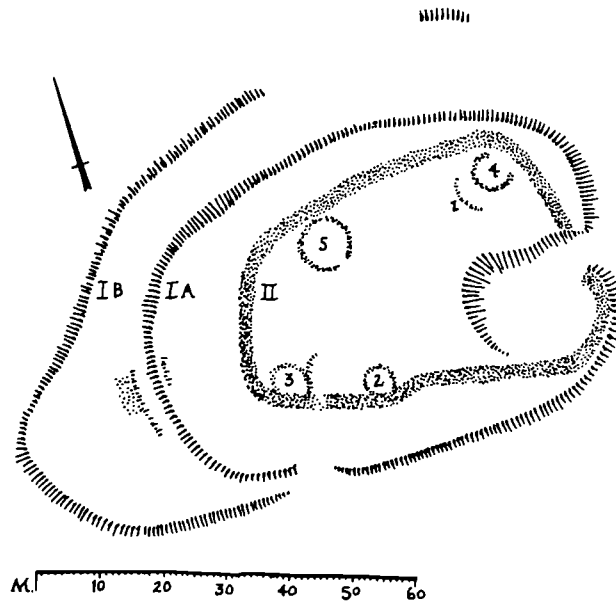


Fig. 6.27. Type 4B. Hallmanor, Peeblesshire
(after RCAMS 1967, No. 282).

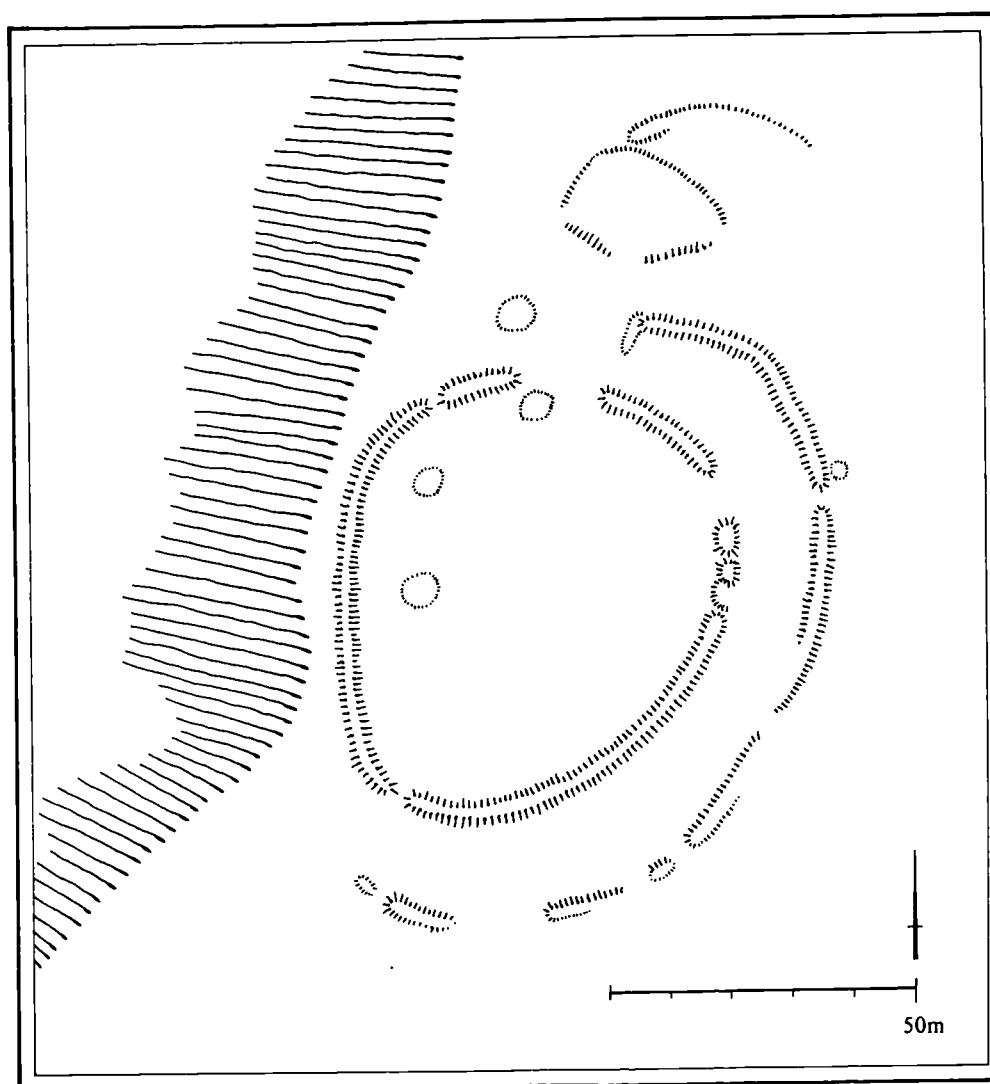


Fig. 6.28. Type 5. Shannabank Hill, Berwickshire
(after *RCAMS 1915, No. 3*).

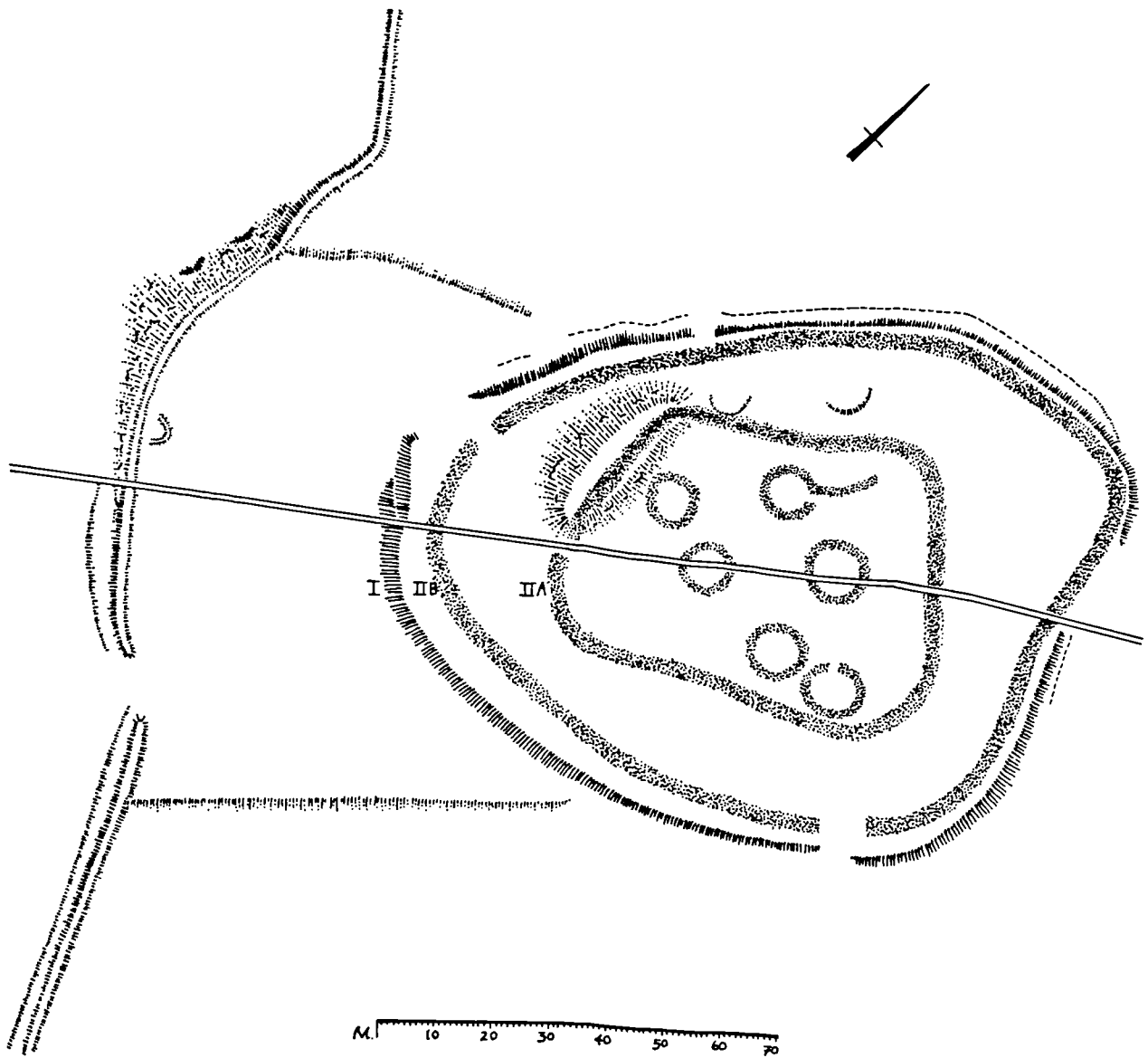


Fig. 6.29. Type 5. Helm End, Peeblesshire
(after RCAMS 1967, No. 286).

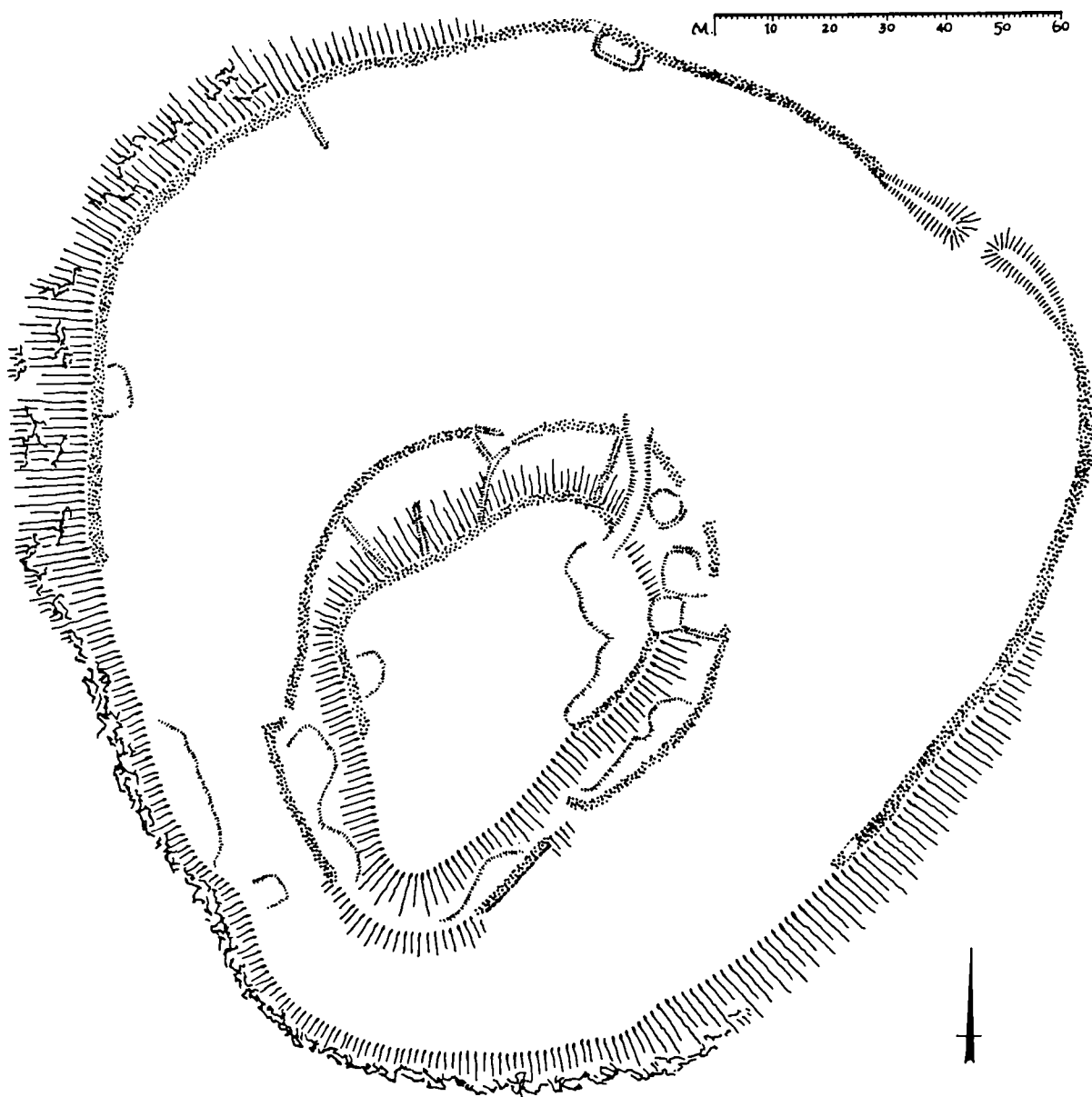


Fig. 6.30. Type 5. Sweethope Hill, Roxburghshire
(after RCAMS 1956, No. 977).

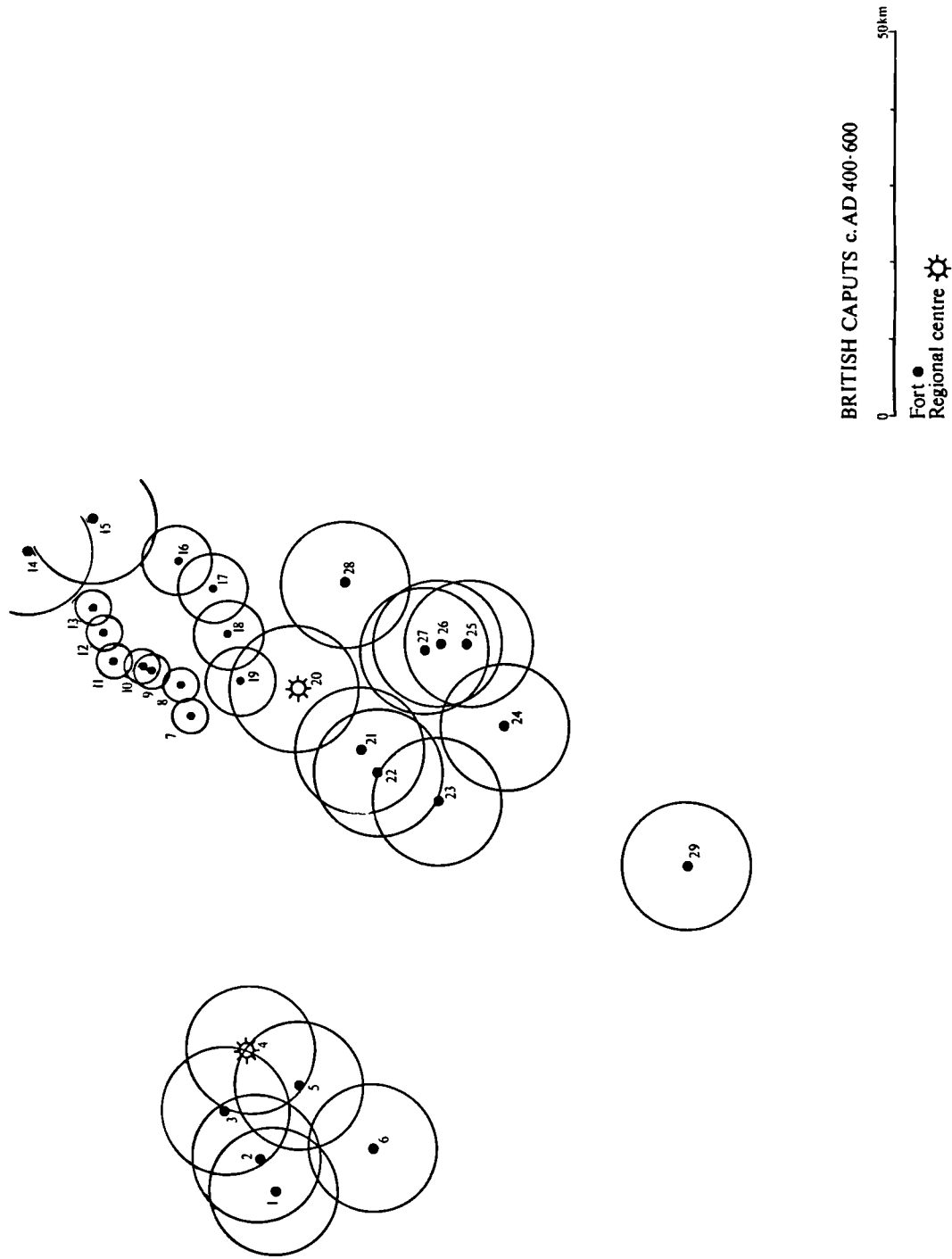


Fig. 7.1. Distribution-map of Early Historic forts/caputs in the Tweed Basin c.AD 400-600, set against land capability (*Ordnance Survey 1944*), with a suggested territorial/ estate framework. 1) Skirling Mains, 2) Muirburn, 3) Whiteside Hill, 4) Peebles, 5) Wood Hill, 6) Whiteside Rig, 7) Blackcastle Kings, 8) The Chesters, 9) Raecleugh Head 1 (plate 7.4), 10) Raecleugh Head 2, 11) Wrunklaw, 12) Marygoldhill Plantation, 13) Fosterland Burn, 14) Kirk Hill, St Abb's (plate 7.5), 15) Chrystoneless, 16) Fairfield, 17) Milne Graden, 18) Belchester, 19) Hardacres Hill, 20) Kelso, 21) Peniel Heugh II, 22) Castle Hill, Ancrum, 23) Rubers Law, 24) Shaw Craig (plate 7.3), 25) Woden Law (plate 3.2), 26) Moat Knowe Buchring, 27) Chatts Craig, 28) Burnt Humbleton, 29) Carby Hill (from data compiled by RCAMS 1956, 1957, 1967, 1980).

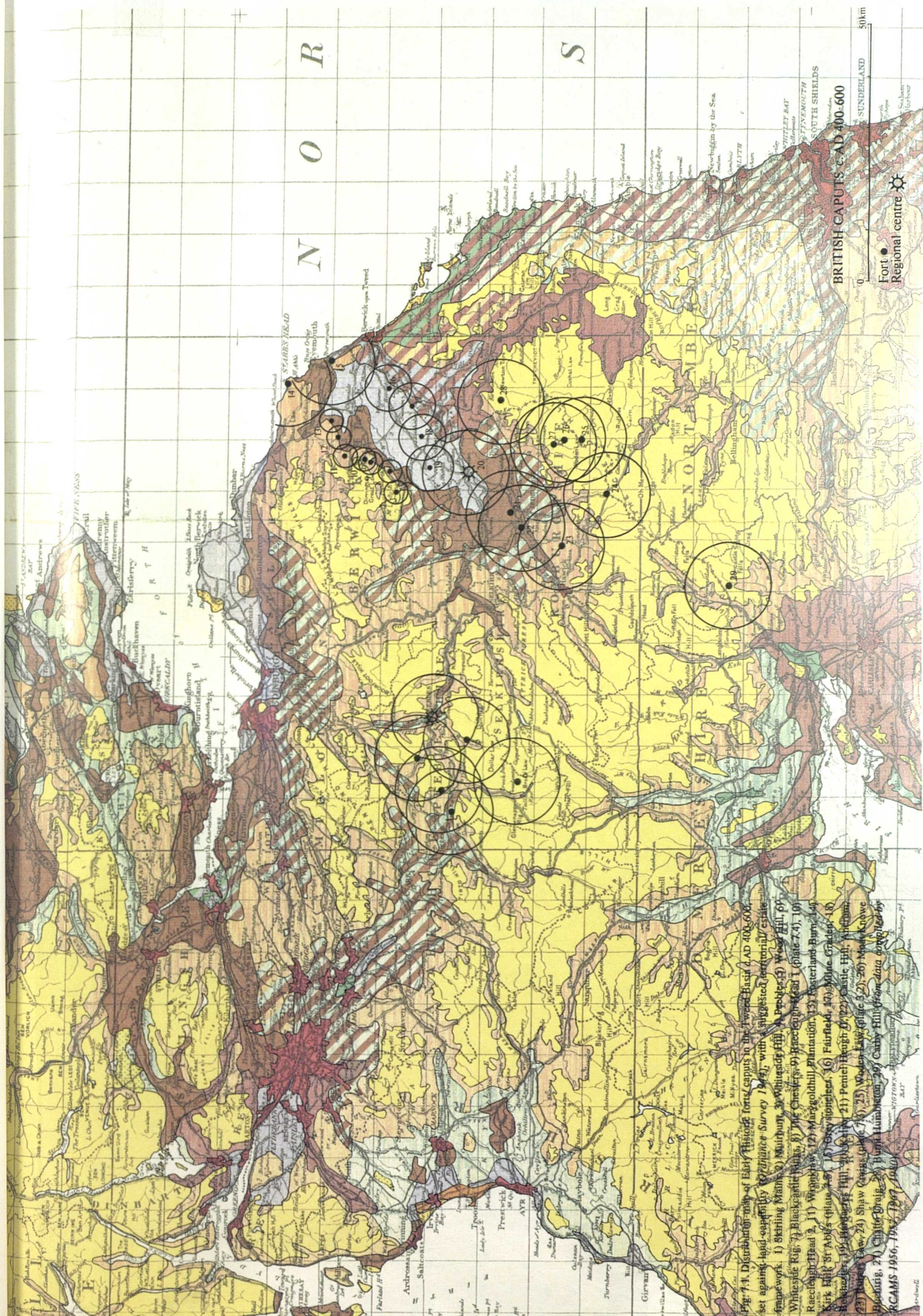


Fig. 1.1. Distribution map of Early Historic forts caputs to the Tweed Basin c. AD 400-600. The map is set against a background of the Ordnance Survey 1:50,000 map, with a suggested territorial/estate framework. 1) Stirling Moun. 2) Muirburn. 3) Whiteside Hill. 4) Peckles. 5) Wod Hill. 6) Whiteside Hill. 7) Blackcattle Burn. 8) The Cherters. 9) Racecough. 10) Racecough. 11) Racecough. 12) Racecough. 13) Racecough. 14) Racecough. 15) Racecough. 16) Racecough. 17) Racecough. 18) Racecough. 19) Racecough. 20) Racecough. 21) Racecough. 22) Racecough. 23) Racecough. 24) Racecough. 25) Racecough. 26) Racecough.

BRITISH CAPUTS c. AD 400-600

Fort ●
Regional centre ★

0 50km

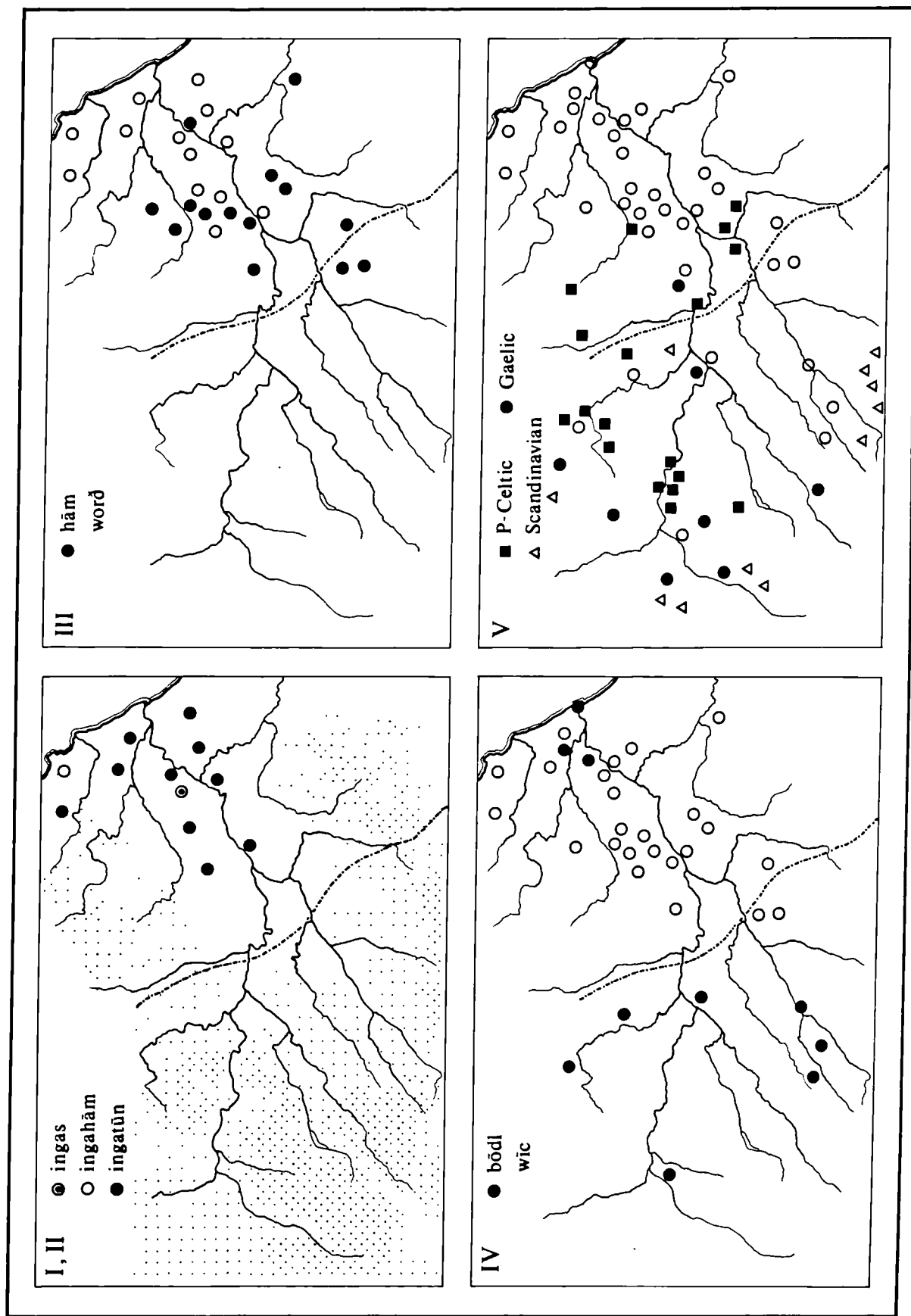


Fig. 7.2. Distribution-map of place-name development in the Tweed Basin by phase.

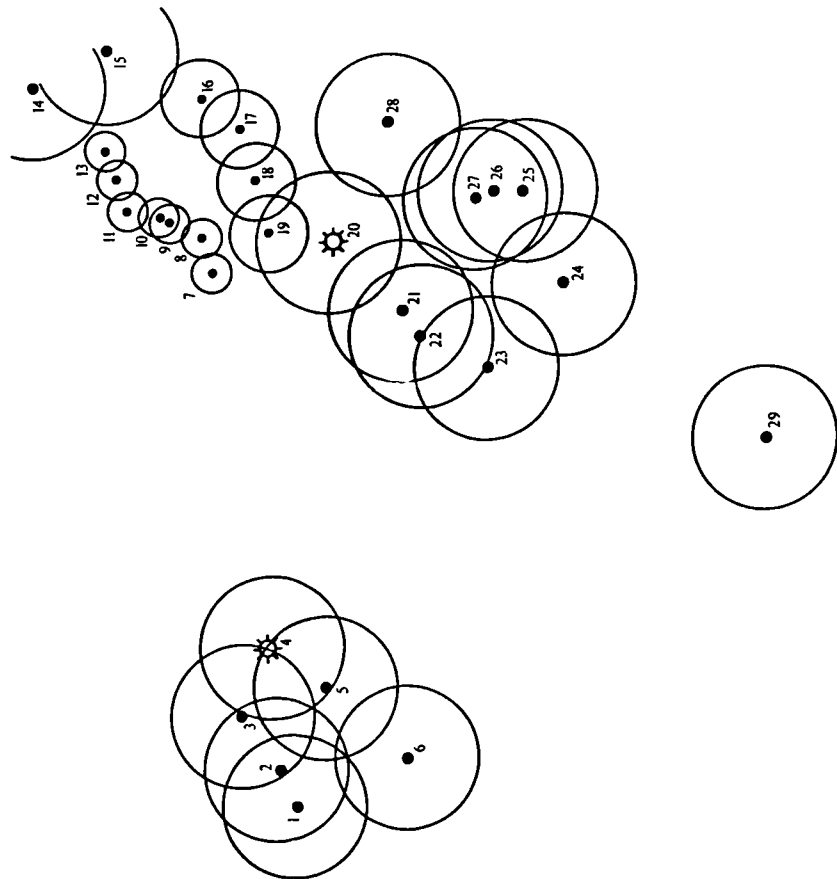
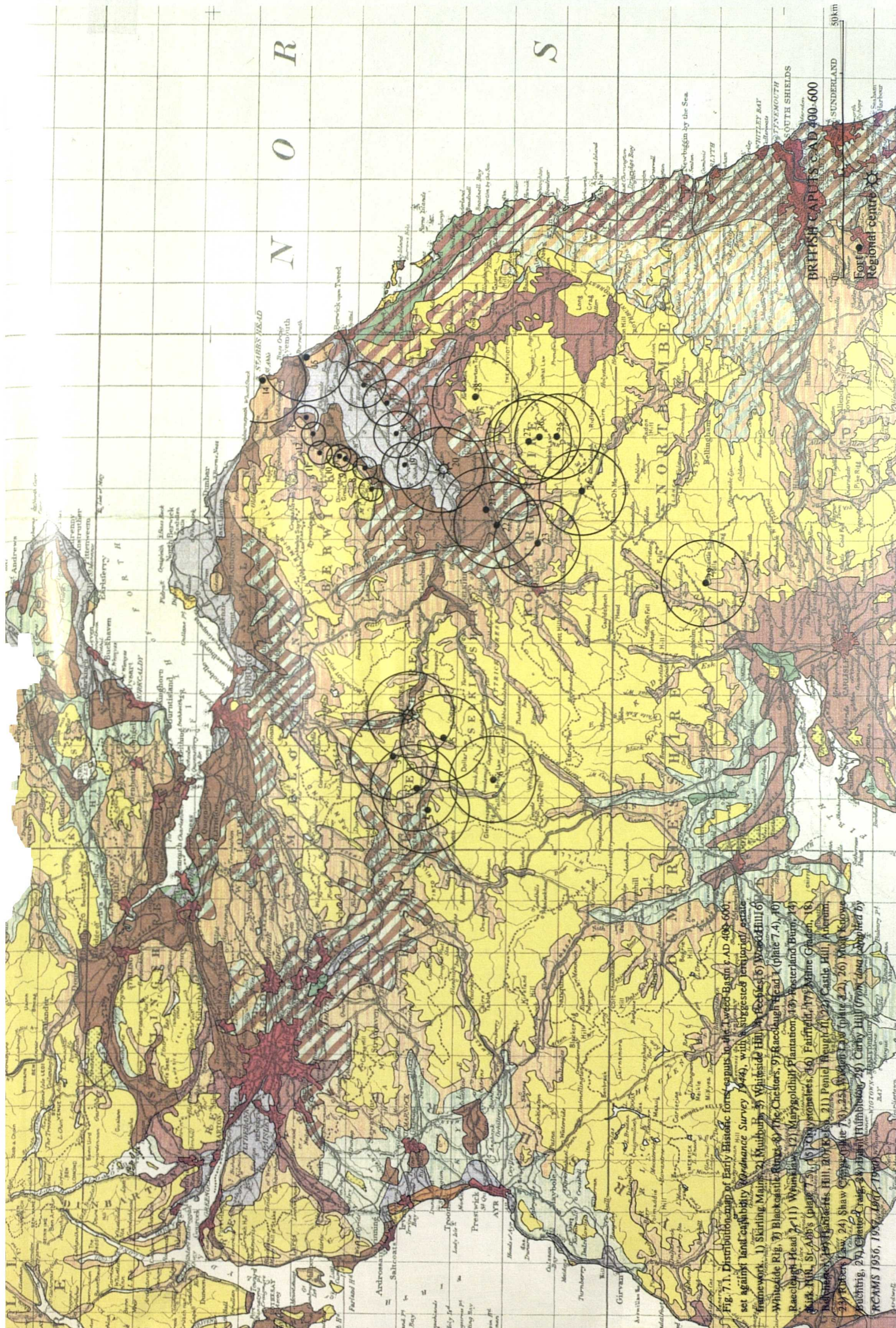
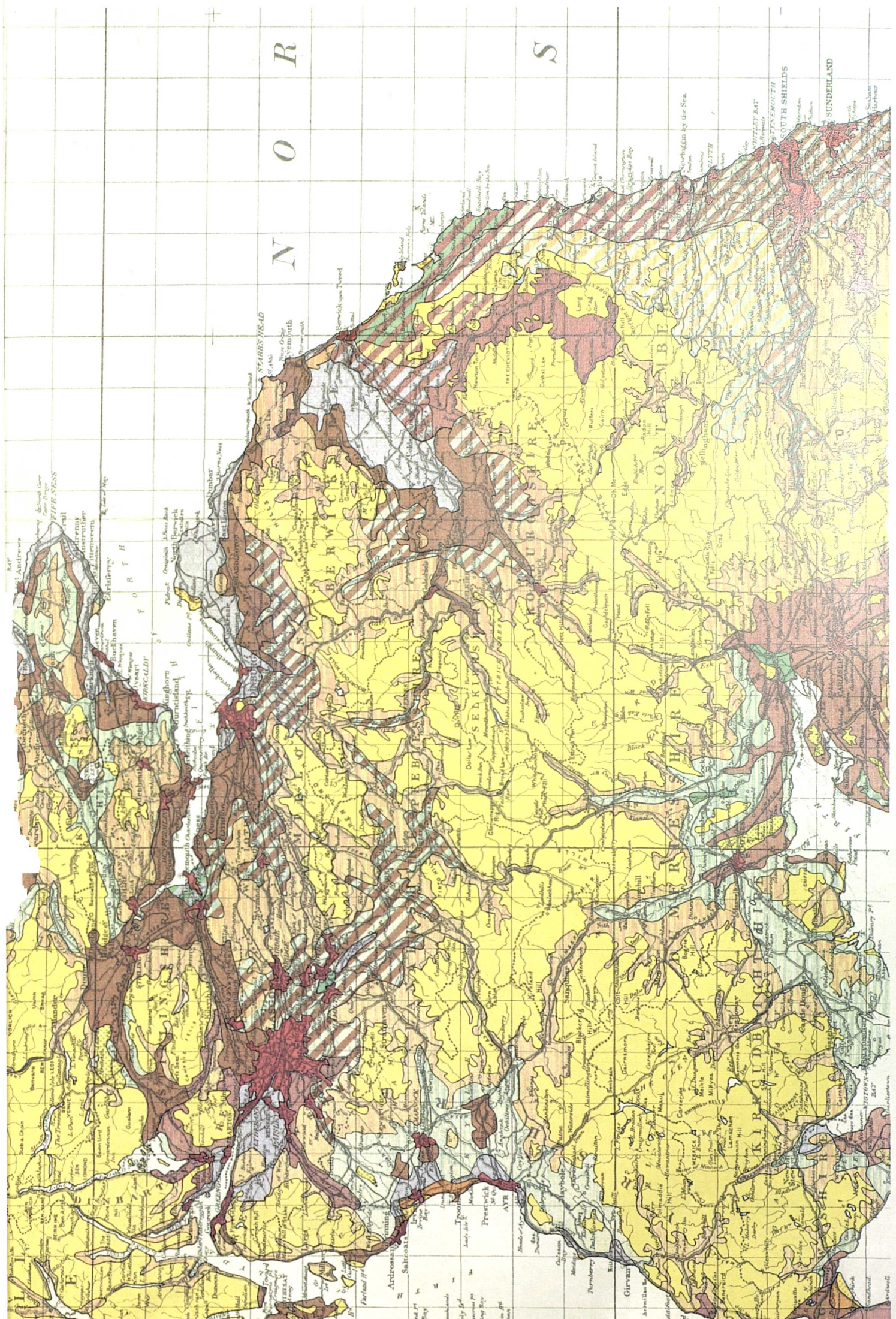


Fig. 7.1. Distribution-map of Early Historic *forts/caputs* in the Tweed Basin c.AD 400-600, set against land capability (*Ordnance Survey 1944*), with a suggested territorial/estate framework. 1) Skirling Mains, 2) Muirburn, 3) Whiteside Hill, 4) Peebles, 5) Wood Hill, 6) Whiteside Rig, 7) Blackcastle Rings, 8) The Chesters, 9) Raecleugh Head 1 (plate 7.4), 10) Raecleugh Head 2, 11) Wrunklaw, 12) Marygoldhill Plantation, 13) Fosterland Burn, 14) Kirk Hill, St Abb's (plate 7.5), 15) Greystoneless, 16) Fairfield, 17) Milne Graden, 18) Belcheater, 19) Hardacres Hill, 20) Kelso, 21) Peniel Heugh II, 22) Castle Hill, Ancrum, 23) Rubert Law, 24) Shaw Craigs (plate 7.3), 25) Woden Law (plate 3.2), 26) Moat Knowe Buchrig, 27) Chano Craig, 28) Burnt Humbleton, 29) Carby Hill (from data compiled by RCAMS 1956, 1957, 1967, 1980).





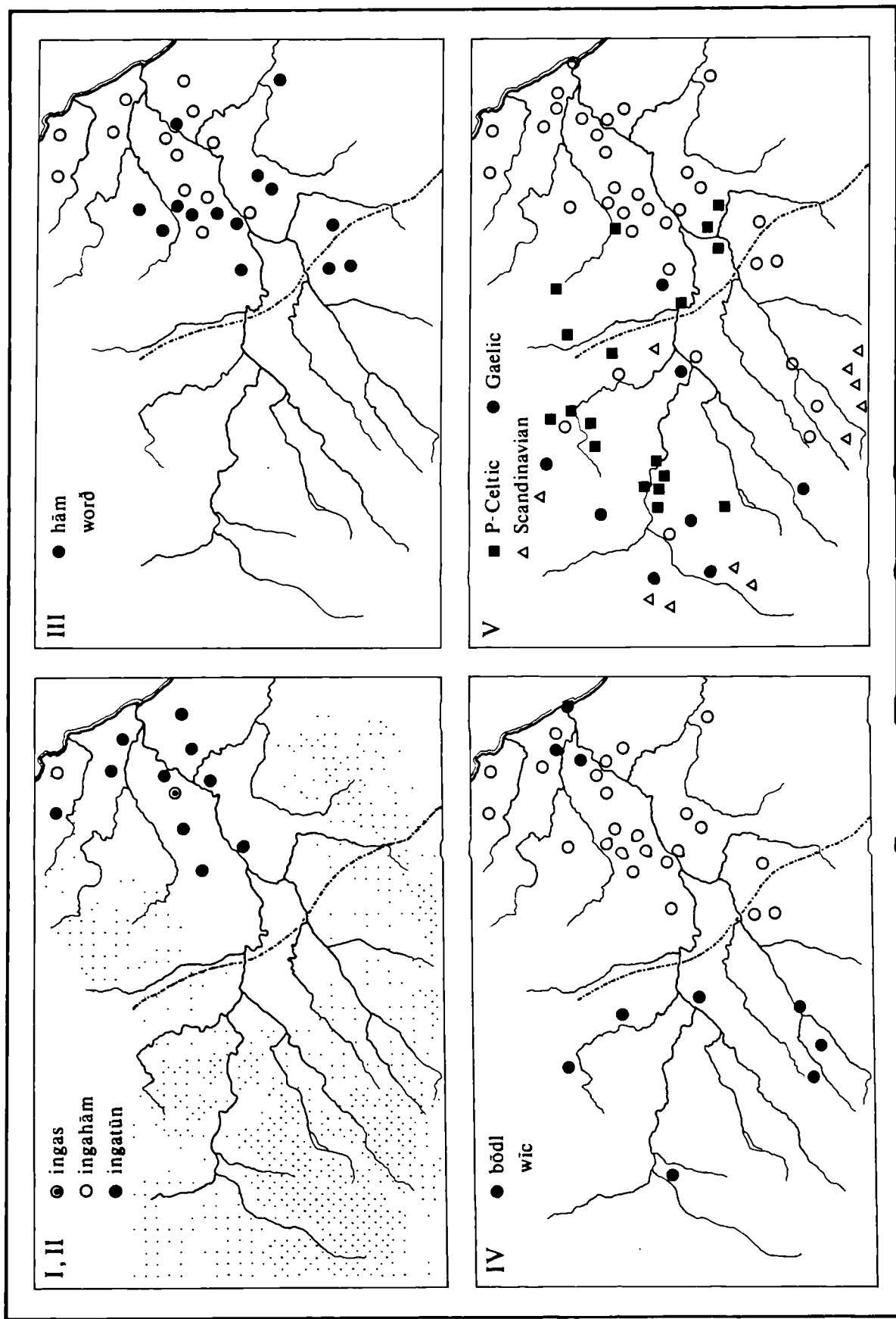


Fig. 7.2. Distribution-map of place-name development in the Tweed Basin by phase.

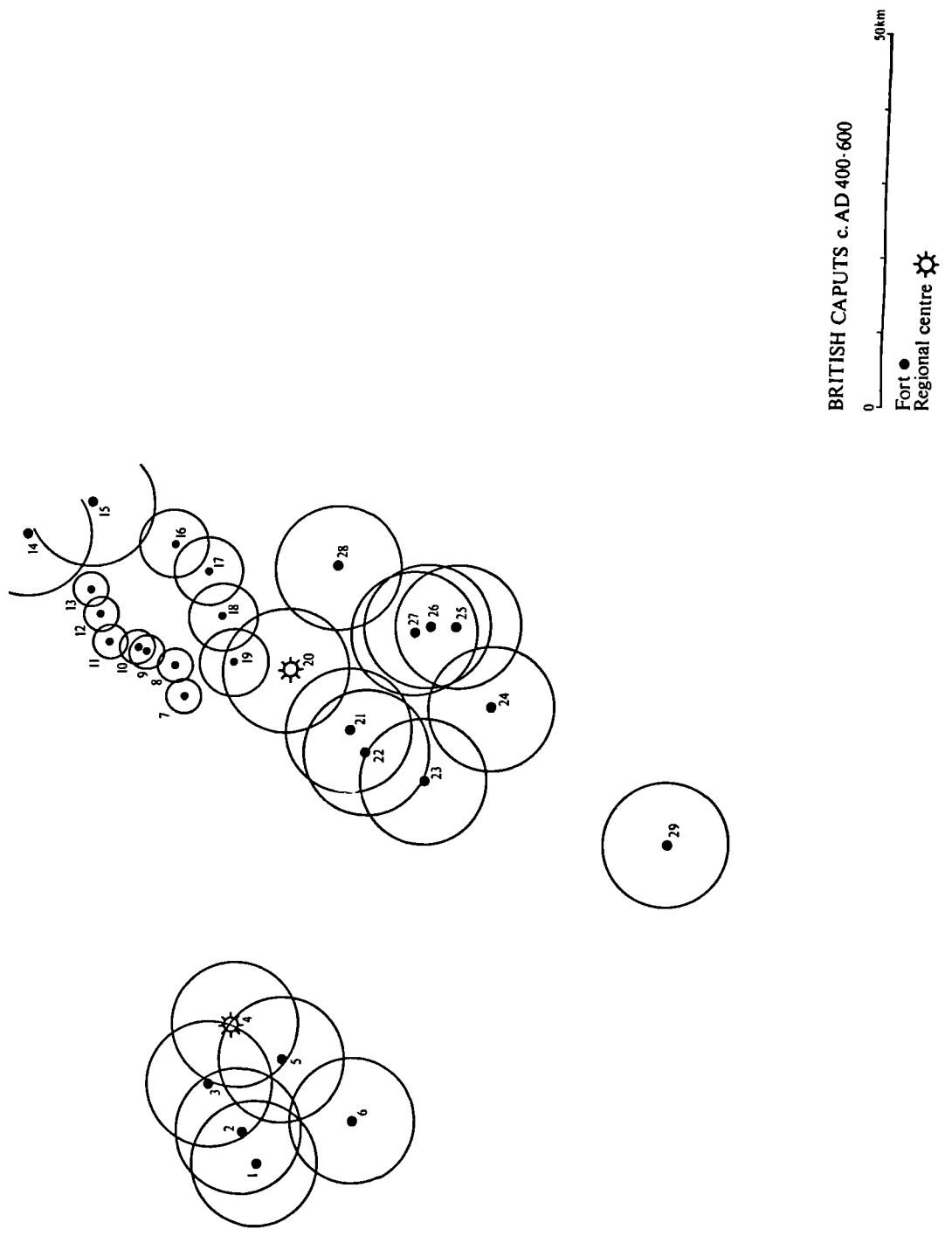


Fig. 7.1. Distribution-map of Early Historic forts/caputs in the Tweed Basin c.AD 400-600, set against land capability (*Ordnance Survey 1944*), with a suggested territorial/ estate framework. 1) Skirling Mains, 2) Muirburn, 3) Whiteside Hill, 4) Peebles, 5) Wood Hill, 6) Whiteside Rig, 7) Blackcastle Rings, 8) The Chesters, 9) Rascleugh Head 1 (plate 7.4), 10) Rascleugh Head 2, 11) Wrunklaw, 12) Marygoldhill Plantation, 13) Fosterland Burn, 14) Kirk Hill, St Abb's (plate 7.5), 15) Greystonelees, 16) Fairfield, 17) Mline Graden, 18) Belchester, 19) Hardacres Hill, 20) Kelso, 21) Peniel Heugh II, 22) Castle Hill, Ancrum, 23) Rubers Law, 24) Shaw Craigs (plate 7.3), 25) Woden Law (plate 3.2), 26) Moat Knowe Buchrig, 27) Chatto Craig, 28) Burnt Humbleton, 29) Carby Hill (*from data compiled by RCAMS 1956, 1957, 1967, 1980*).

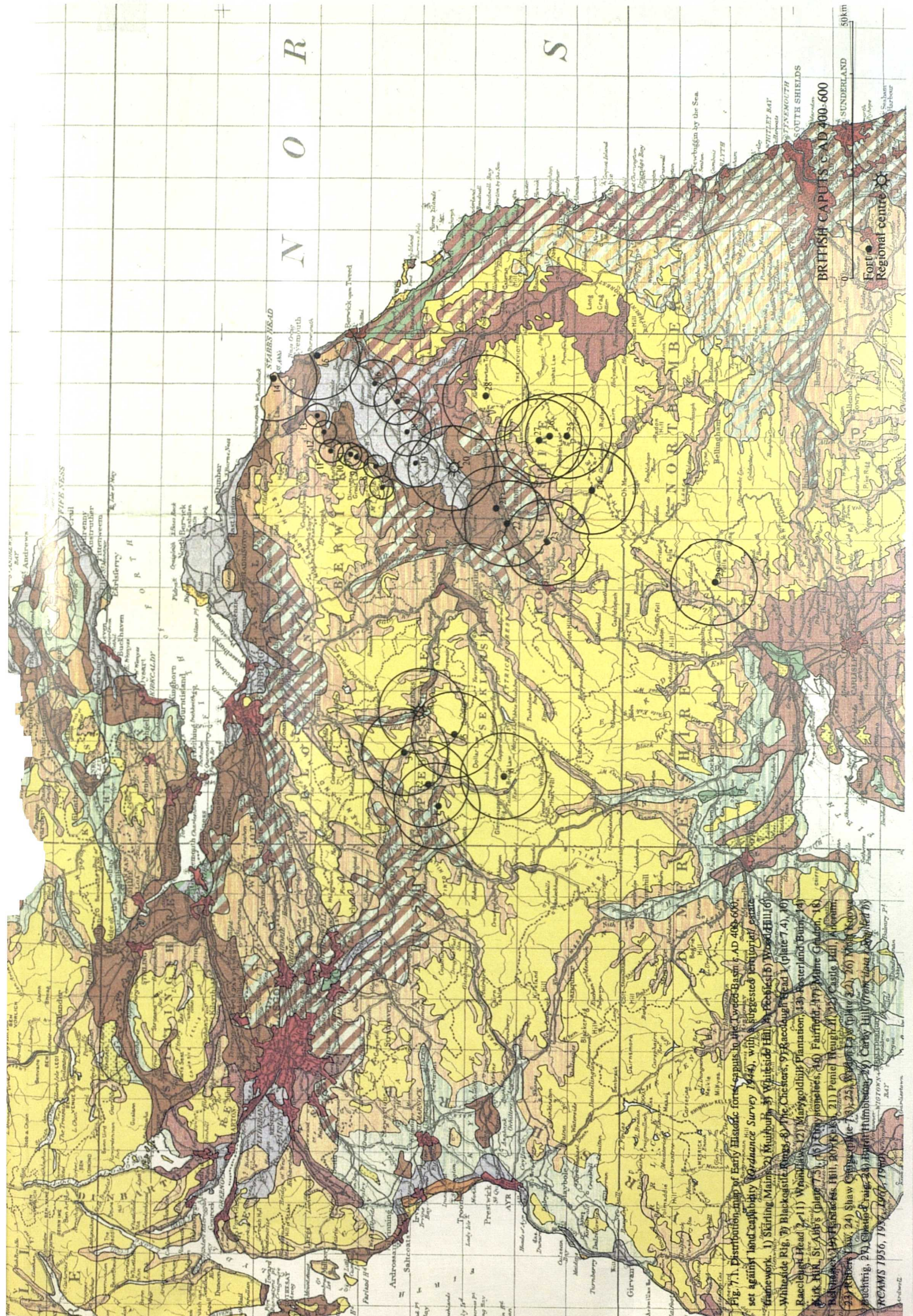
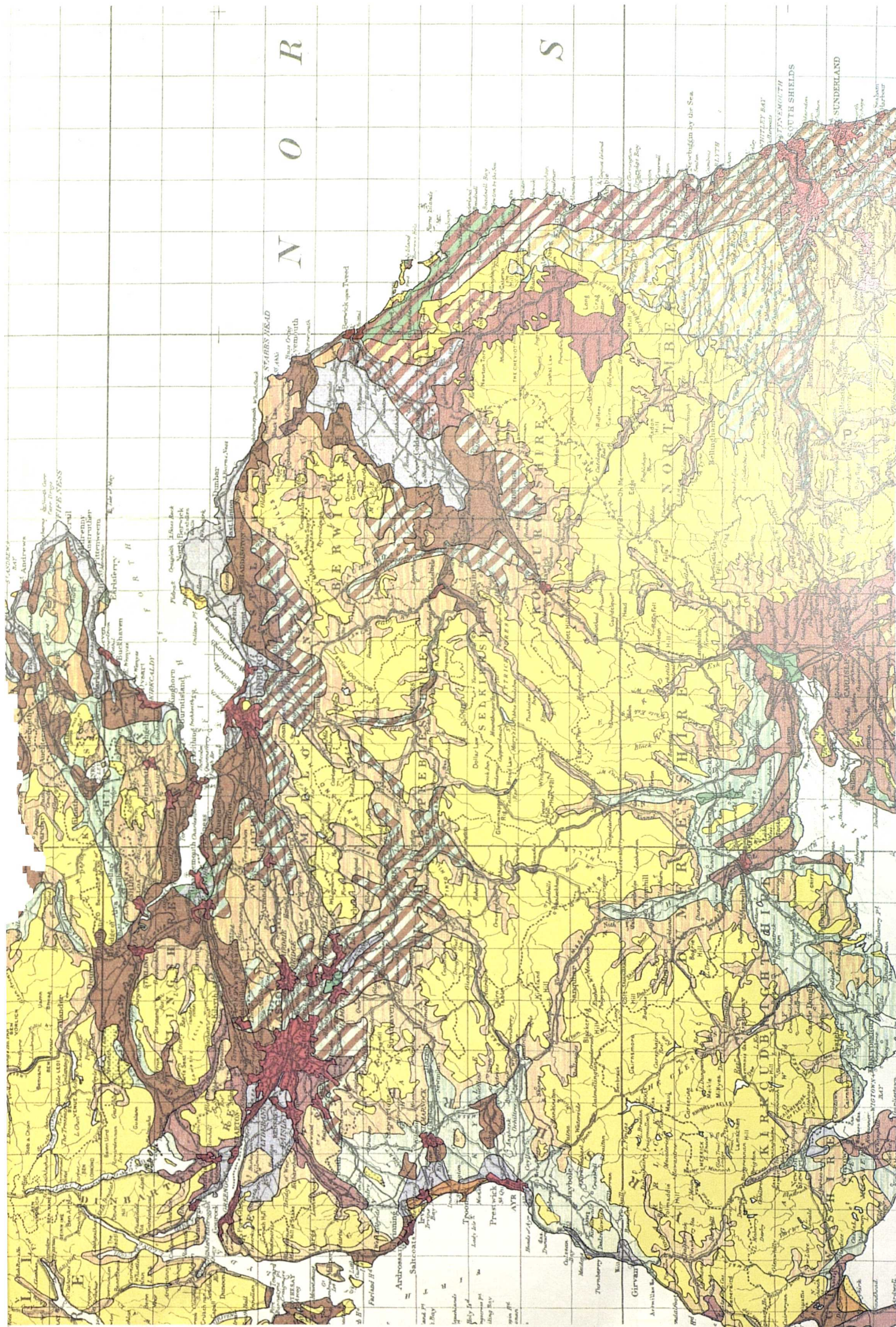


Fig. 7.1. Distribution map of Early Historic forest caputs in the Tynes Basin c. AD 400-600 set against land capability 'Ordinance' Survey 1944, with a suggested territorial estate framework. 1) Stirling Main; 2) Mulbury; 3) Whitehead Hill; 4) Pecked Hill; 5) Wood Hill; 6) Whitehead Hill; 7) Blackgill; 8) The Clatters; 9) Racoedagh Road; 10) Racoedagh Road; 11) Woudlaw; 12) Marygoldhill Plantation; 13) Racoedagh Road; 14) Racoedagh Road; 15) St. Ayles; 16) The Clatters; 17) Racoedagh Road; 18) Racoedagh Road; 19) Racoedagh Road; 20) Racoedagh Road; 21) Racoedagh Road; 22) Racoedagh Road; 23) Racoedagh Road; 24) Racoedagh Road; 25) Racoedagh Road.

BRITISH CAPUTS c. AD 400-600

Fort Regional centre

50km



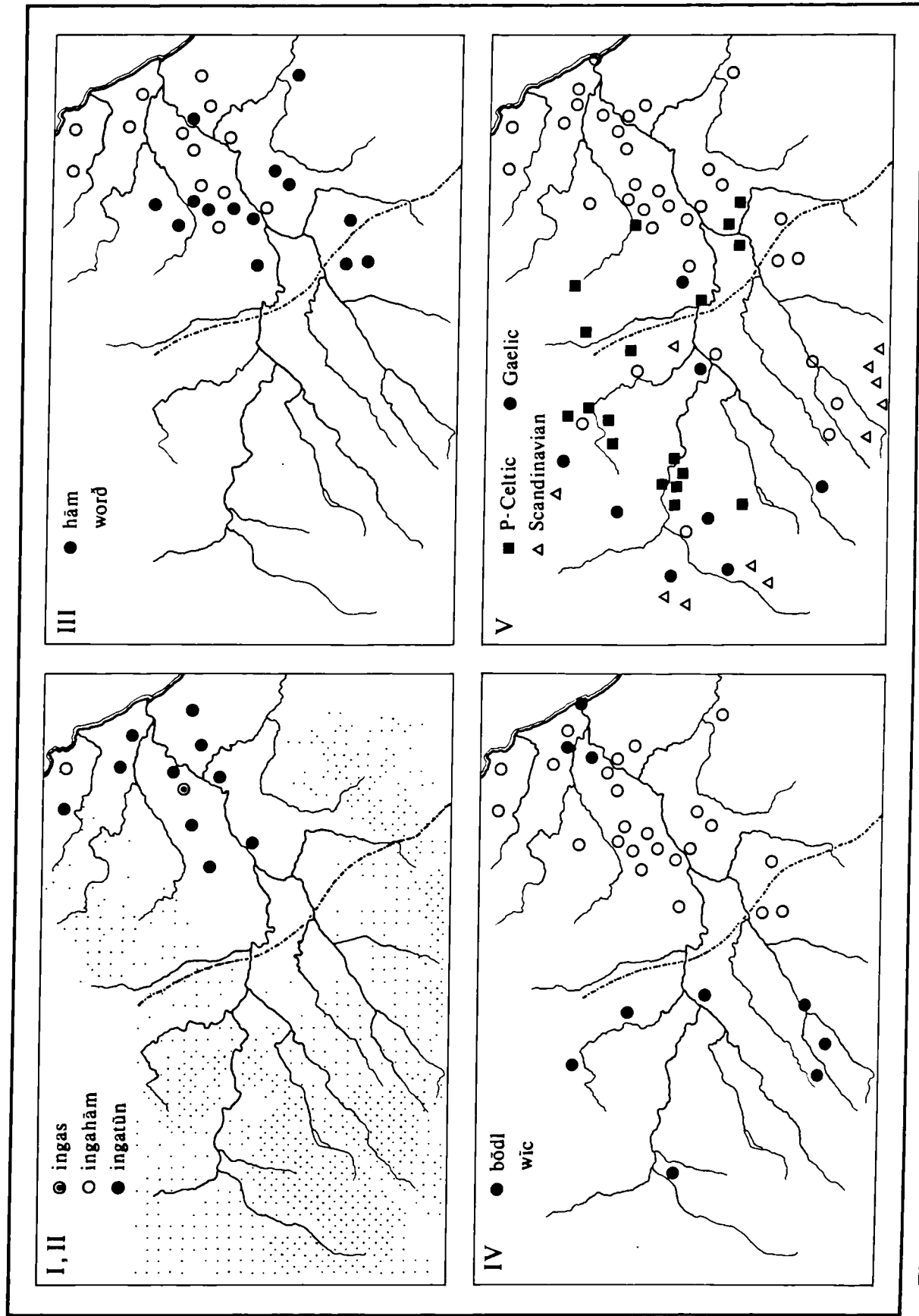


Fig. 7.2. Distribution-map of place-name development in the Tweed Basin by phase.

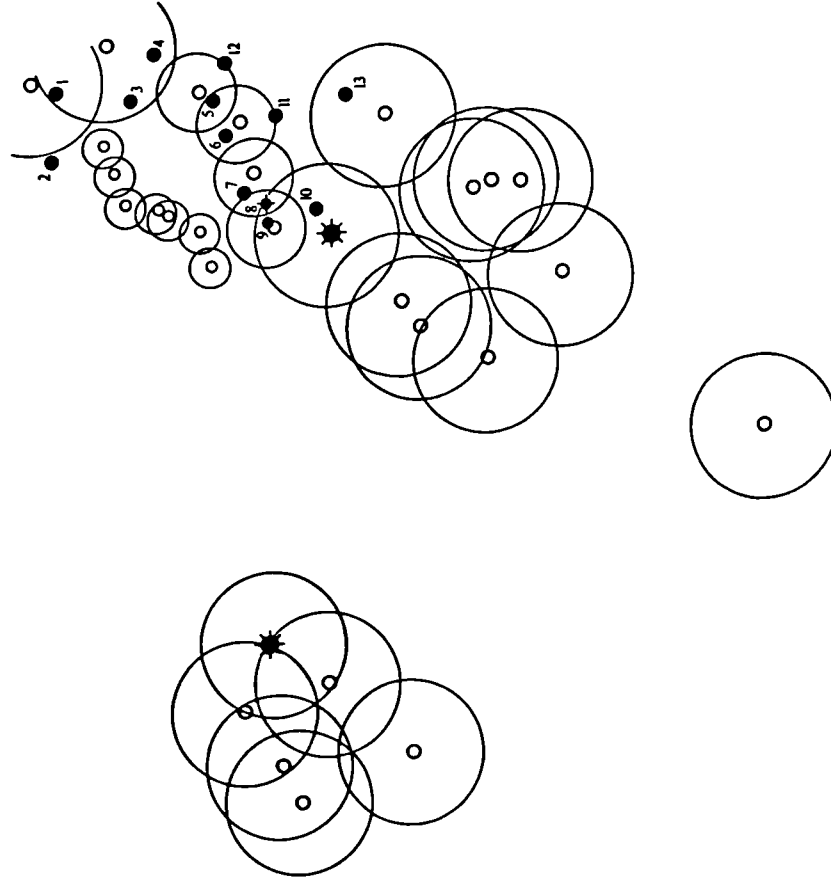


Fig. 7.3. Distribution-map of Anglo-British settlement in the Tweed Basin c. AD 500-700, in which the Anglian centres denoted by place-names, cropmark and aerial evidence are set alongside the British caputs and conjectural estate framework mapped in Fig. 7.2. 1) Coldingham, 2) Renon, 3) Edington, 4) Edington, 5) Upsettlington, 6) Simprim, 7) Mearington, 8) Eccles, 9) Hassington, 10) Sprouston, 11) Melkington, 12) Felkington, 13) Yeavering.

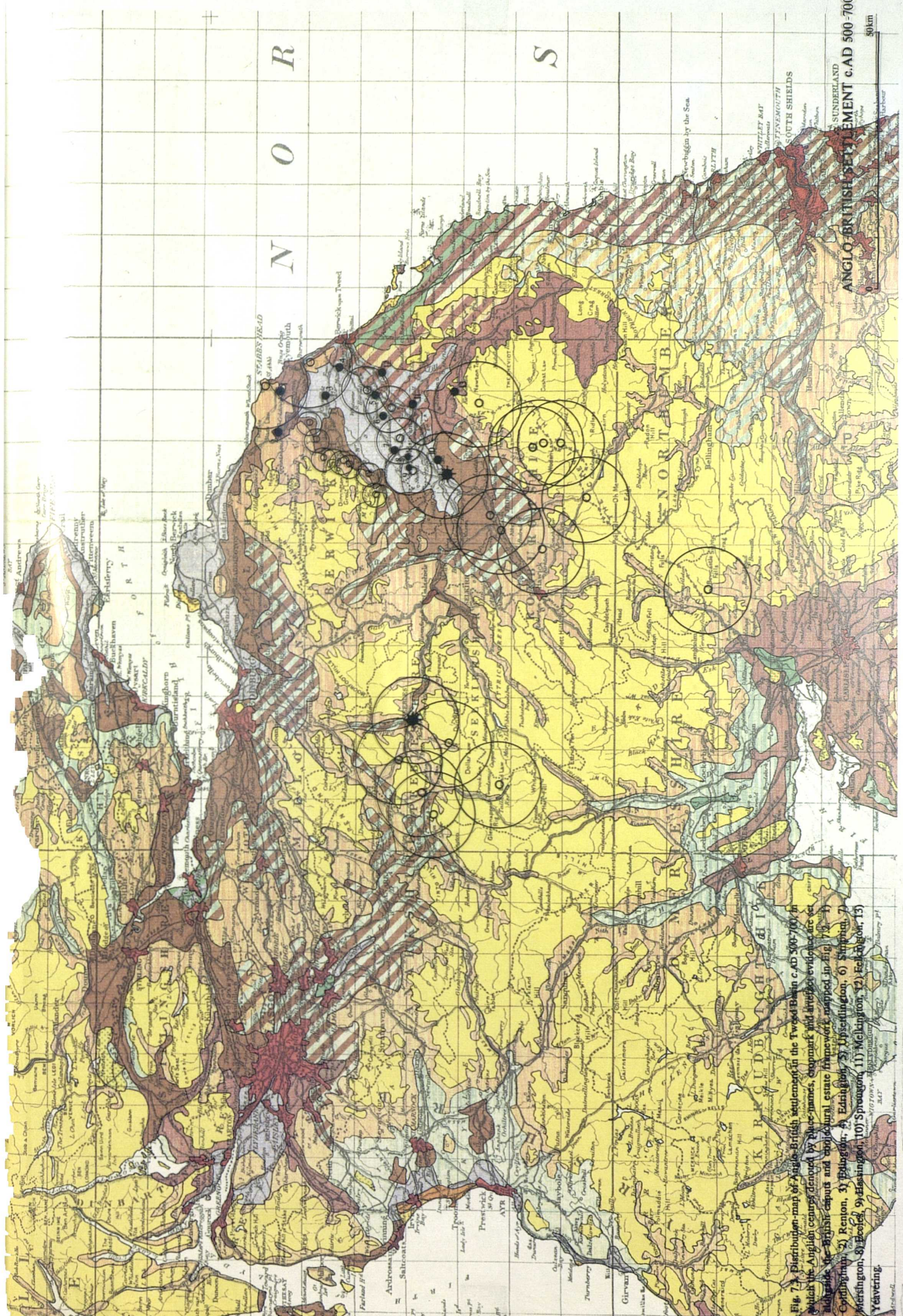
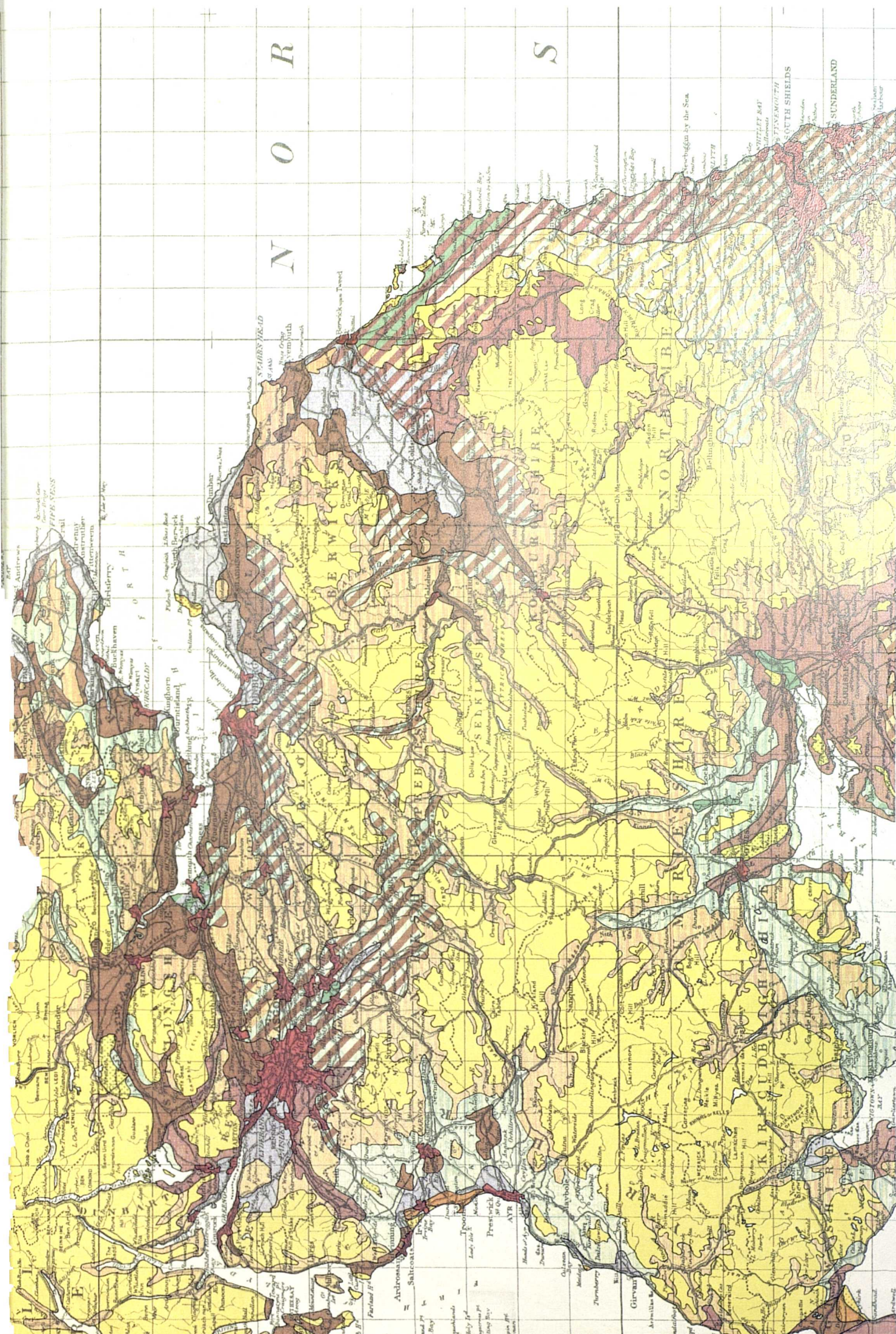


Fig. 7. Distribution map of Anglo-British settlements in the Twisted Basin c. AD 500-700. In which the Anglian centres denoted by place-names, cropmark and aerial photograph evidence are set alongside the British caputs and individual estate fragments mapped in Fig. 1. 1) Corringham, 2) Renon, 3) Edington, 4) Edington, 5) Uppington, 6) Supton, 7) Werrington, 8) Beel, 9) Haslington, 10) Spruon, 11) Melkington, 12) Haslington, 13) Yavering.

ANGLO-BRITISH SETTLEMENT c. AD 500-700
50 km



N
O
R
S

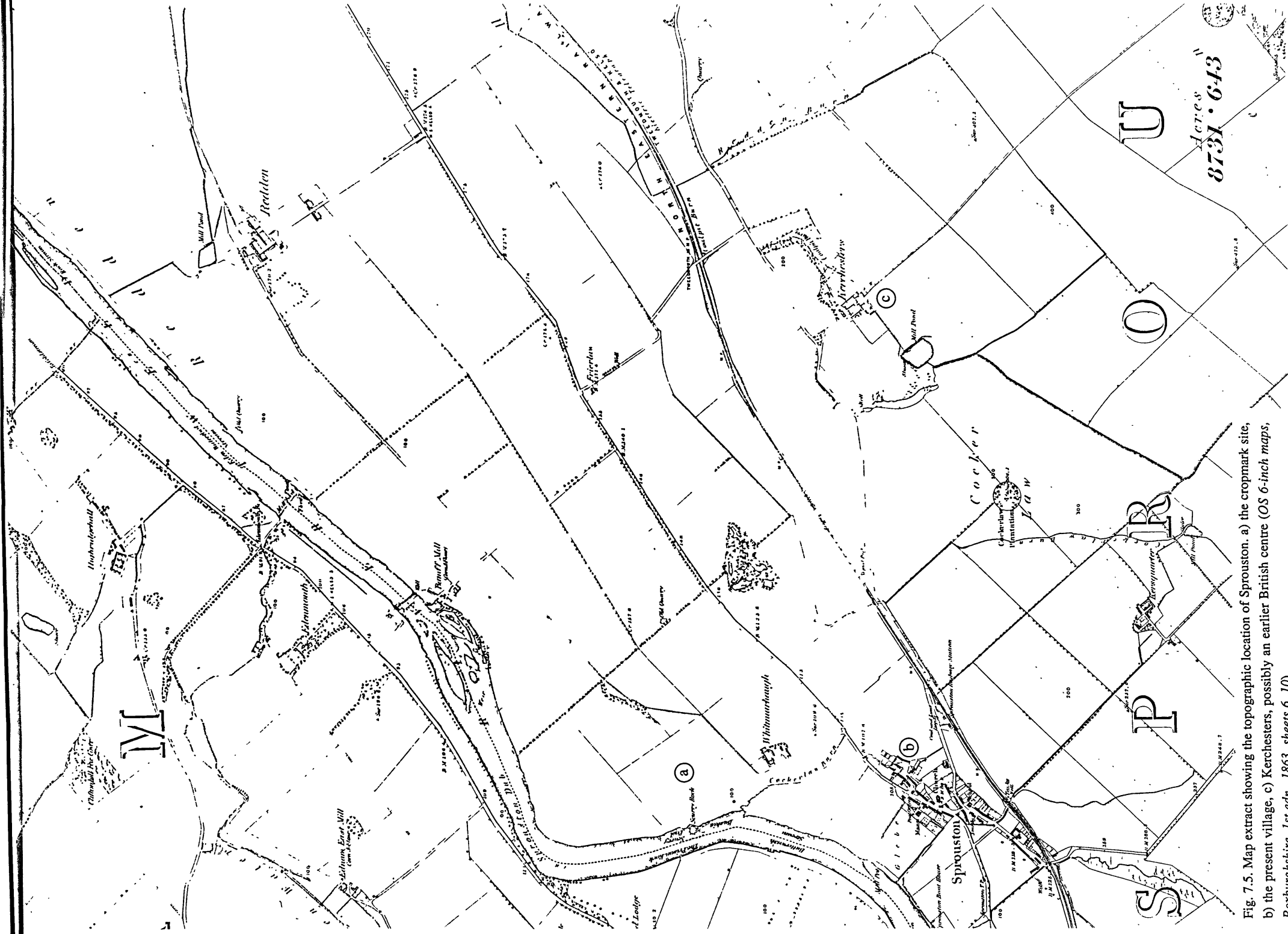


Fig. 7.5. Map extract showing the topographic location of Sprouston. a) the cropmark site, b) the present village, c) Kercesters, possibly an earlier British centre (OS 6-inch maps, Darlington 1st edn 1863 sheets 6, 10)

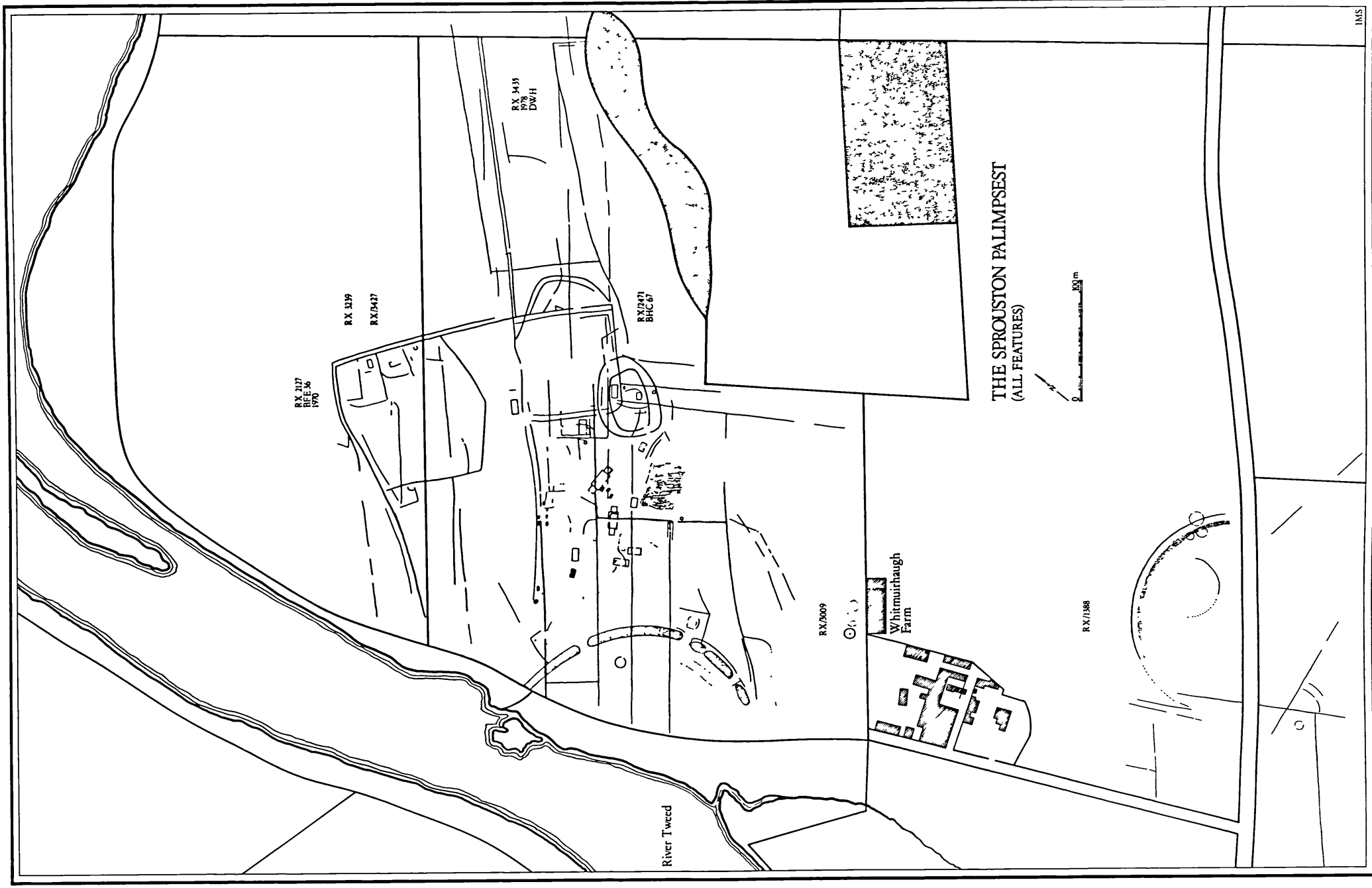


Fig. 7.6. Sprouston. Transcription of the cropmark evidence in the fields around Whitmuirhaugh steading (1984, updated 1990) (see plates 7.10, 7.12).

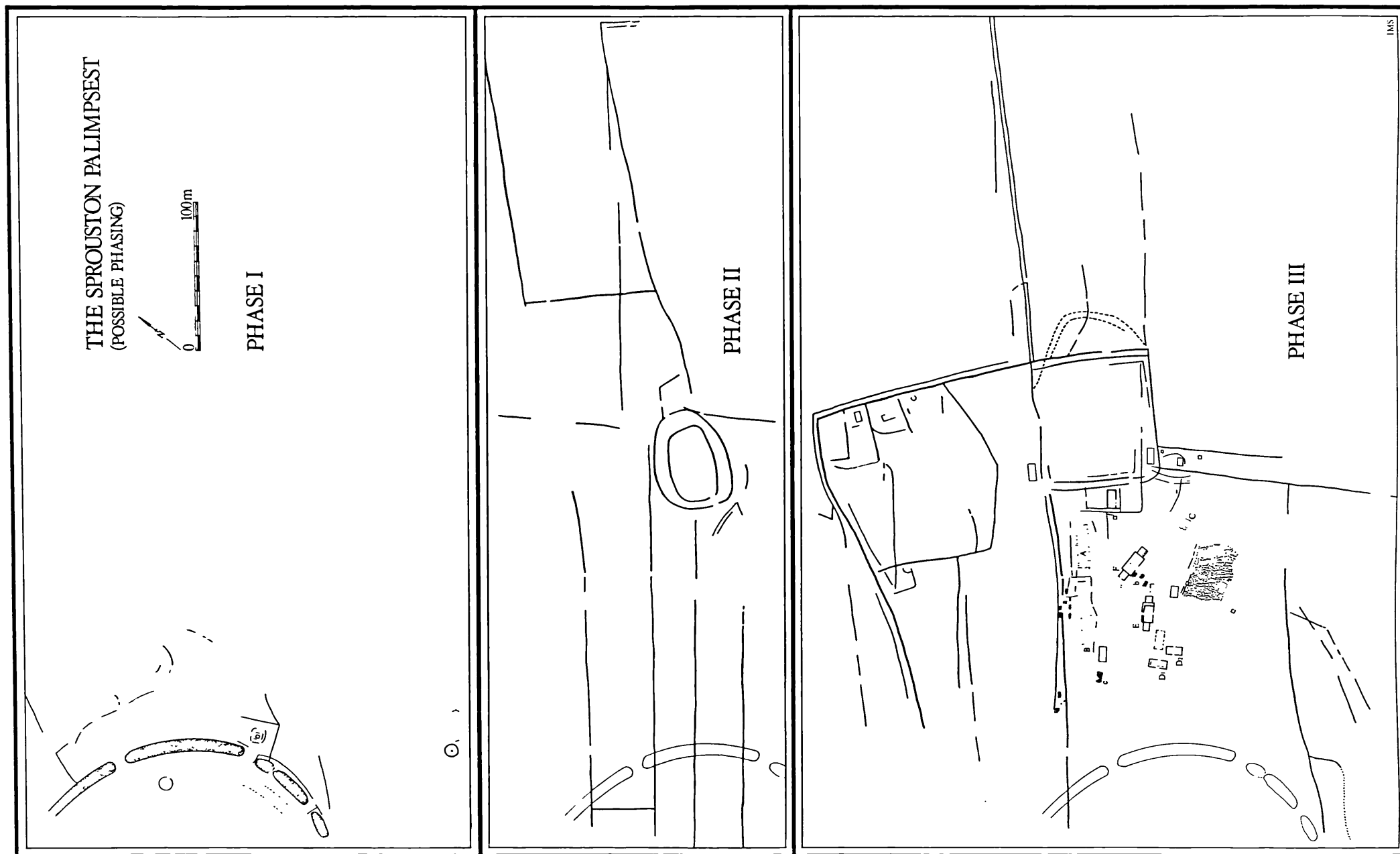


Fig. 7.7. Sprouston. A tentative subdivision of the cropmark evidence by phase.

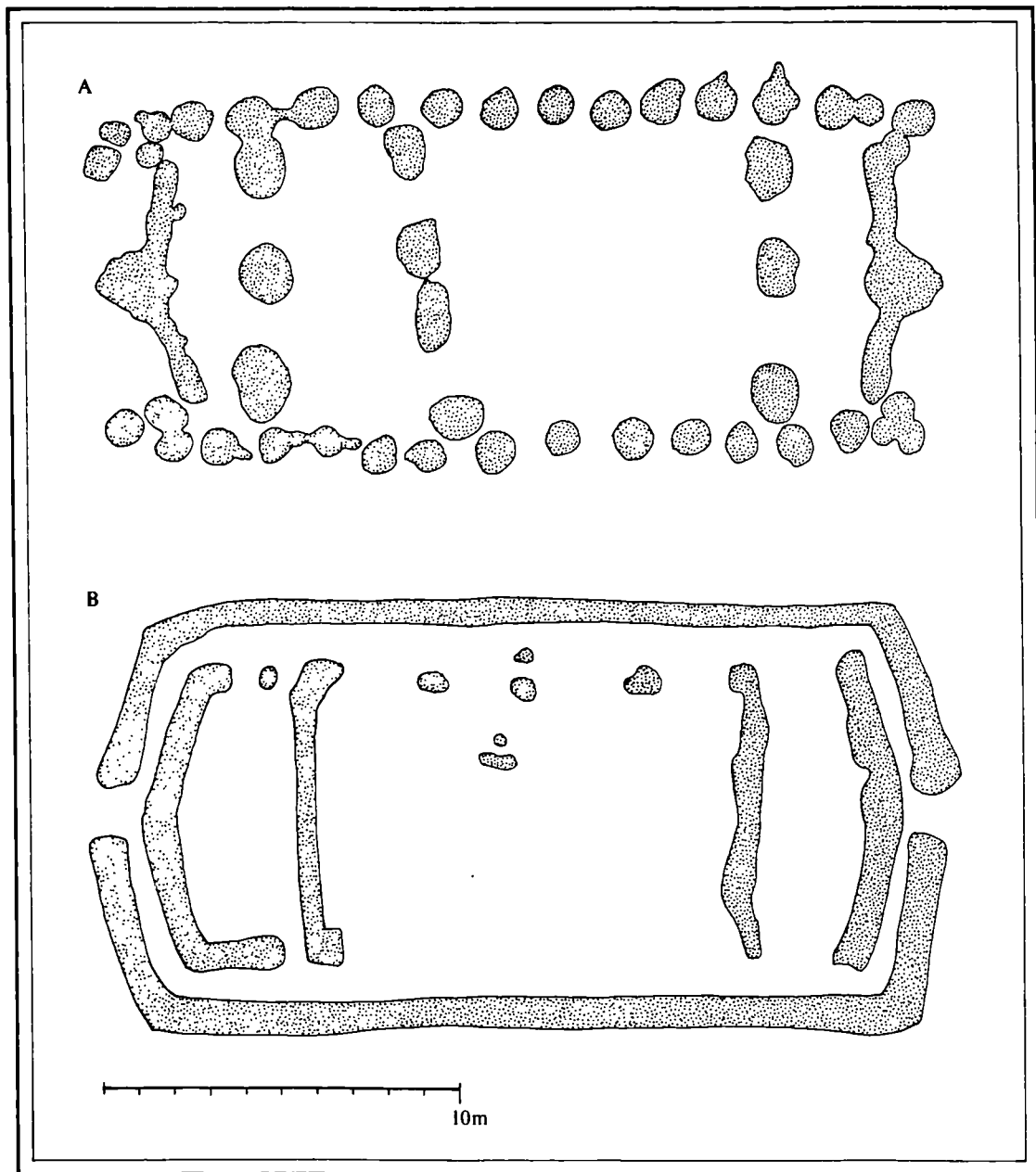


Fig. 7.8. Comparative plans of a) Doon Hill Hall A and b) Balbridie (*after Hope-Taylor 1966b; Reynolds 1980a*) (see plate 7.11).

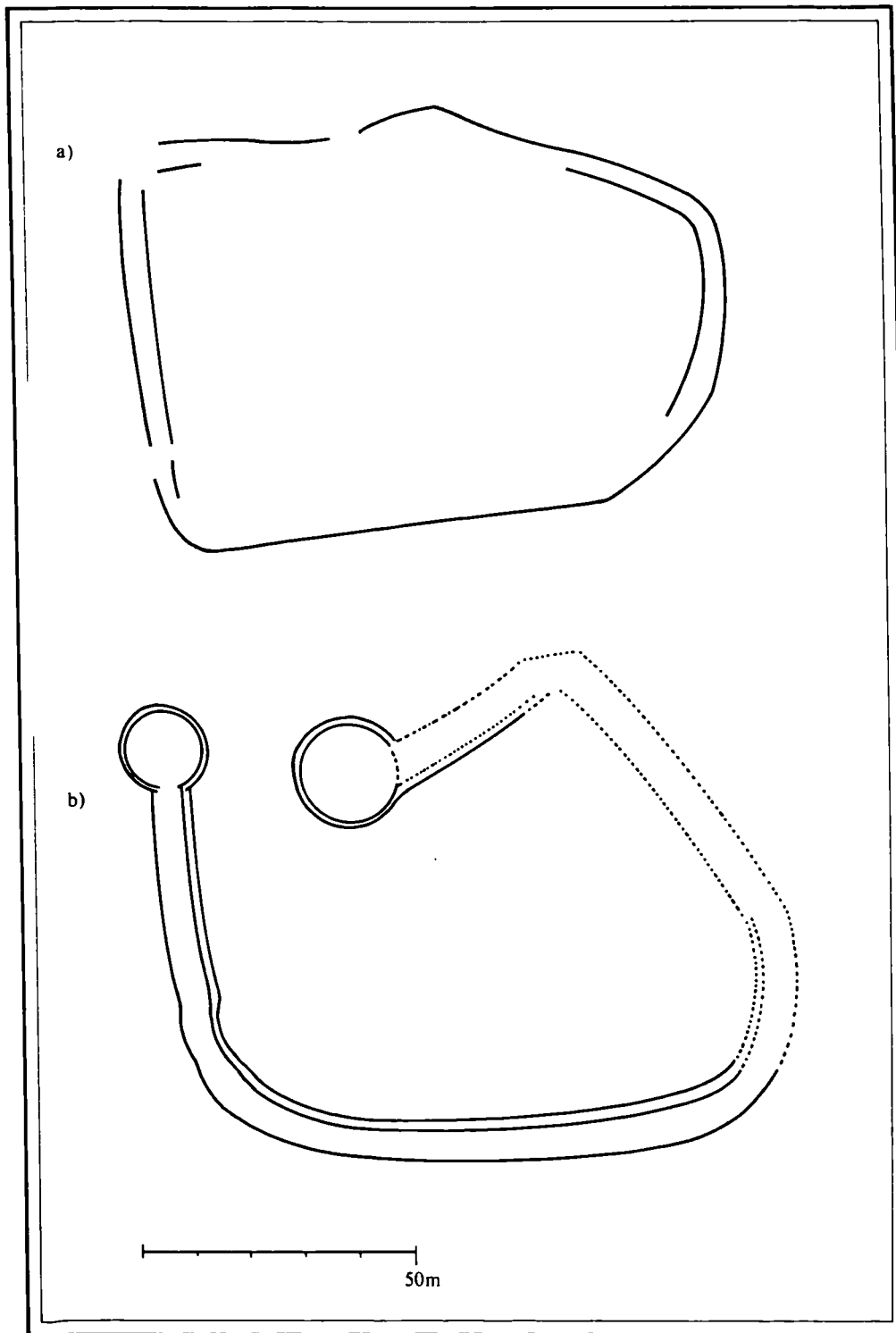


Fig. 7.9. Comparative plans of a) the phase III Sprouston palisade and b) the Yeavinger Great Enclosure (*after Hope-Taylor 1977*).

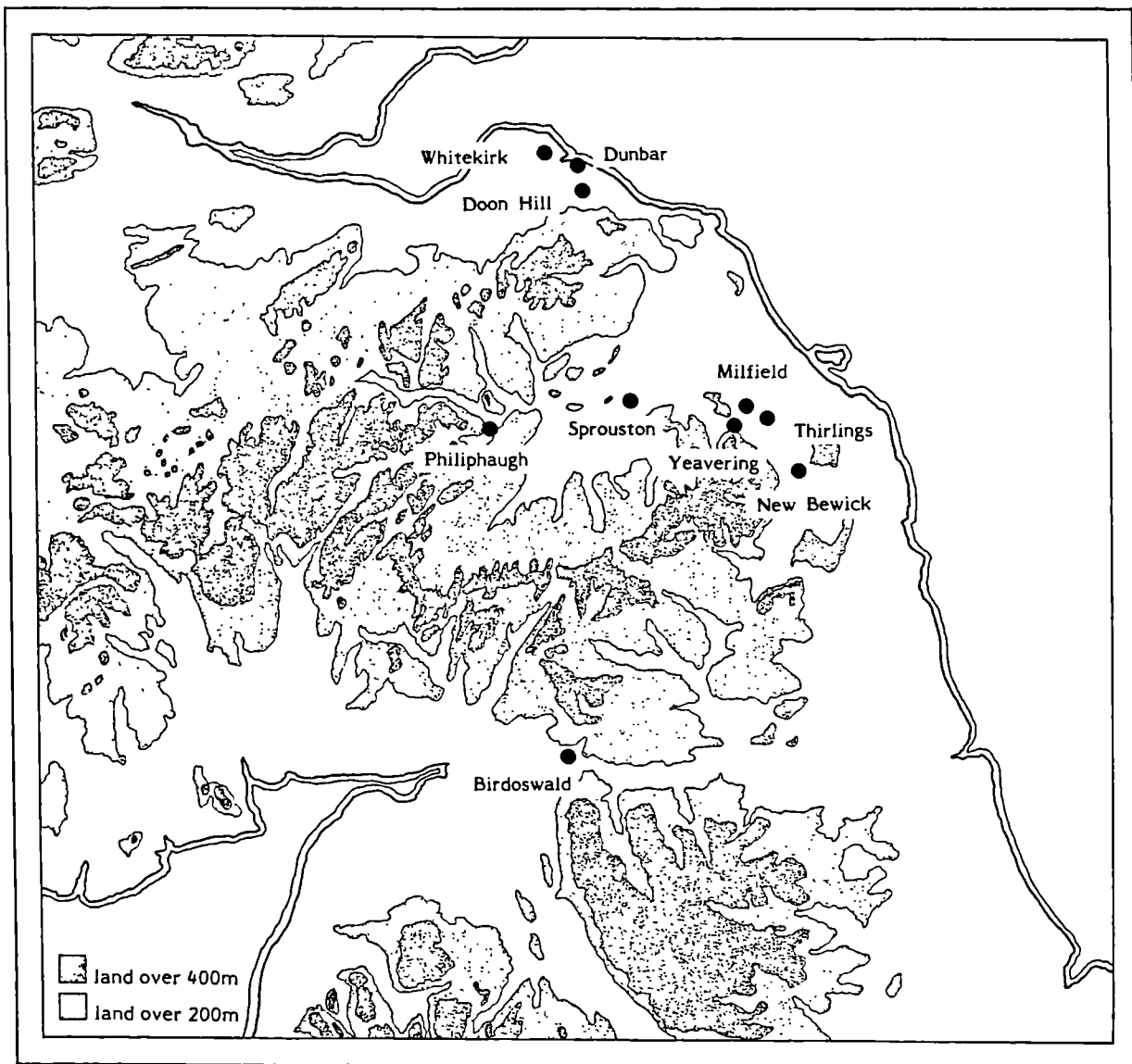


Fig. 7.10. Distribution-map of settlements with *grubenhäuser* and timber halls within a 40 km radius of Sprouston.

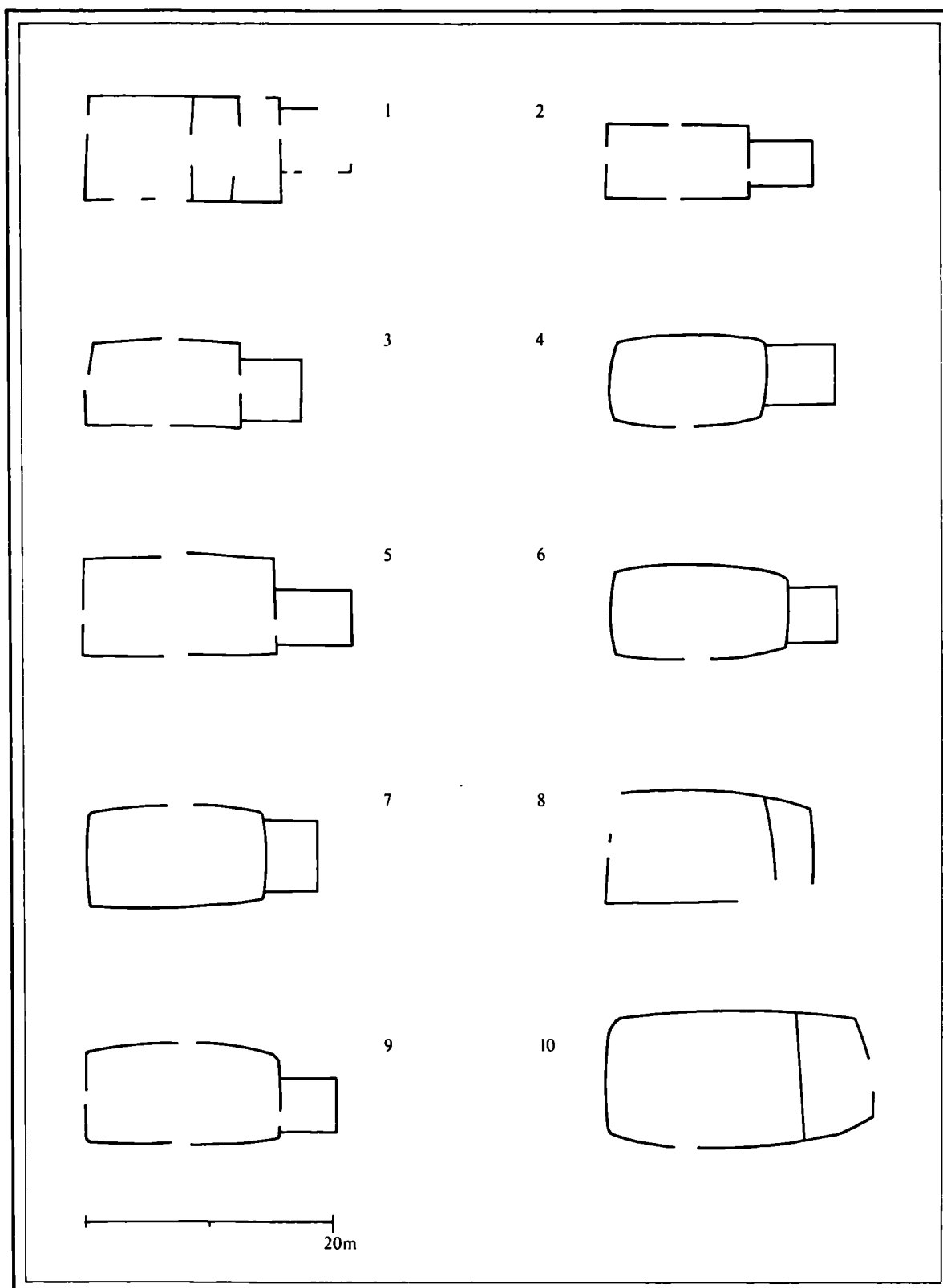


Fig. 7.11. Comparative plans of timber halls. 1) Doon Hill Hall B (*after Hope-Taylor 1980*), 2) Yeavinger B(b) (*after Hope-Taylor 1977*), 3) Yeavinger A1(c) (*after Hope-Taylor 1977*), 4) Sprouston E1, 5) Yeavinger C4(a) (*after Hope-Taylor 1977*), 6) Thirlings A (*after O'Brien 1982*), 7) Sprouston E2, 8) Whitekirk B (*after Brown 1983*), 9) Yeavinger C4(b) (*after Hope-Taylor 1977*), 10) Whitekirk B (*after Brown 1983*).

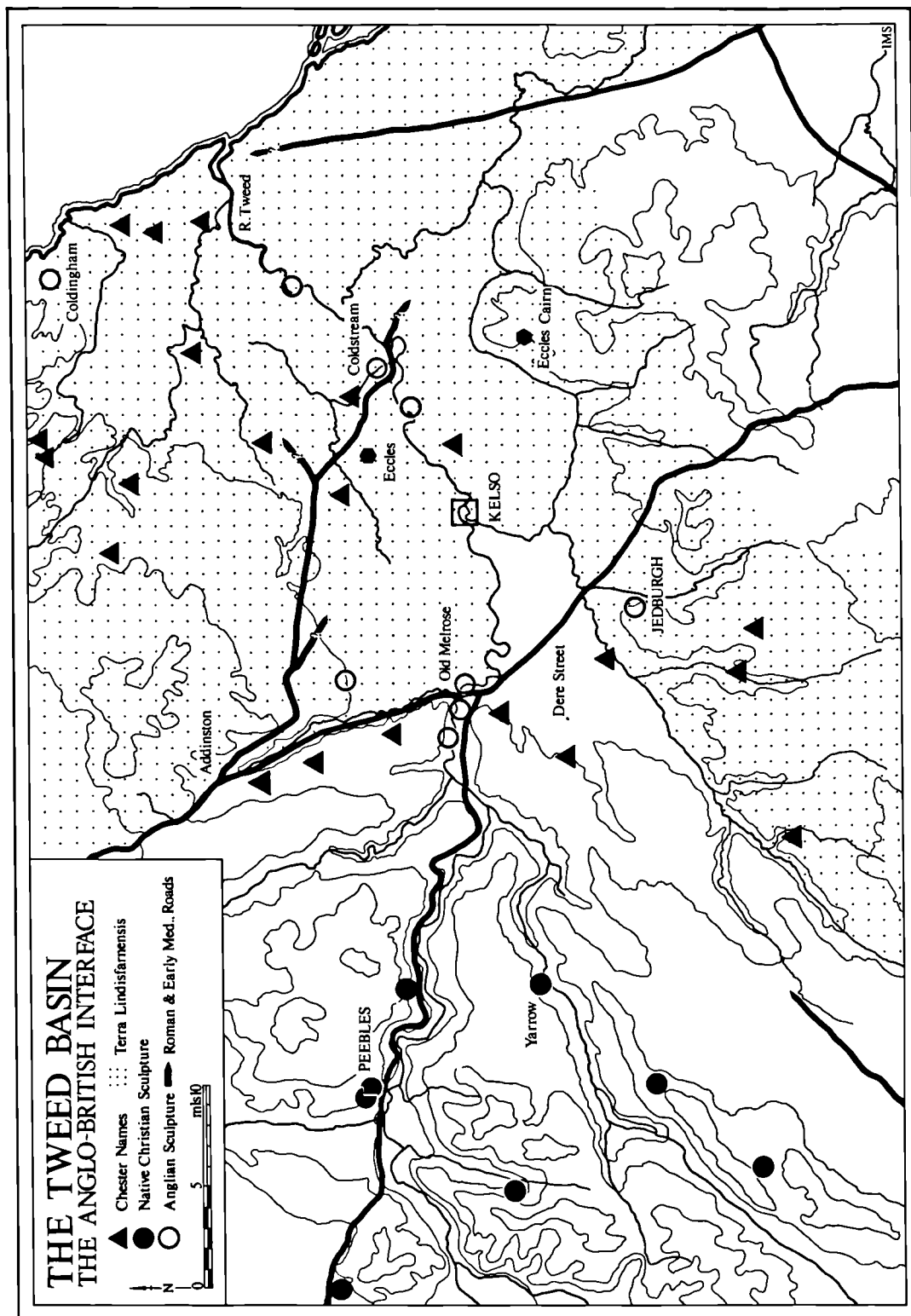


Fig. 7.12. The Anglo-British interface in the Tweed Basin. Distribution-map of *chester* place-names, Early Christian monuments, Anglian sculpture and the Lindisfame estates (see also Smith 1984, table 1, fig. 2).

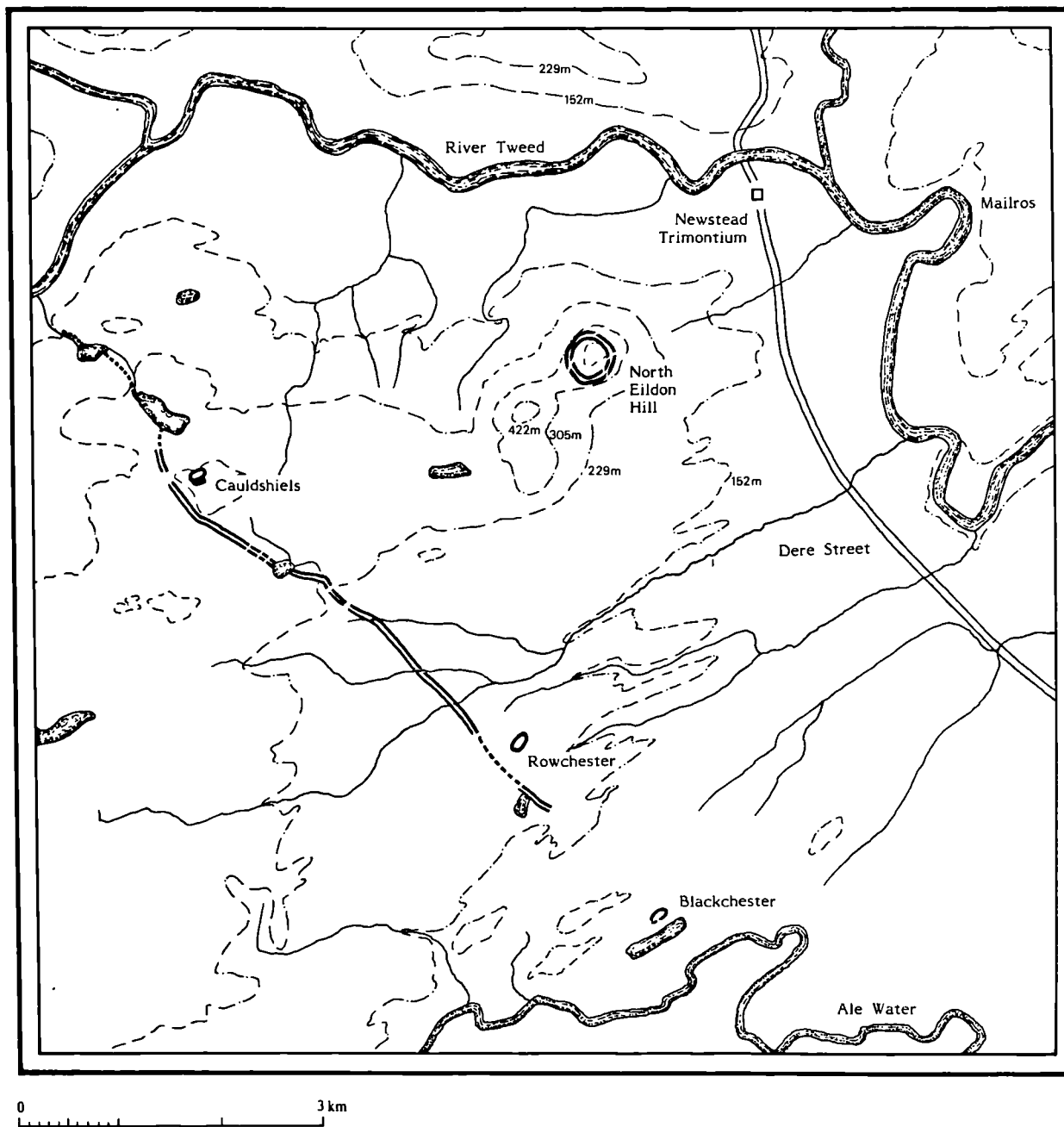


Fig. 7.13. The Military Road. A defensive frontier-work in the area of the Eildons.

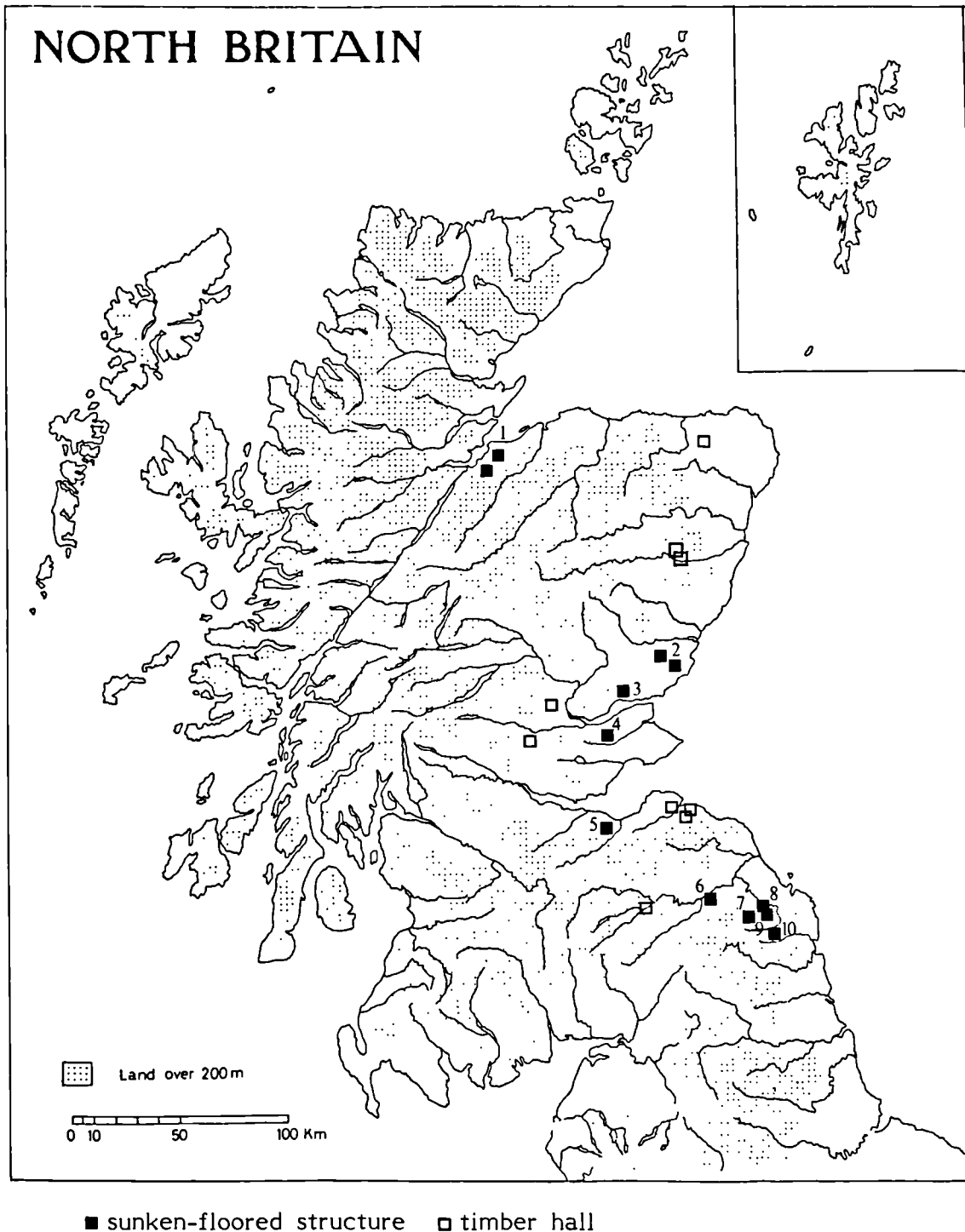


Fig. 8.1. Distribution-map of sunken-floored structures and presumed rectangular timber buildings in North Britain discovered by aerial reconnaissance (*after Maxwell 1987, with additions*). 1) Balmachree, 2) Pitmuies/ Friockheim, 3) Inchtute, 4) Lathrisk, 5) East Field, Inveresk, 6) Sprouston, 7) Yeavering, 8) Milfield, 9) Thirlings, 10) New Bewick.

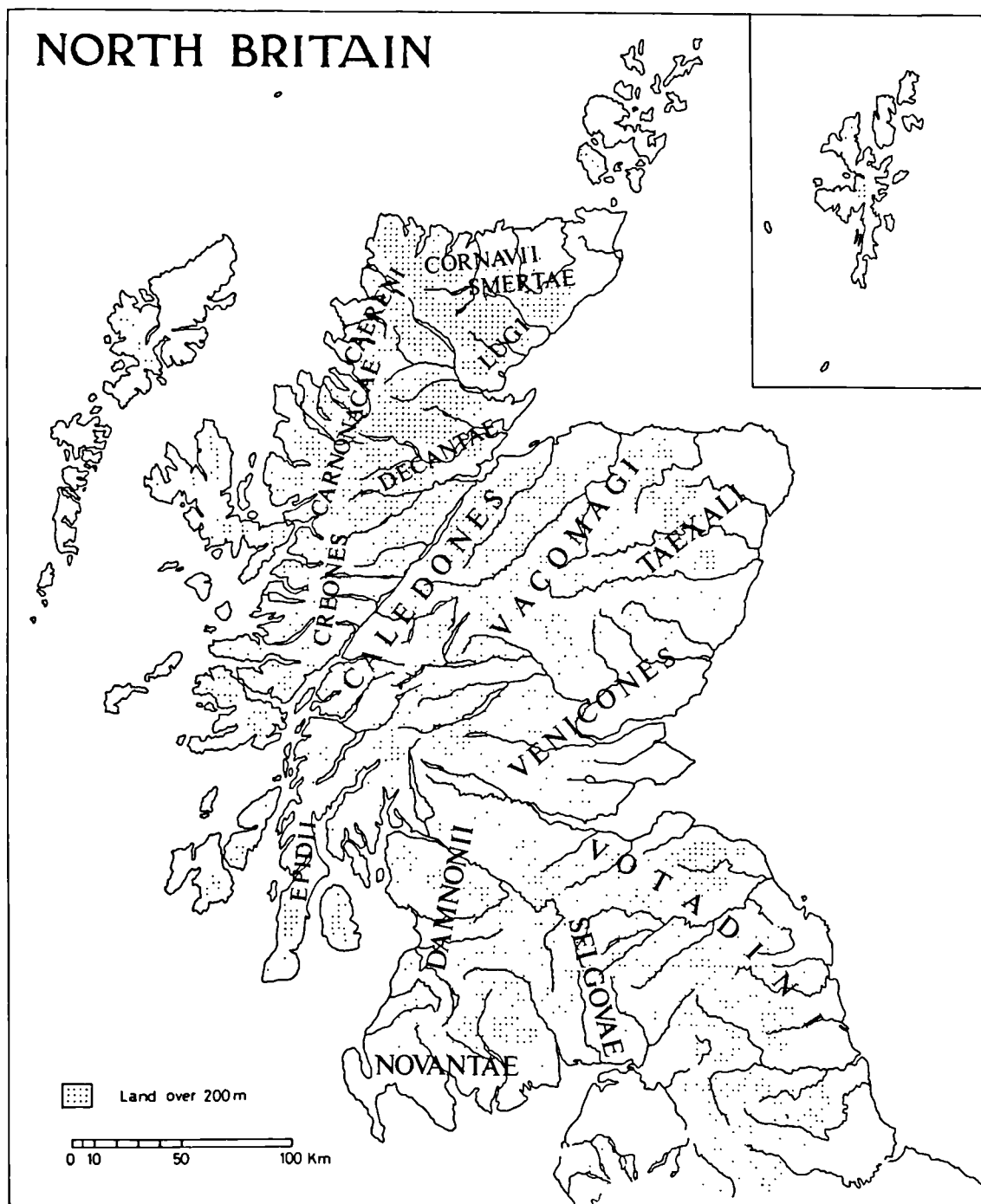
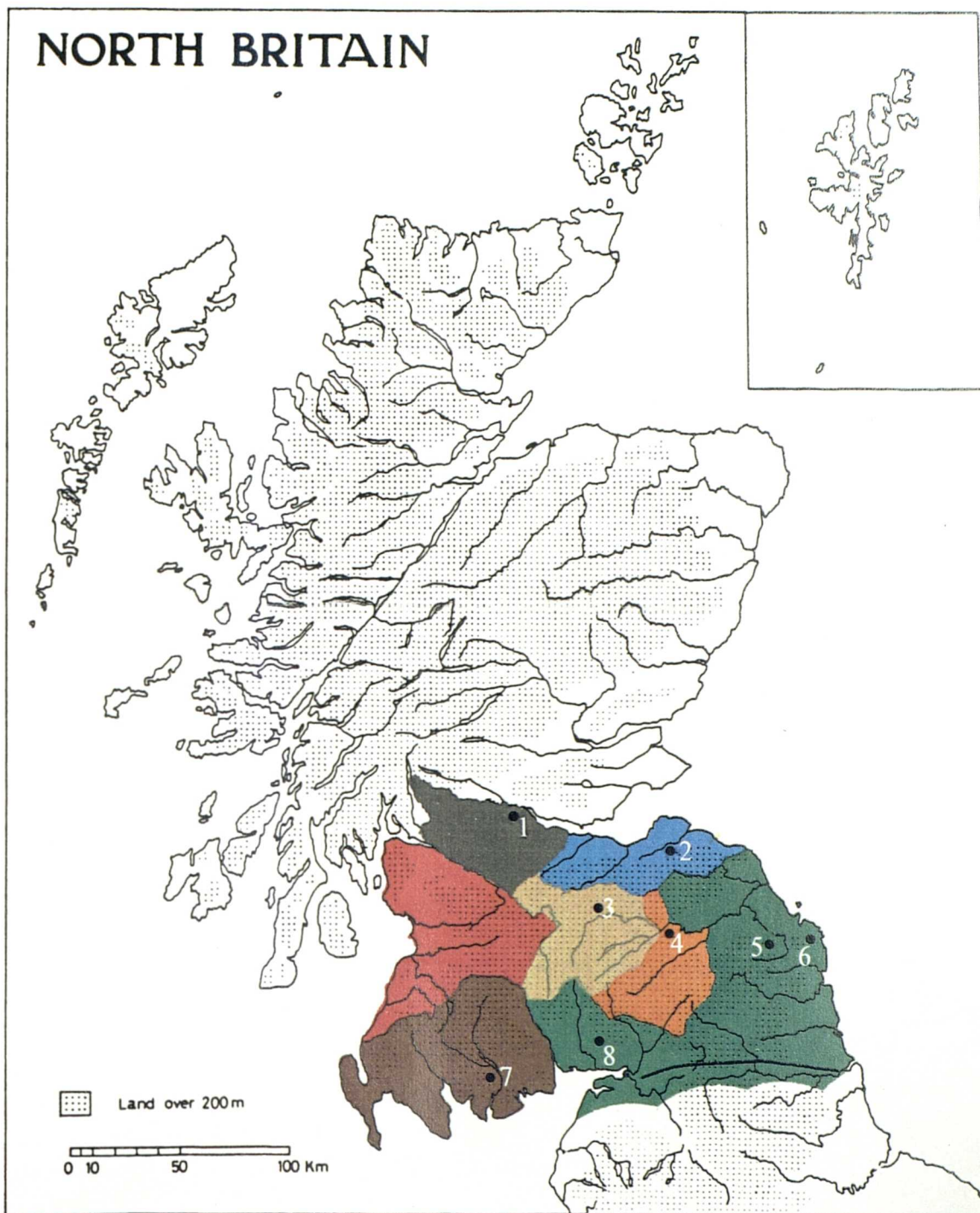


Fig. 8.2. Mann and Breeze's proposed location of Ptolemy's tribes in North Britain (after Mann and Breeze 1987).



Votadini Dumnonii Genounia Selgovae
 Brigantes Novantae Maeatae

Fig. 8.3. The political geography of North Britain c.AD 120, proposed reconstruction. 1) Mannan, 2) Dunpelder, 3) White Meldon 4) Trimontium/ North Eildon, 5) Ad Gefryn, 6) Din Guoaroy, 7) Glenlochar, 8) Birrens.

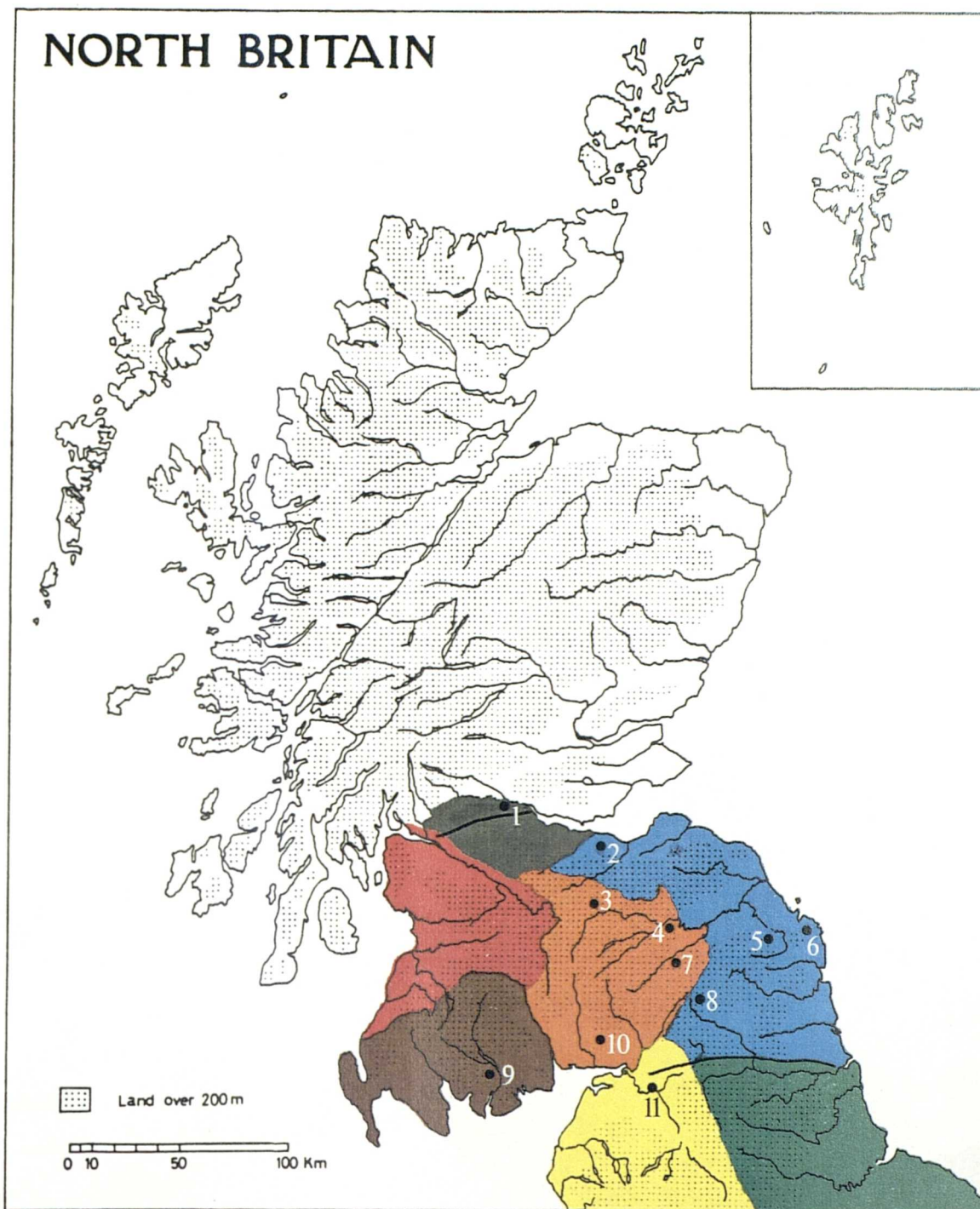
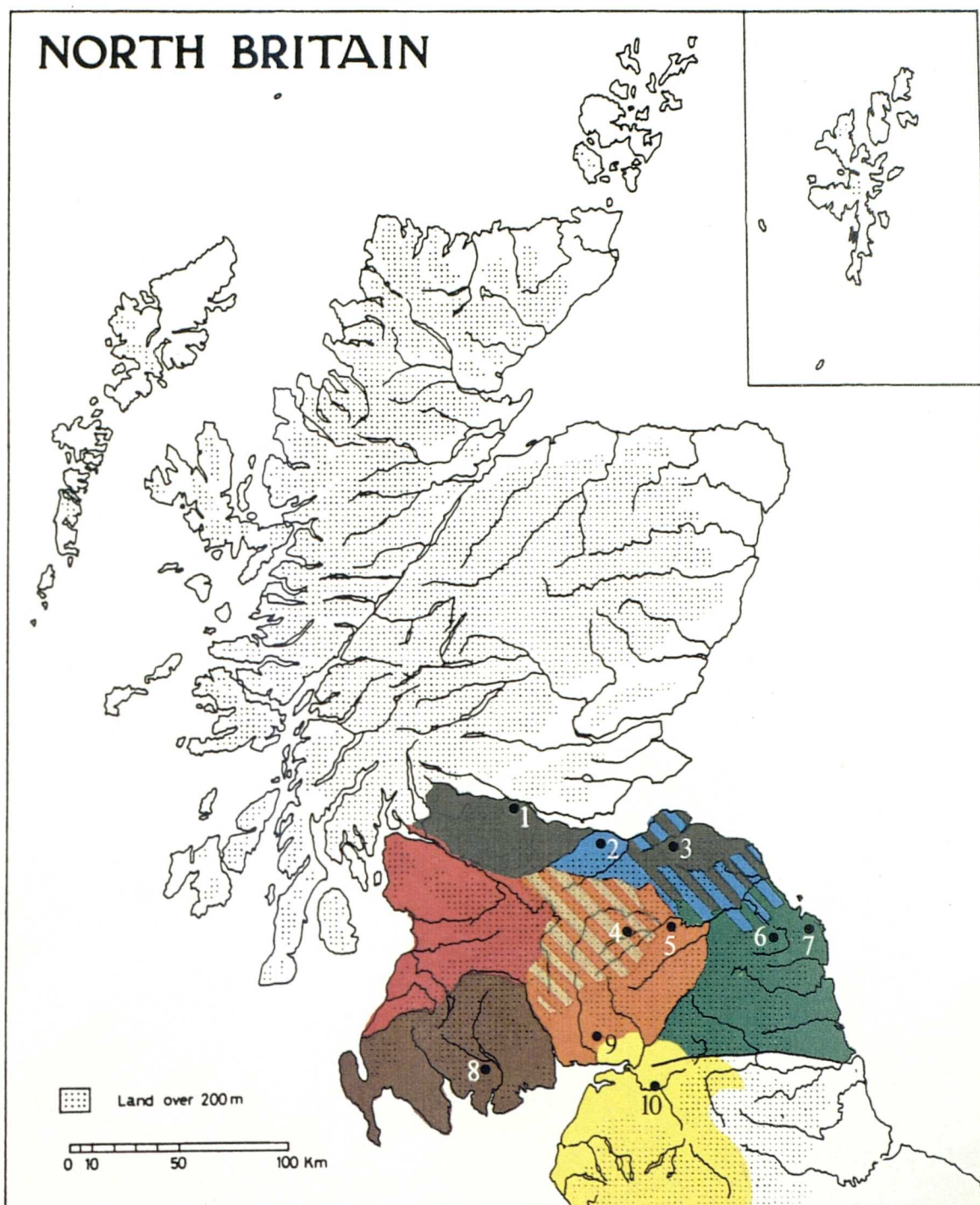


Fig. 8.4. The political geography of North Britain c.AD 142, proposed reconstruction. 1) Mannan, 2) Din Eidyn, 3) Corda, 4) Trimontium, 5) Ad Gefryn, 6) Din Guoaroy, 7) Uxellum, 8) Bremenium, 9) Glenlochar, 10) Carbantorigum, 11) Carlisle.



Votadini Dumnonii Genounia Selgovae
 Bryneich Novantae Maeatae Picti Carvetii

Fig. 8.5. The political geography of North Britain c.AD 250, proposed reconstruction. 1) *urbs Giudi*, 2) *Din Eidyn*, 3) *Dunpelder*, 4) Yarrow, 5) *Eldunum*, 6) *Ad Gefryn*, 7) *Din Guoaroy*, 8) *Glenlochar* 9) *Netherby*, 10) *Carlisle*.

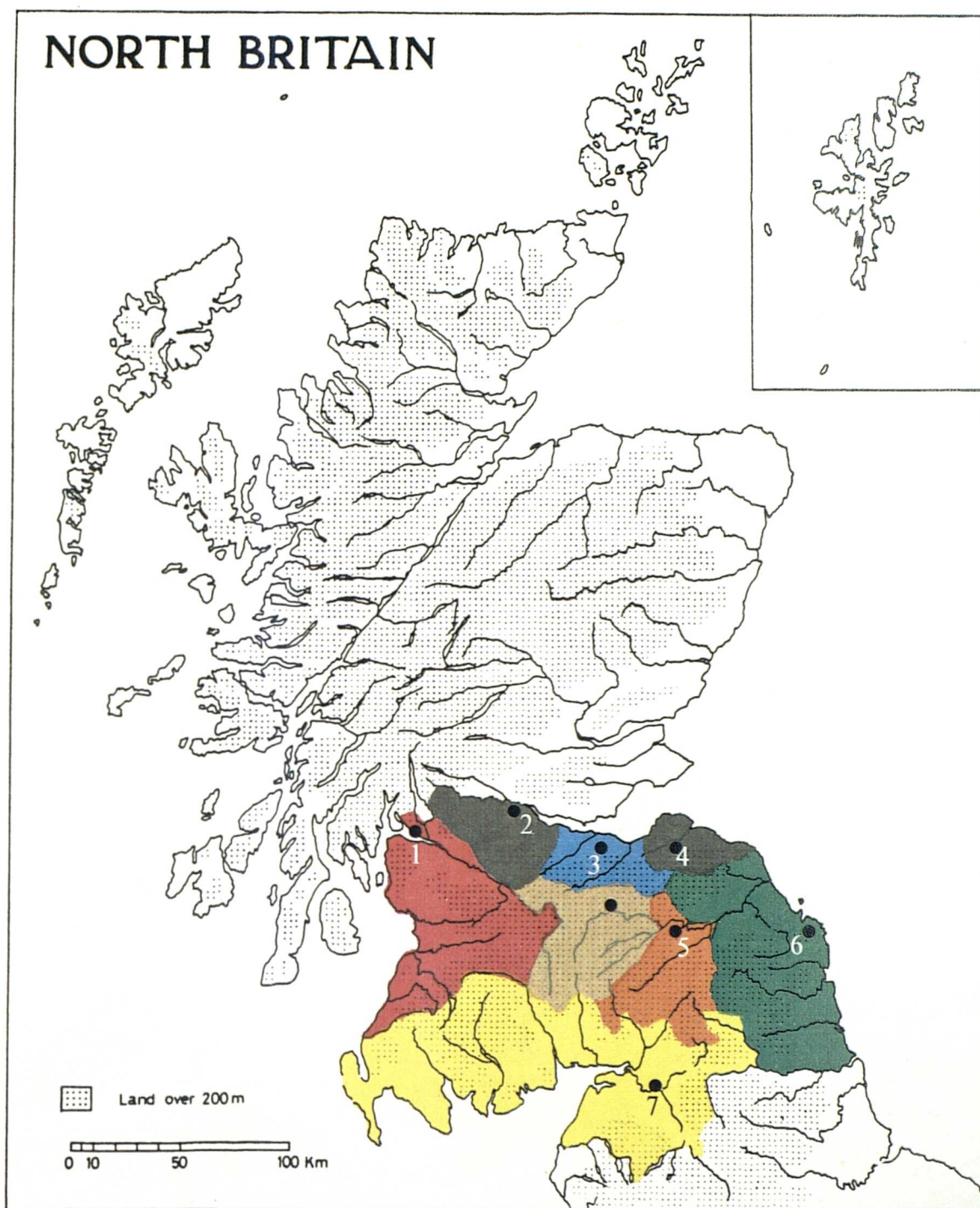


Fig. 8.6. The political geography of North Britain c.AD 390, proposed reconstruction. 1) *Alt Clut*, 2) *urbs Giudi*, 3) *Din Eidyn*, 4) *Dunpelder*, 5) *Eldunum*, 6) *Din Guoaroy*, 7) *Carlisle*.

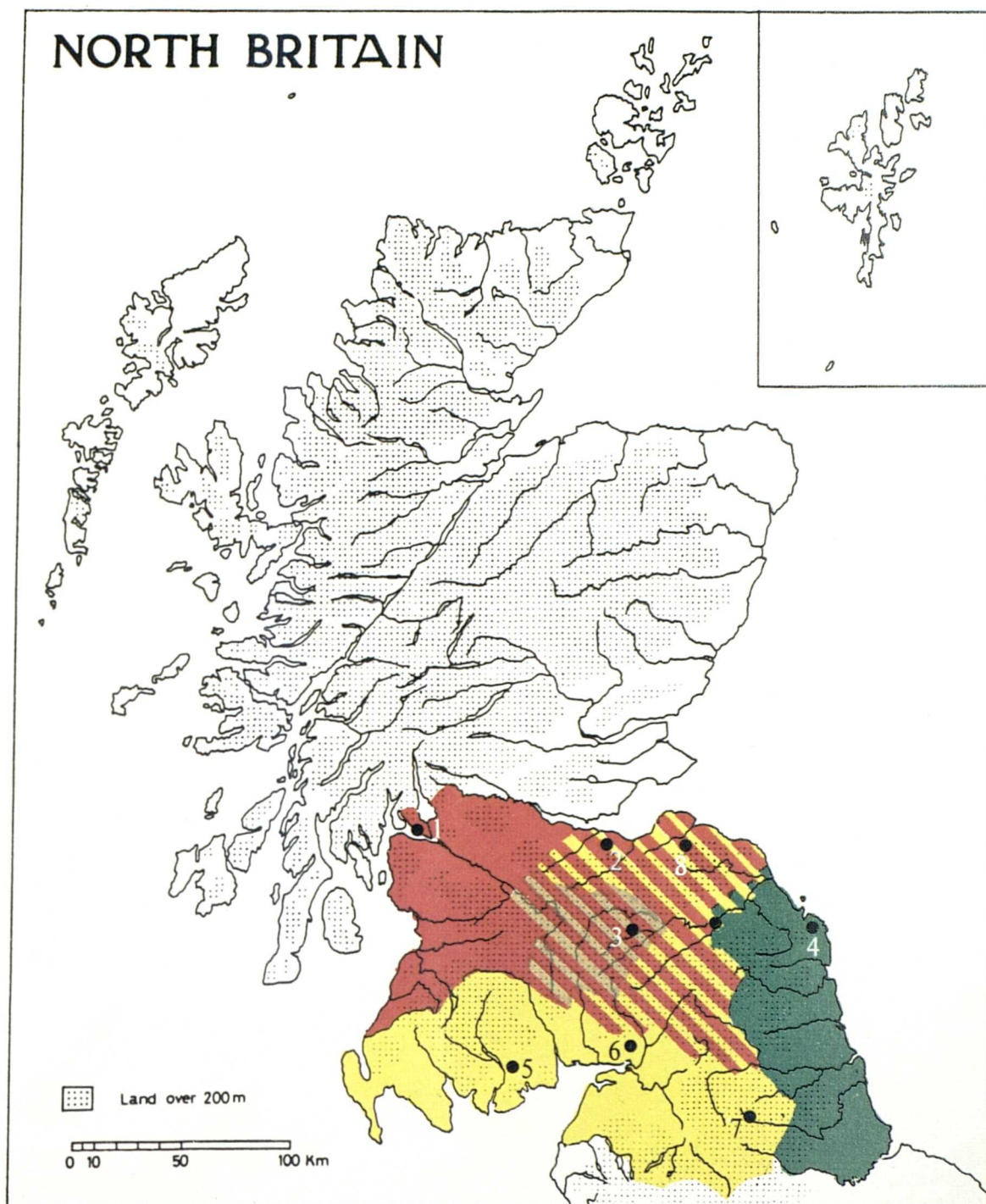


Fig. 8.7. The political geography of North Britain *c.*AD 570, proposed reconstruction. *Reges*: 1) Rhydderch Hael, 2) Clinog Eitin, 3) ?Liberalis, 4) Theoderic, 5) ?Gwrgi/Peredur, 6) Gwenddoleu, 7) Urien (*Ilywr Catraeth*), 8) ?Leudonus. *Dynasty*: Haëling ■, Coeling ■, Bernician ■.

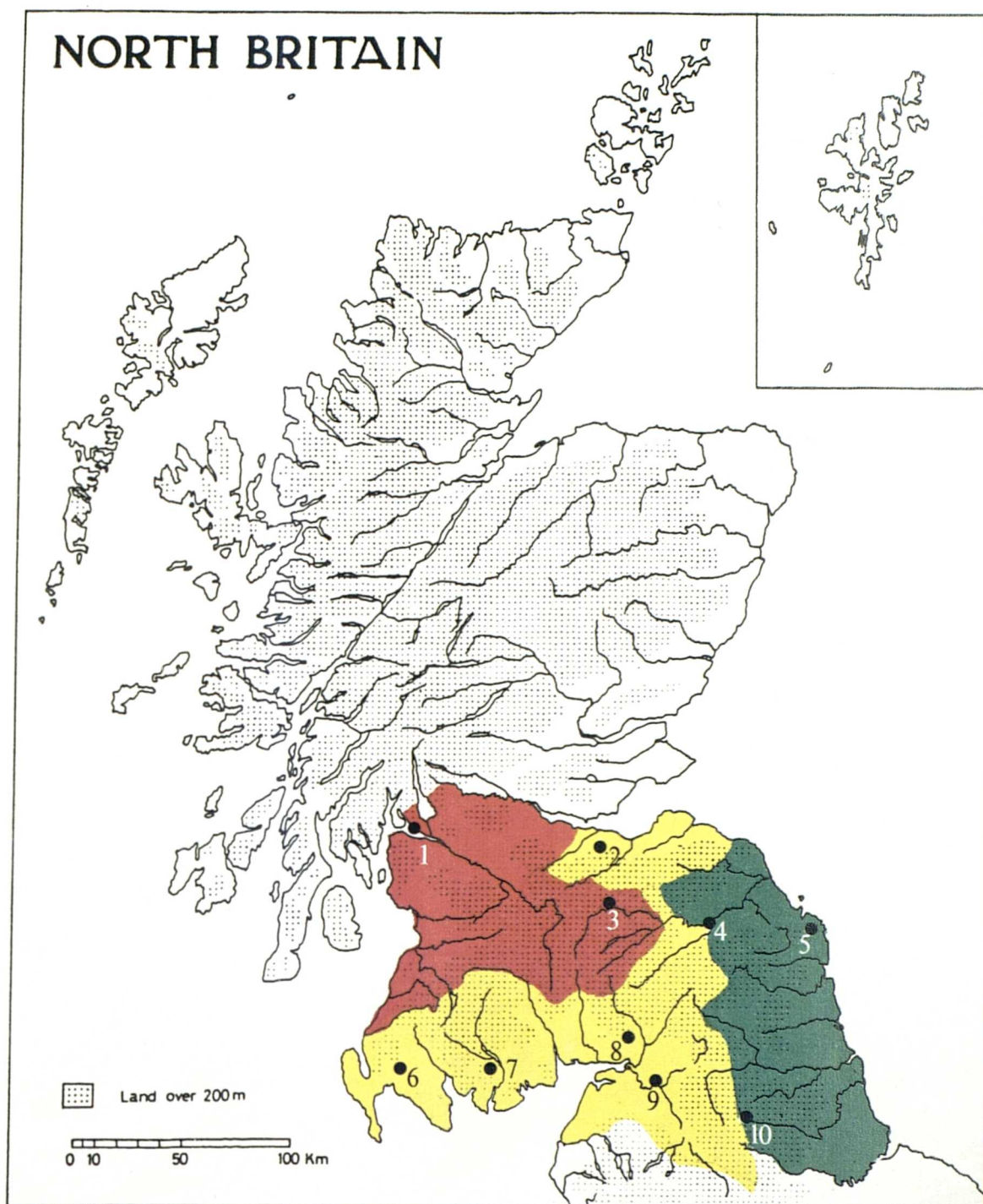


Fig. 8.8. The political geography of North Britain *c.*AD 600, proposed reconstruction. *Urbs regia*: 1) *Alt Clut*, 2) *Din Eidyn*, 3) *Peebles*, 4) *Calchfynydd*, 5) *Bebbanburgh*, 6) *Dunregate*, 7) *Glenlochar*, 8) *Arfderydd*, 9) *Carlisle* 10) *Catraeth*. Dynasty: Haeling ■, Coeling ■, Bernician ■.

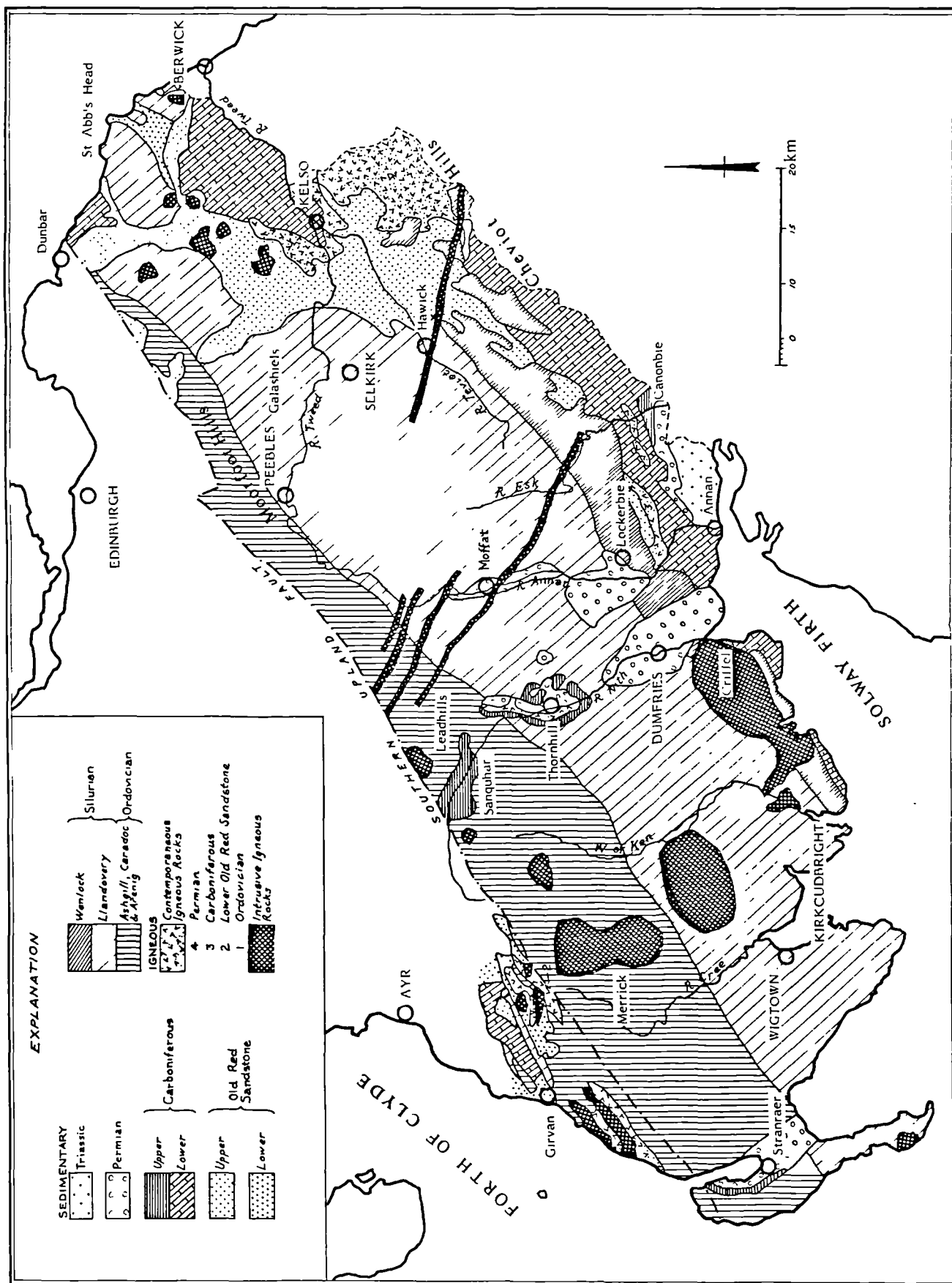
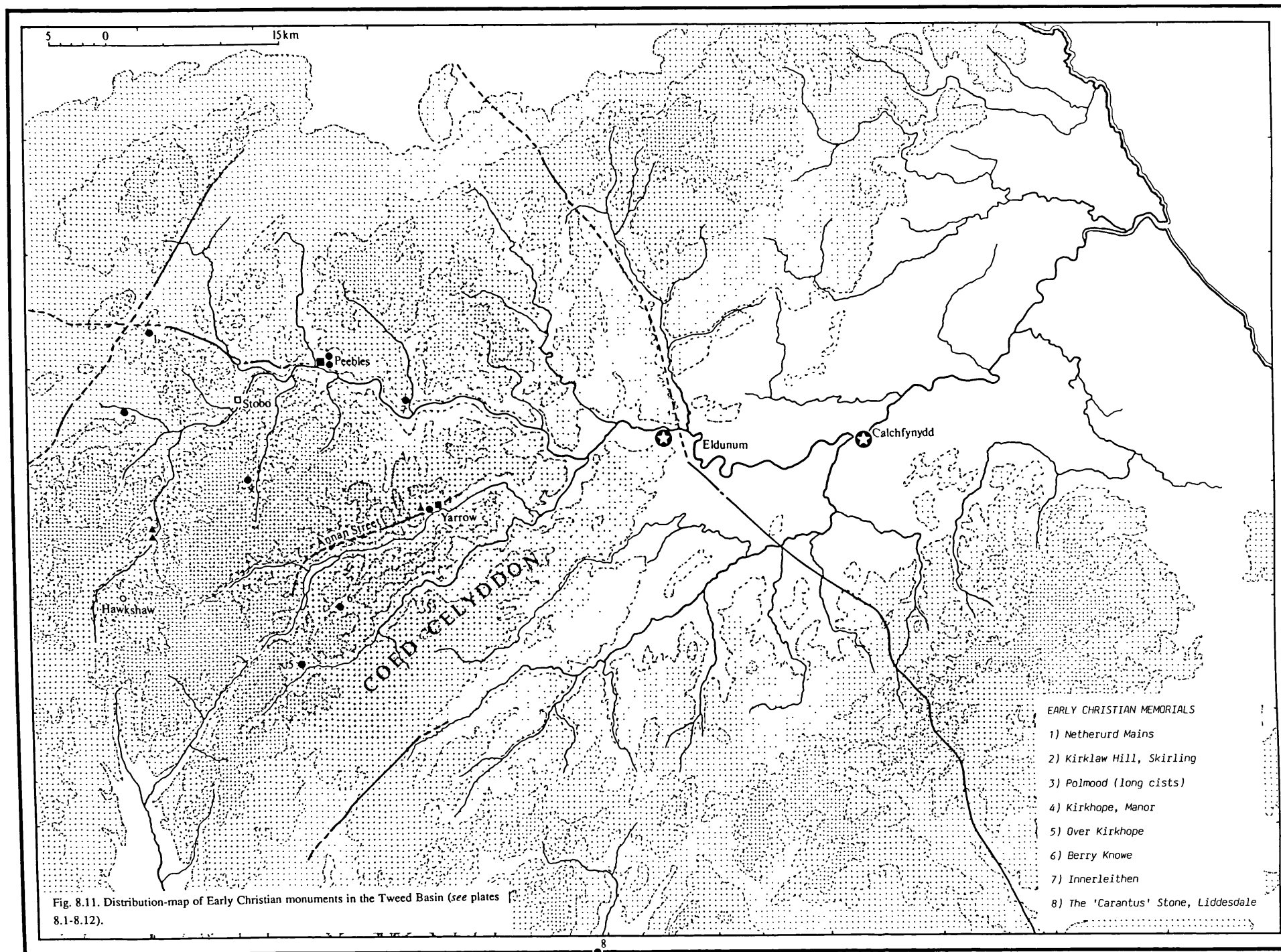


Fig. 8.10. The geology of southern Scotland, illustrating the location of Kelso (Cathfynydd) in respect to outcropping Carboniferous limestone (after Pringle 1948,



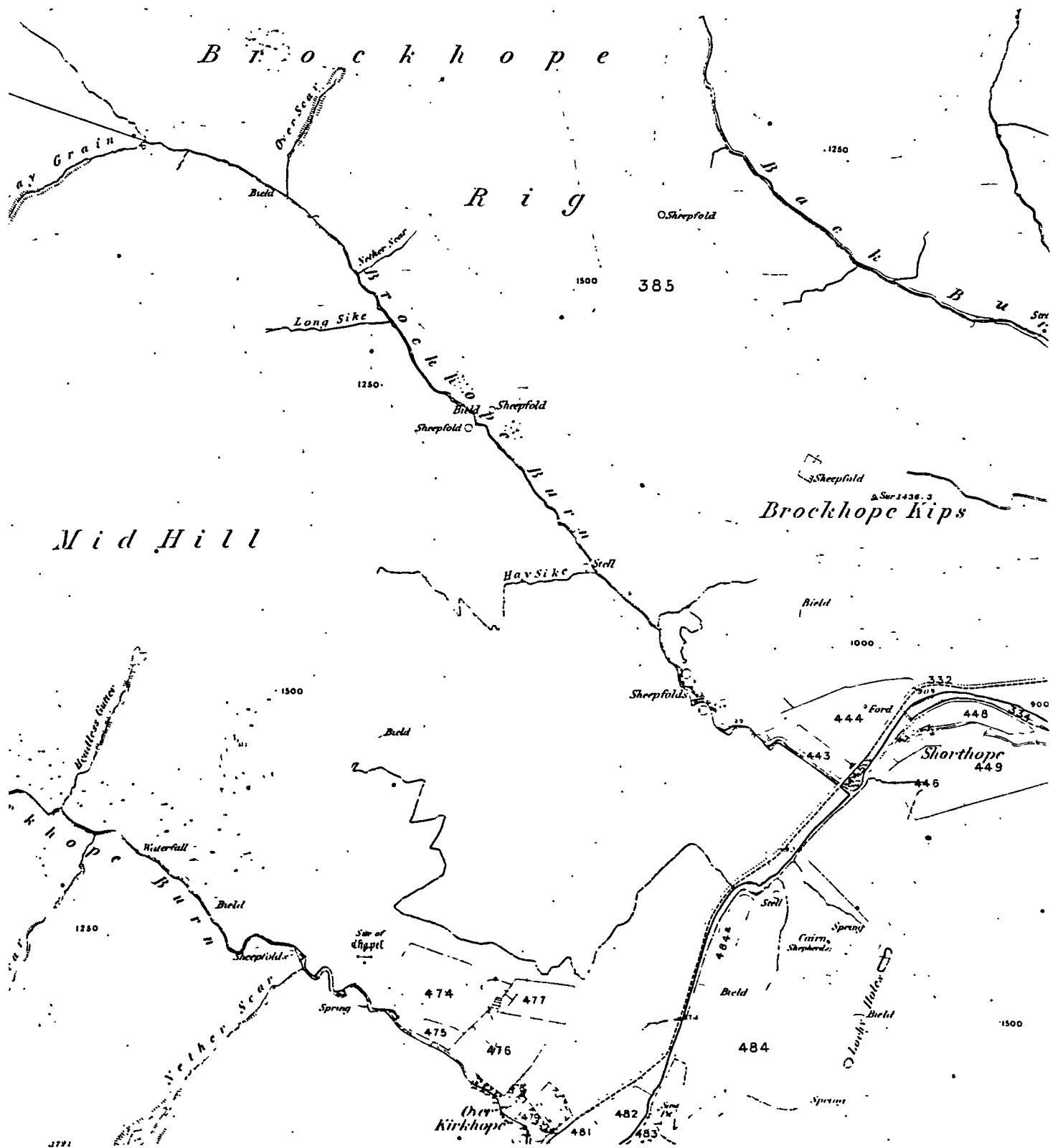
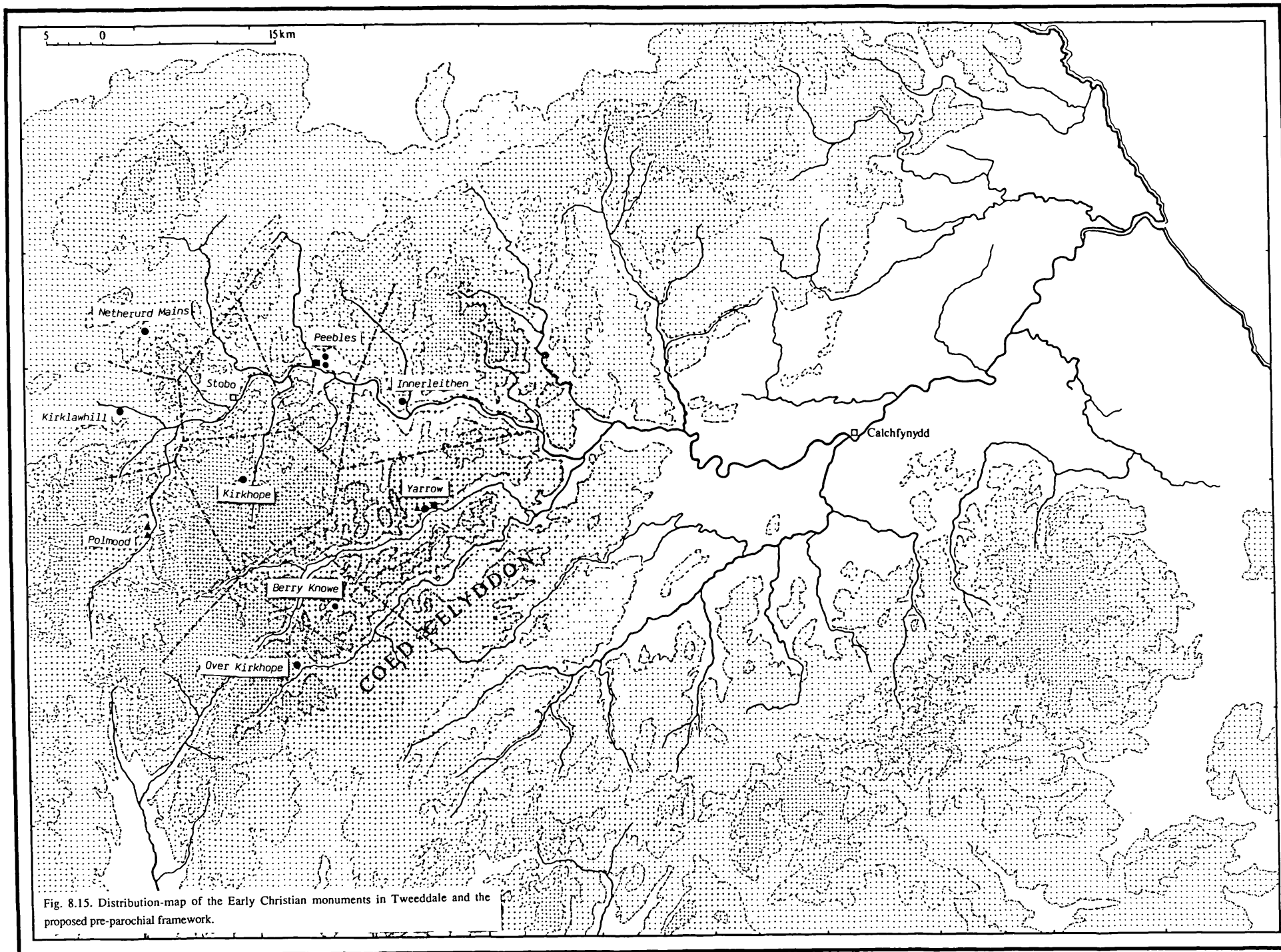


Fig. 8.12. Over Kirkhope, Ettrick (OS 6-inch-map, Selkirkshire, 1st edn., 1863, sheet 17).



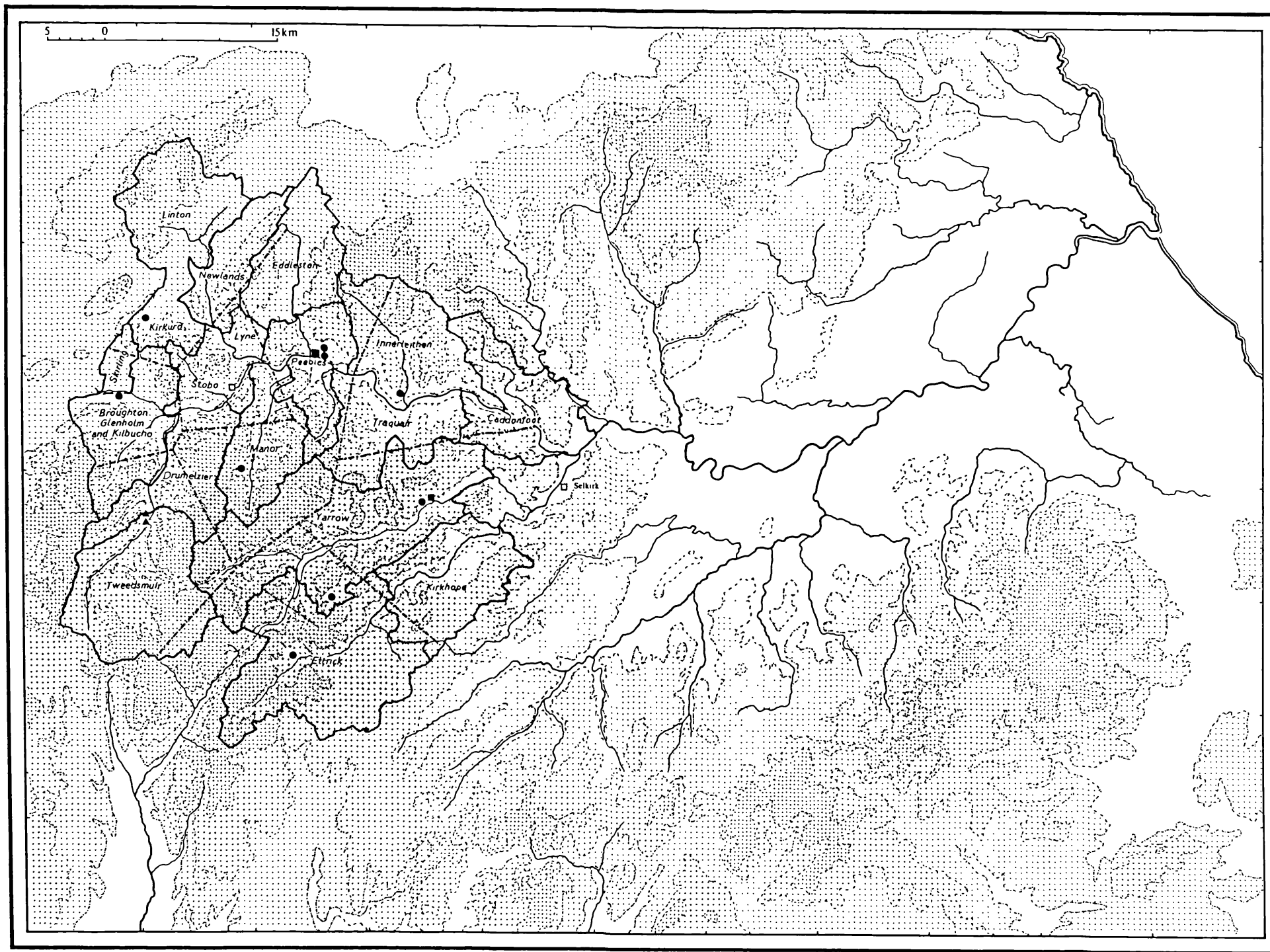


Fig. 8.16. Distribution-map of the Early Christian monuments in Tweeddale, boundaries relative to the parochial framework.

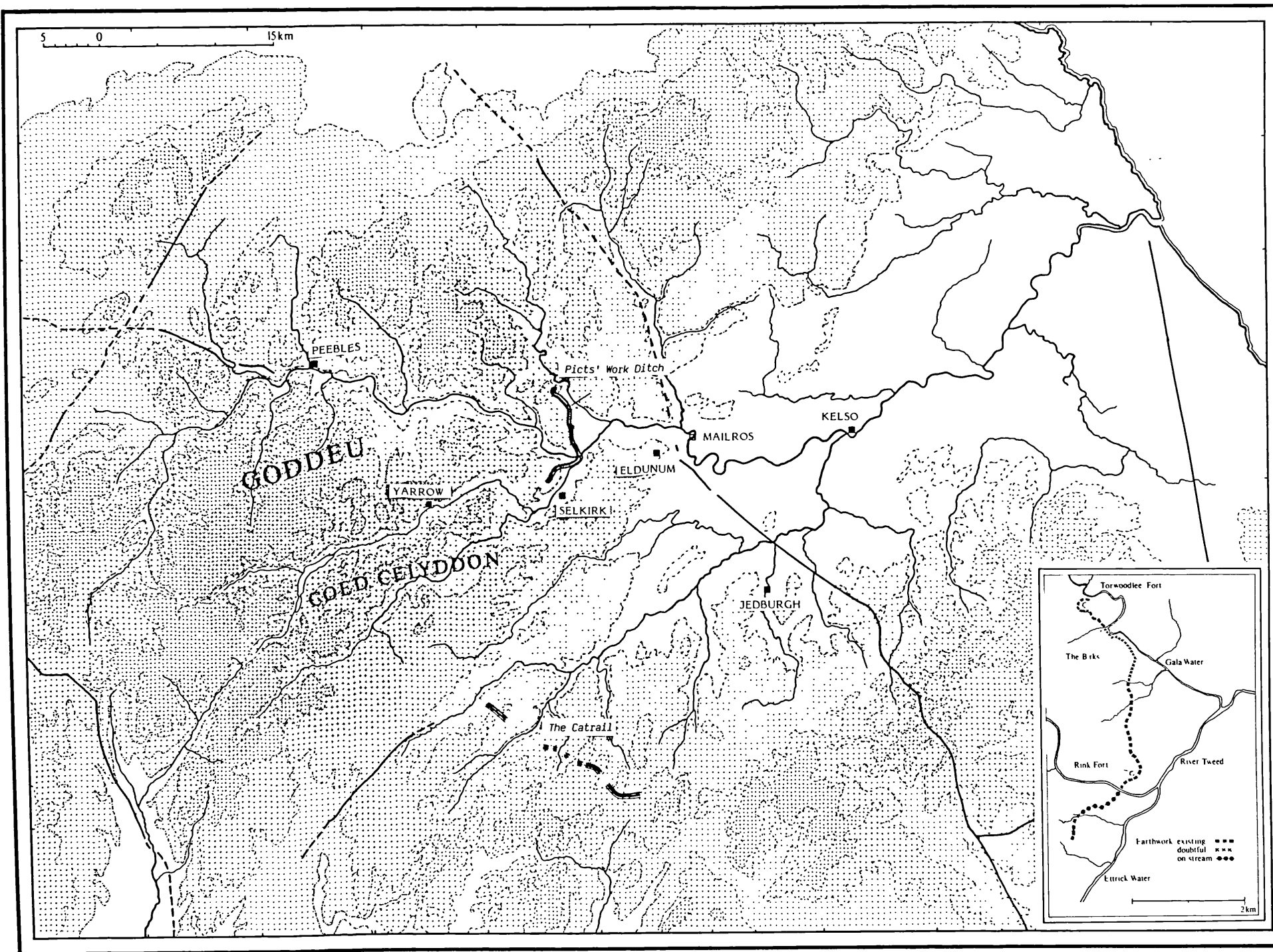


Fig. 8.17. Early Christian monuments, *Goddeu* and the Picts' Work Ditch (inset after RCAMS 1957).

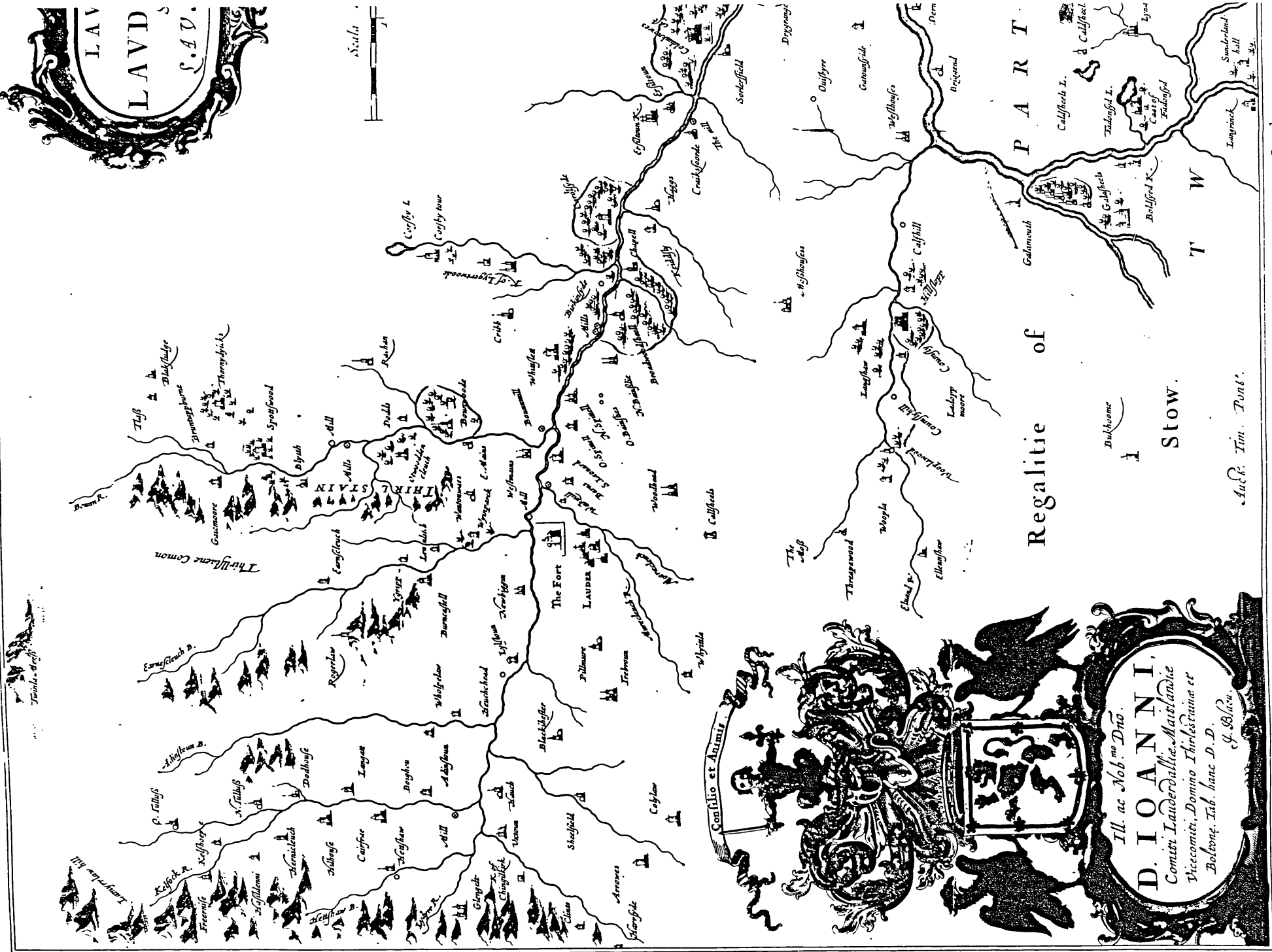


Fig. 8.19. Lauderdale. Pont's map of c.1600.

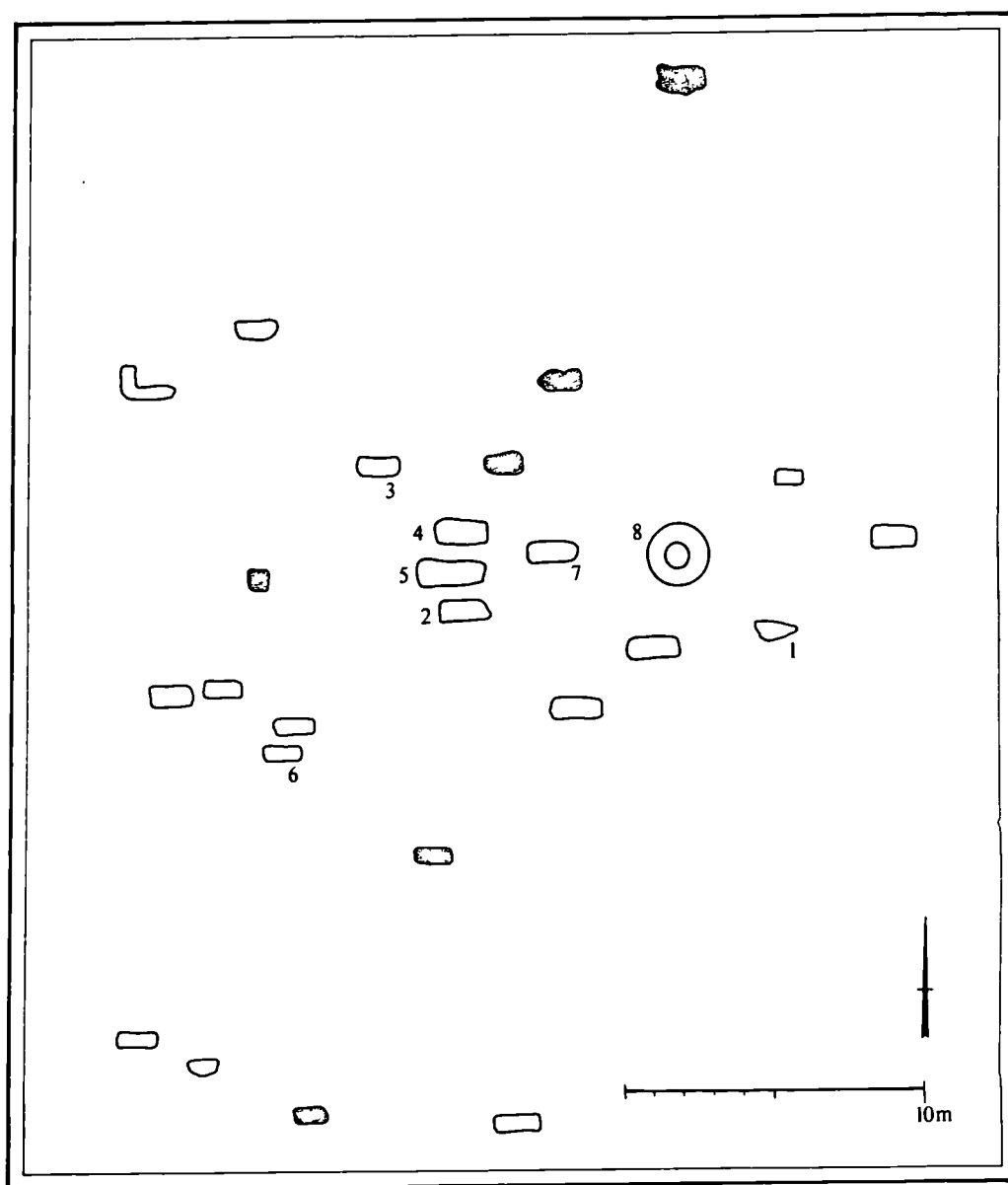


Fig. 8.21. Addinston, the cist cemetery (*after Rosehill 1871*).

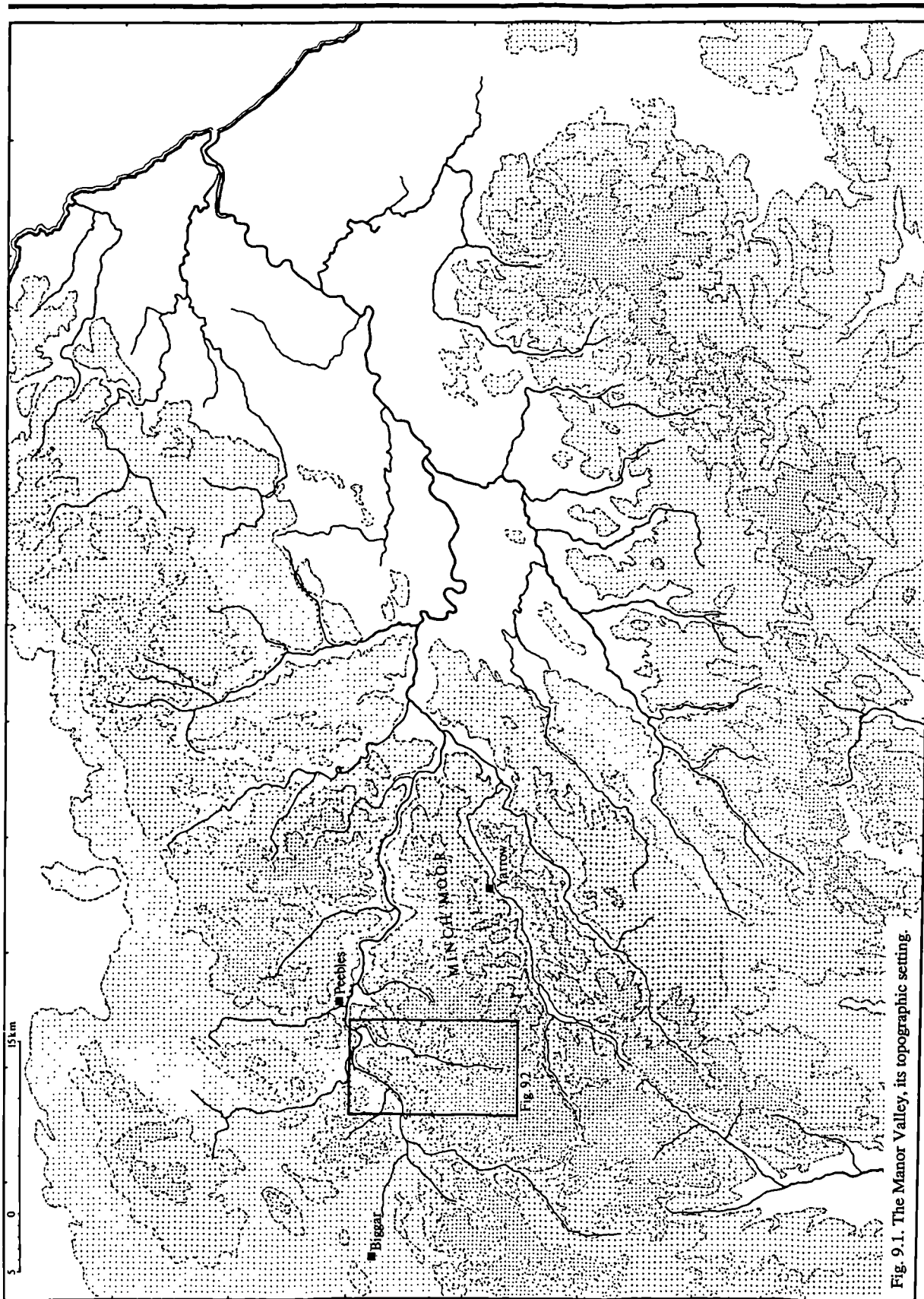
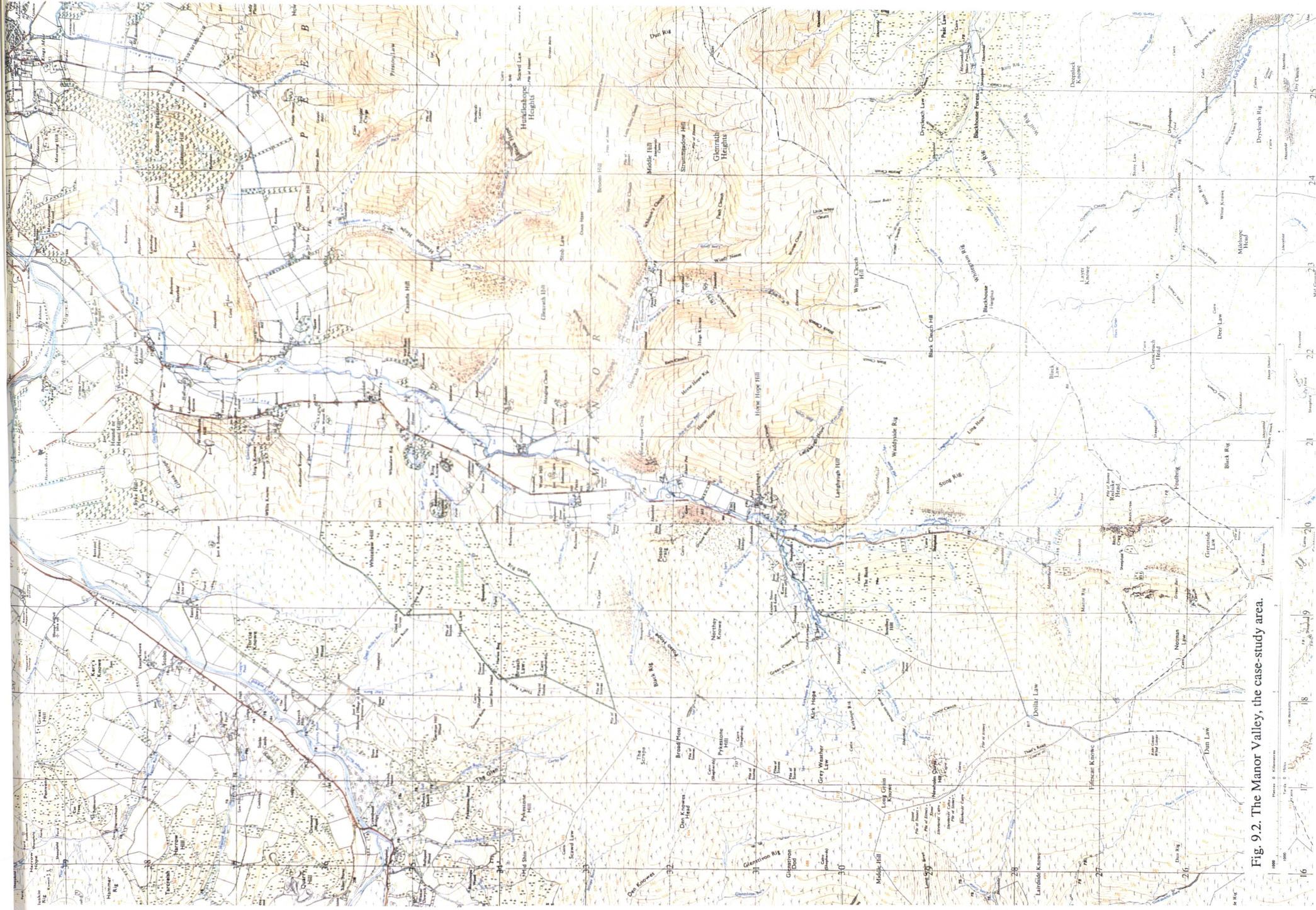


Fig. 9.1. The Manor Valley, its topographic setting.



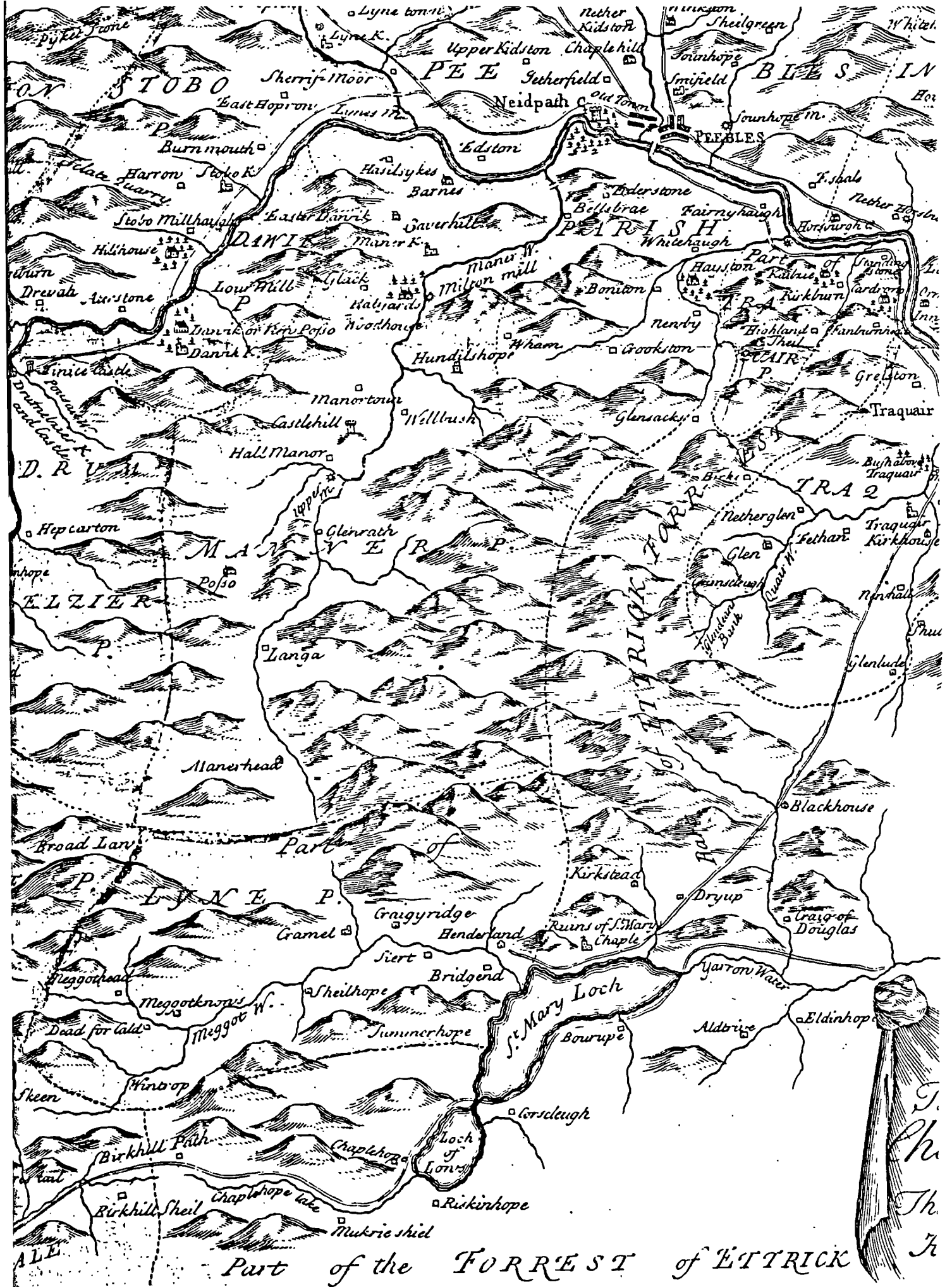


Fig. 9.3. The Manor Valley, William Edgar's map (1741), showing the Thief's Road and other thoroughfares.

A Scale of 10 Miles



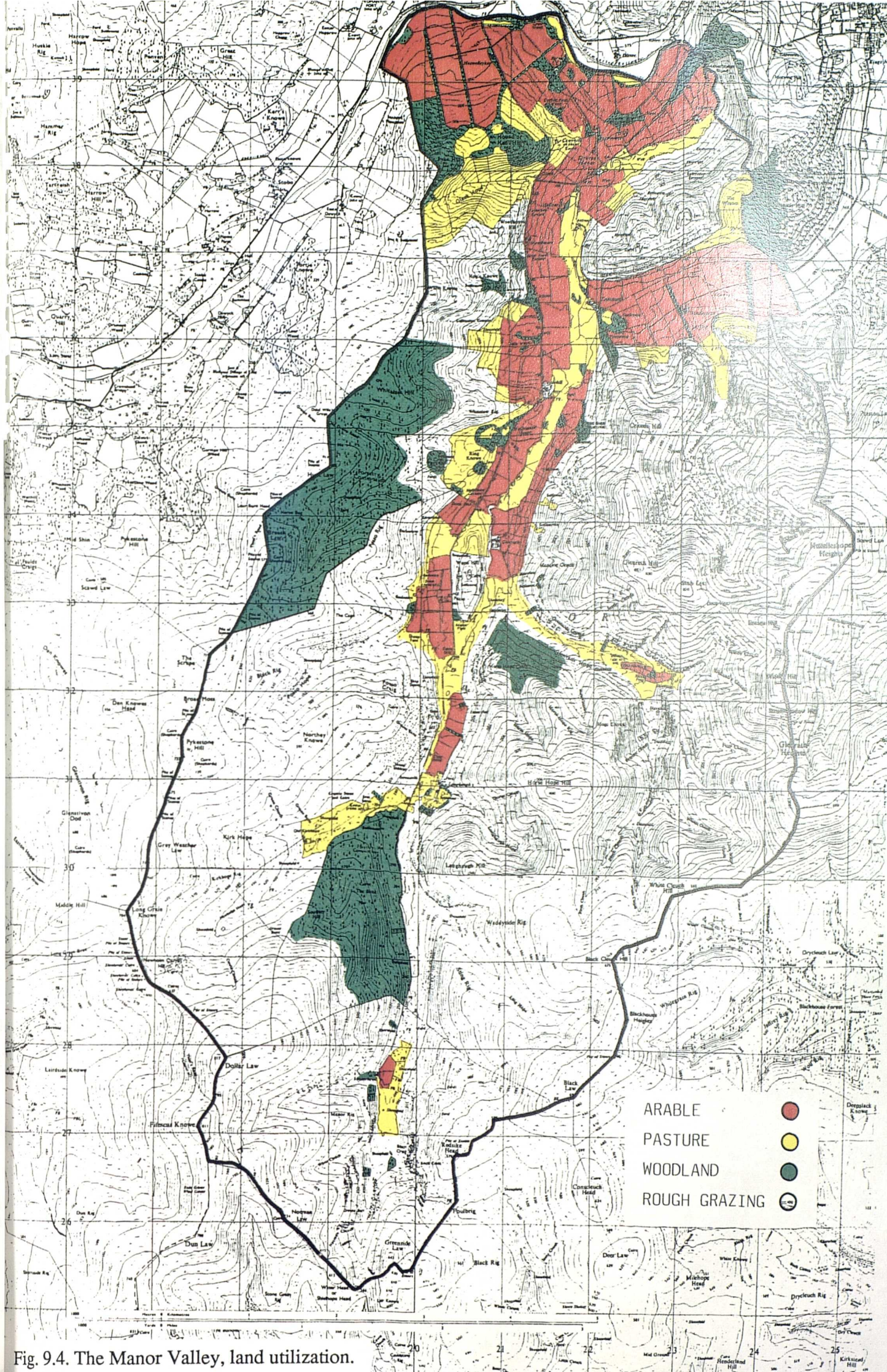


Fig. 9.4. The Manor Valley, land utilization.



Fig. 9.5. The Manor Valley; Pont's map of 1590 (Blaeu 1654e).



Fig. 9.7. The Manor Valley, Roy's *Military Survey* (1747-55, sheet 7/3).

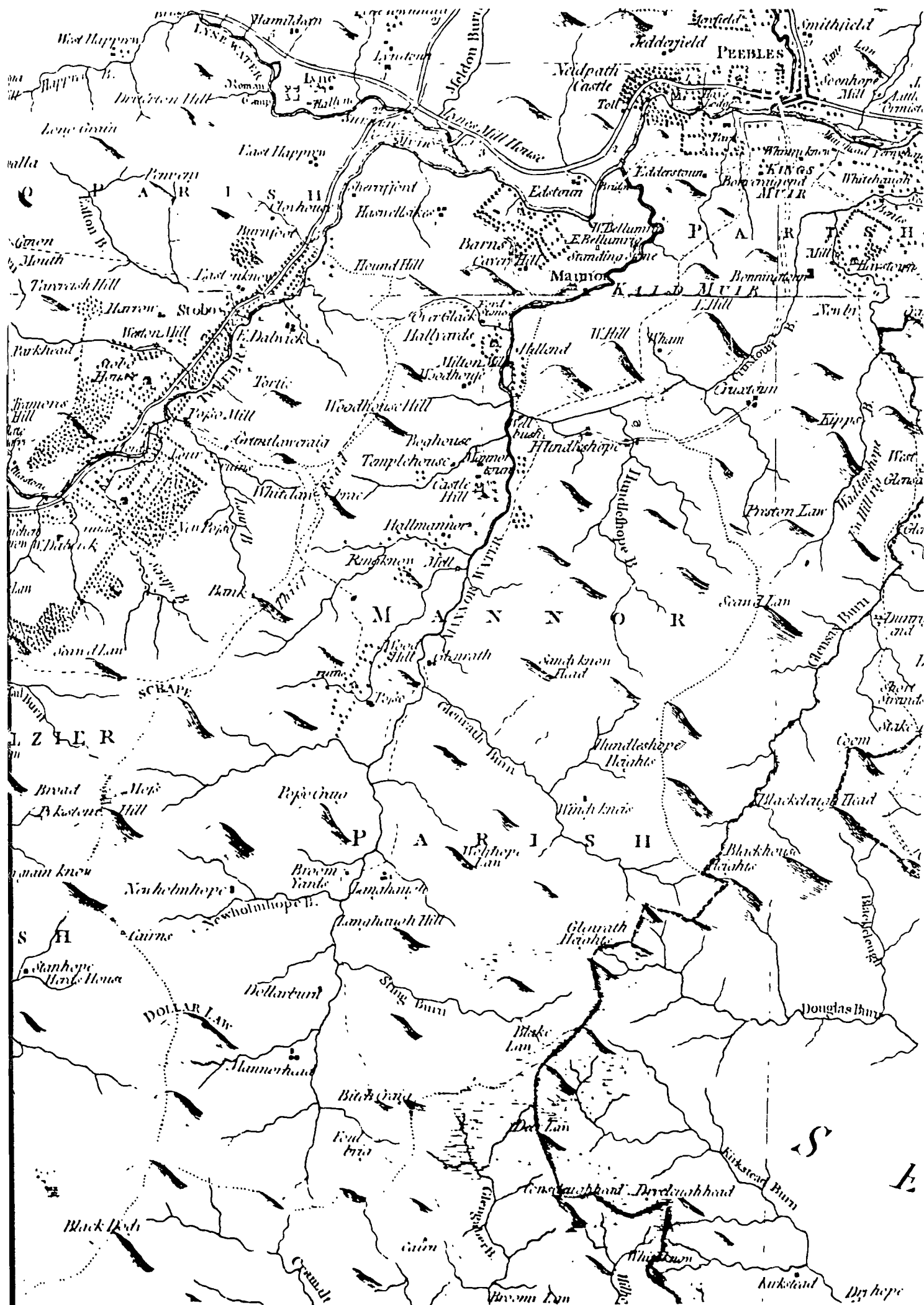


Fig. 9.8. The Manor Valley, Armstrong's map (1775b).

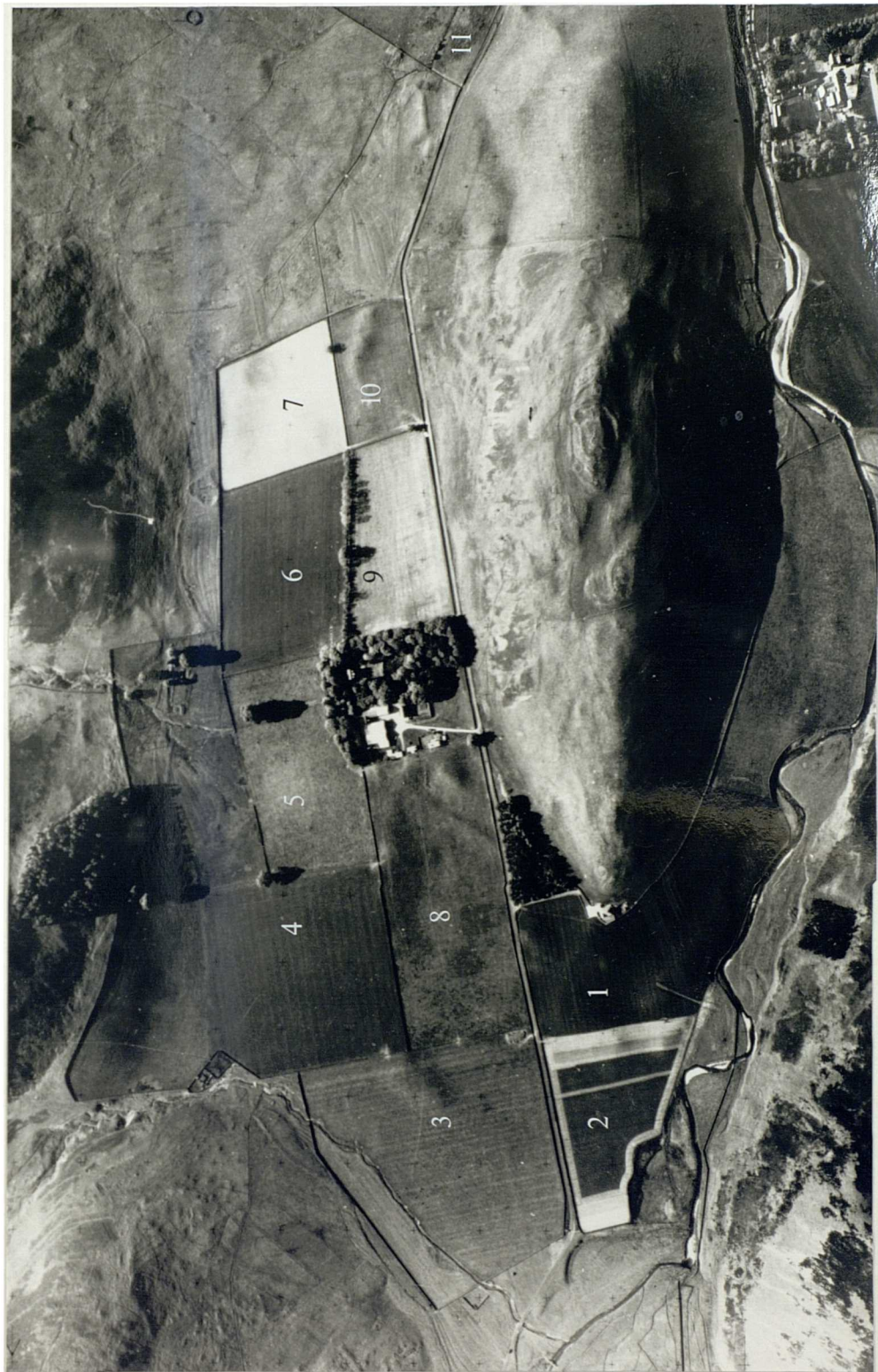


Fig. 9.10. Posso, Manor. A study of archaeological survival (photograph: Courtesy of Lothian and Borders Water Authority).

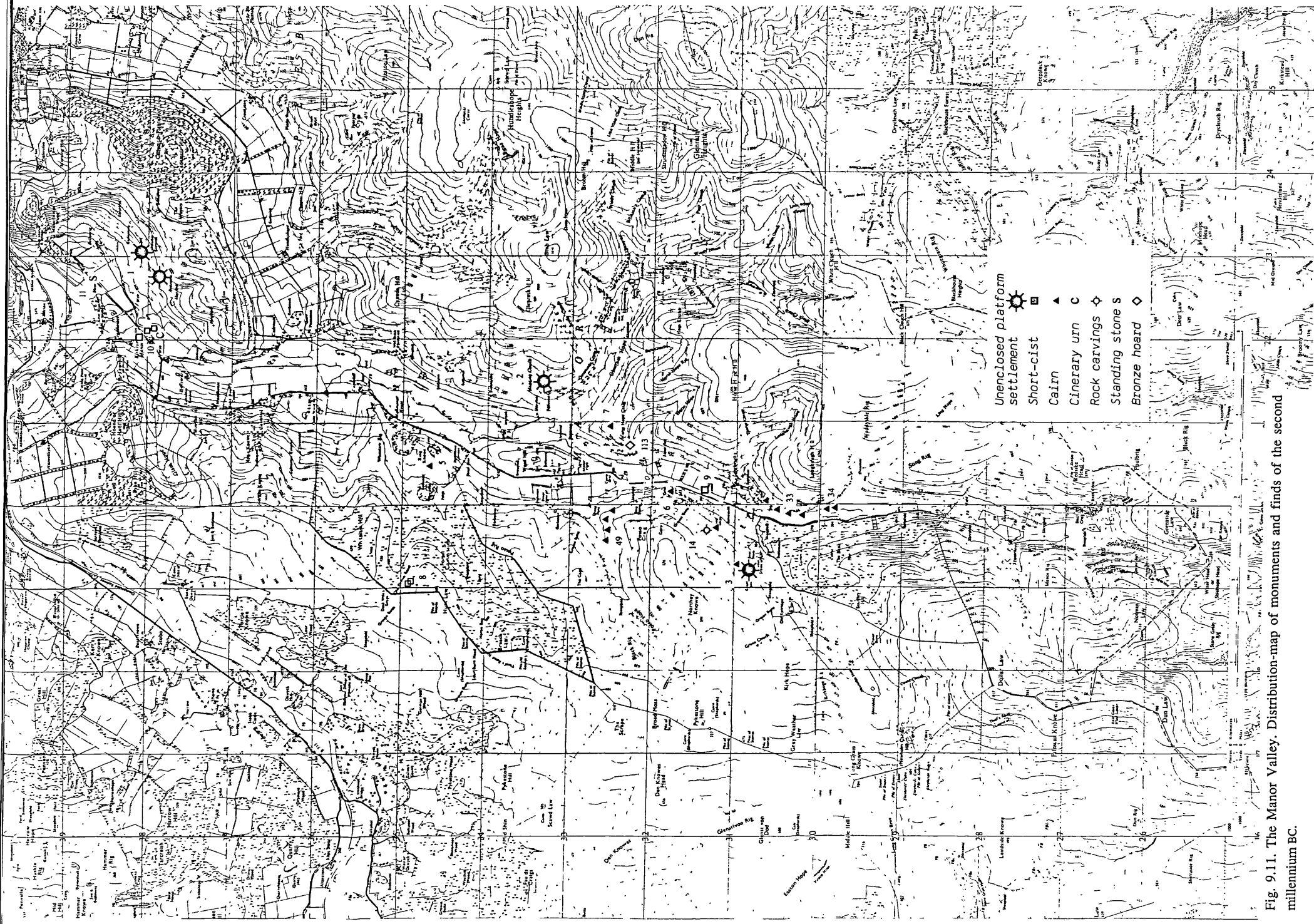
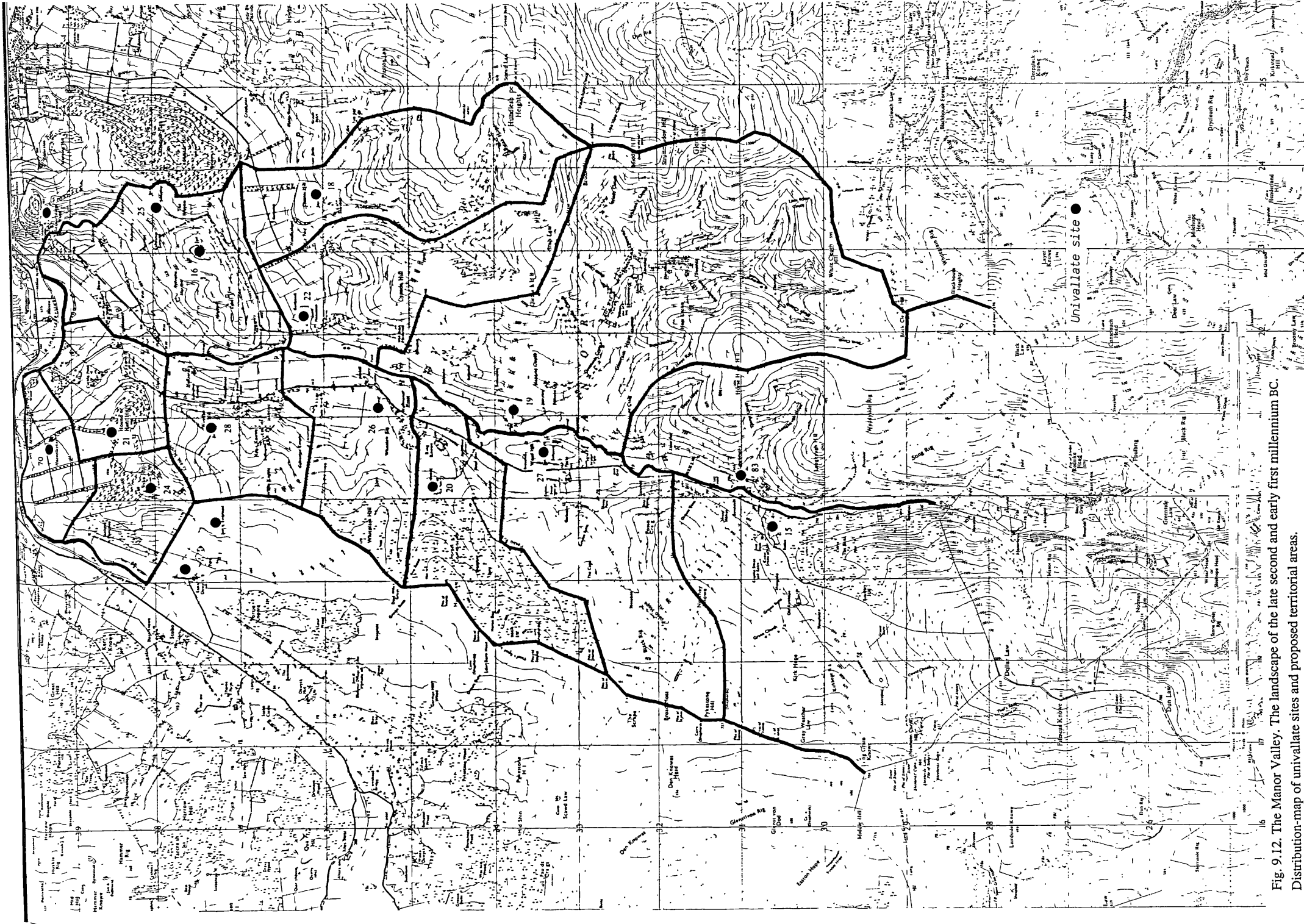


Fig. 9.11. The Manor Valley. Distribution-map of monuments and finds of the second millennium BC.



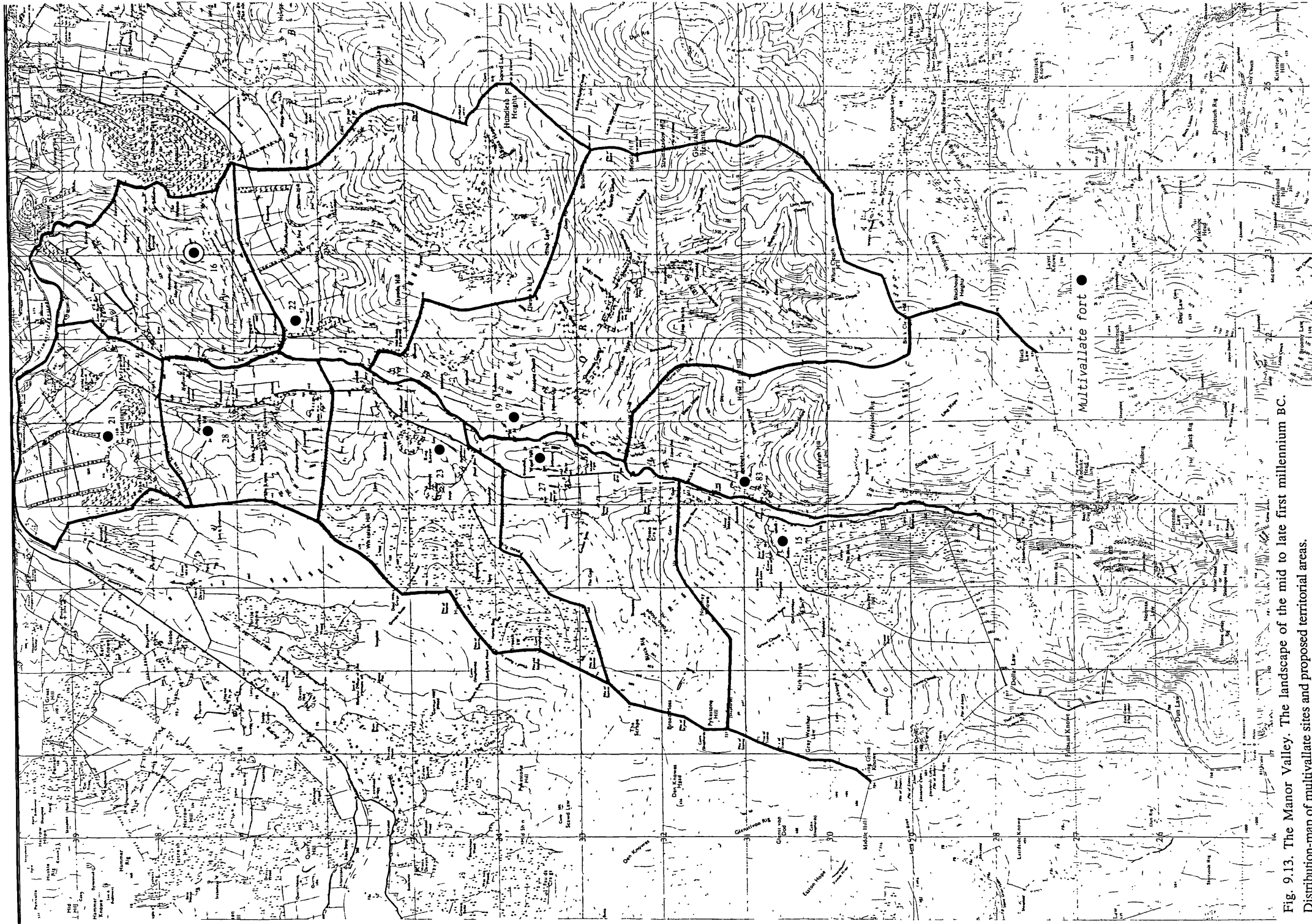


Fig. 9.13. The Manor Valley. The landscape of the mid to late first millennium BC. Distribution-map of multivallate sites and proposed territorial areas.

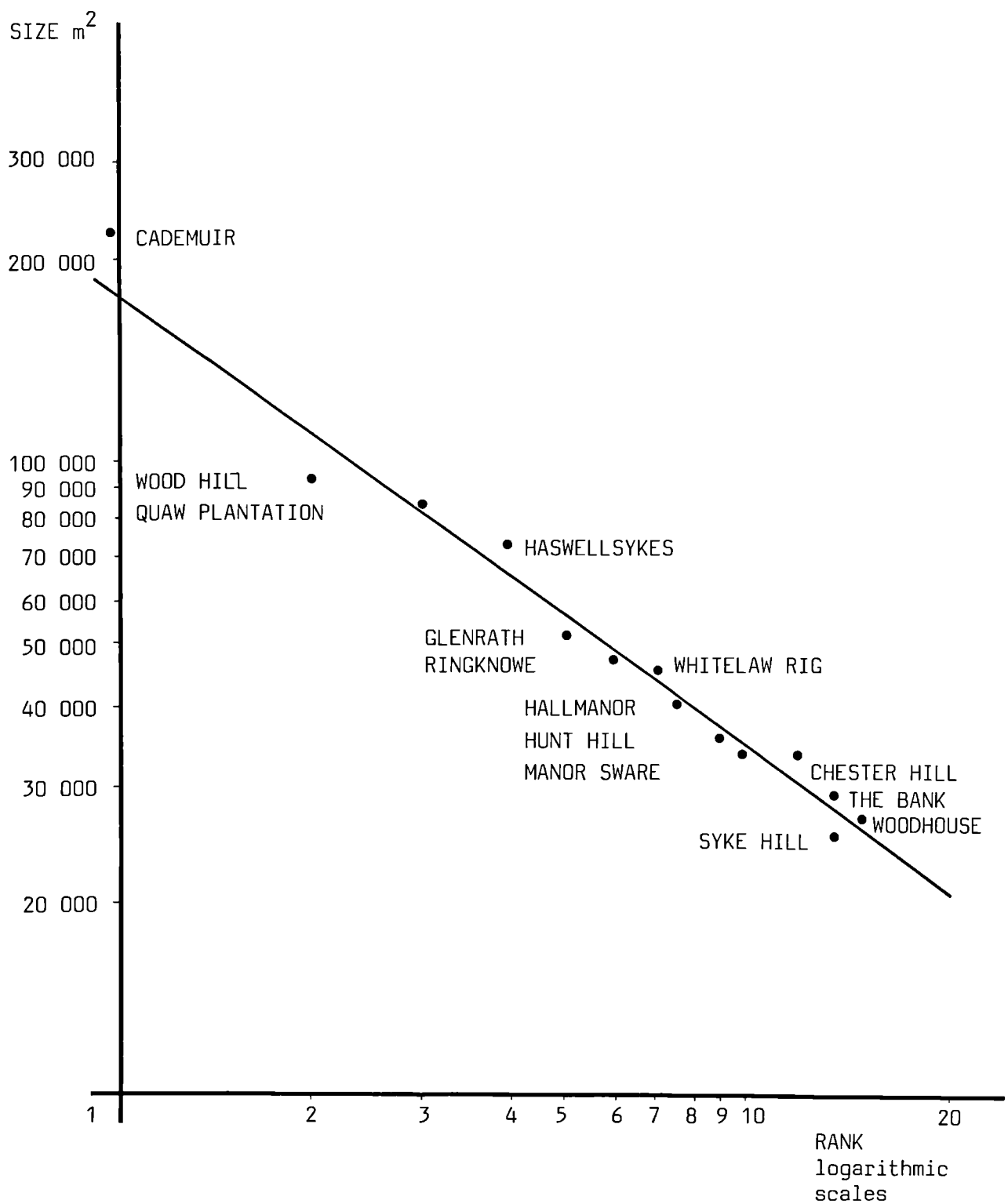


Fig. 9.14. Logarithmic graph showing the exponential relationship between the rank and size of the multivallate sites in the Manor Valley.

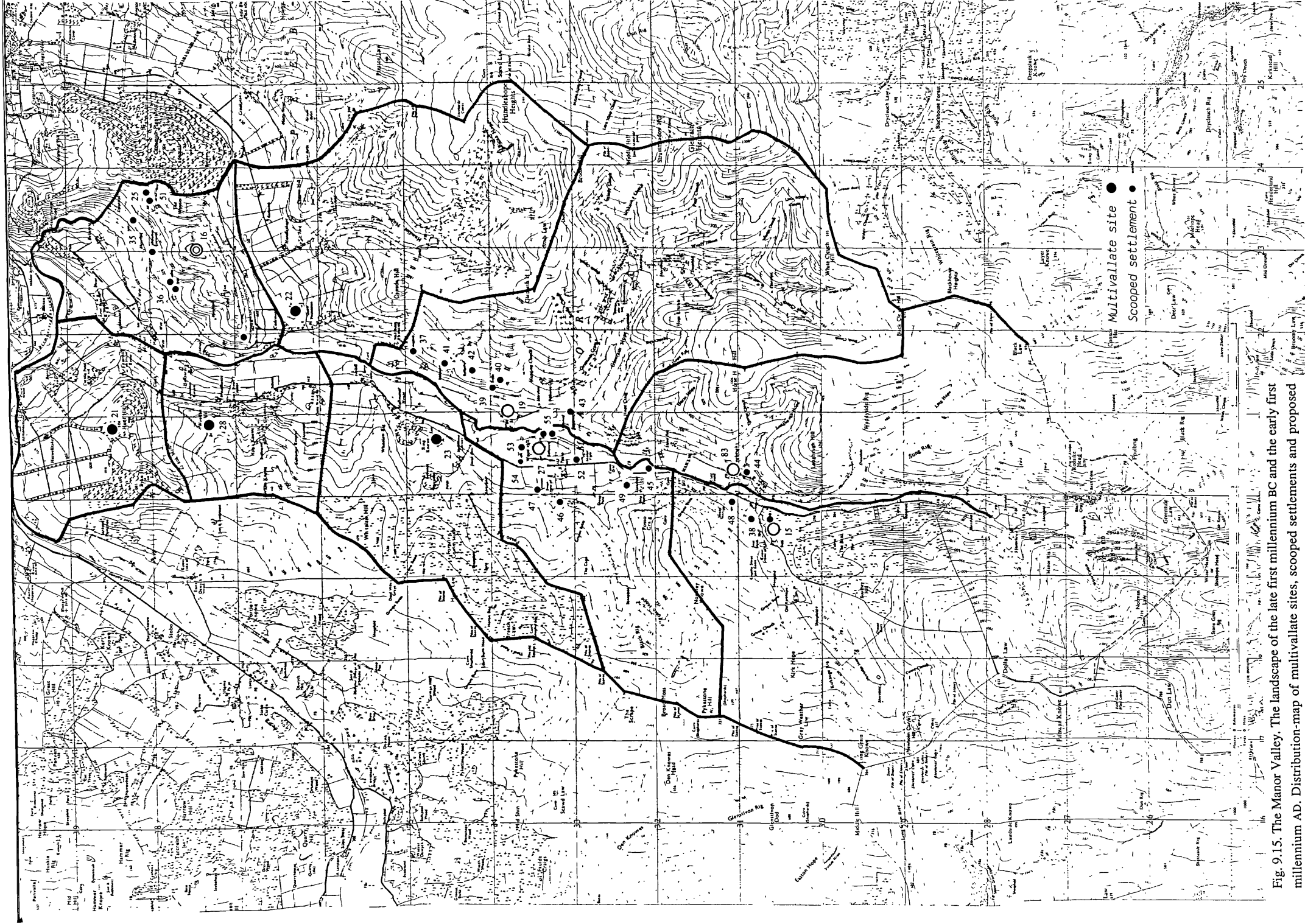


Fig. 9.15. The Manor Valley. The landscape of the late first millennium BC and the early first millennium AD. Distribution-map of multivallate sites, scooped settlements and proposed territorial areas.

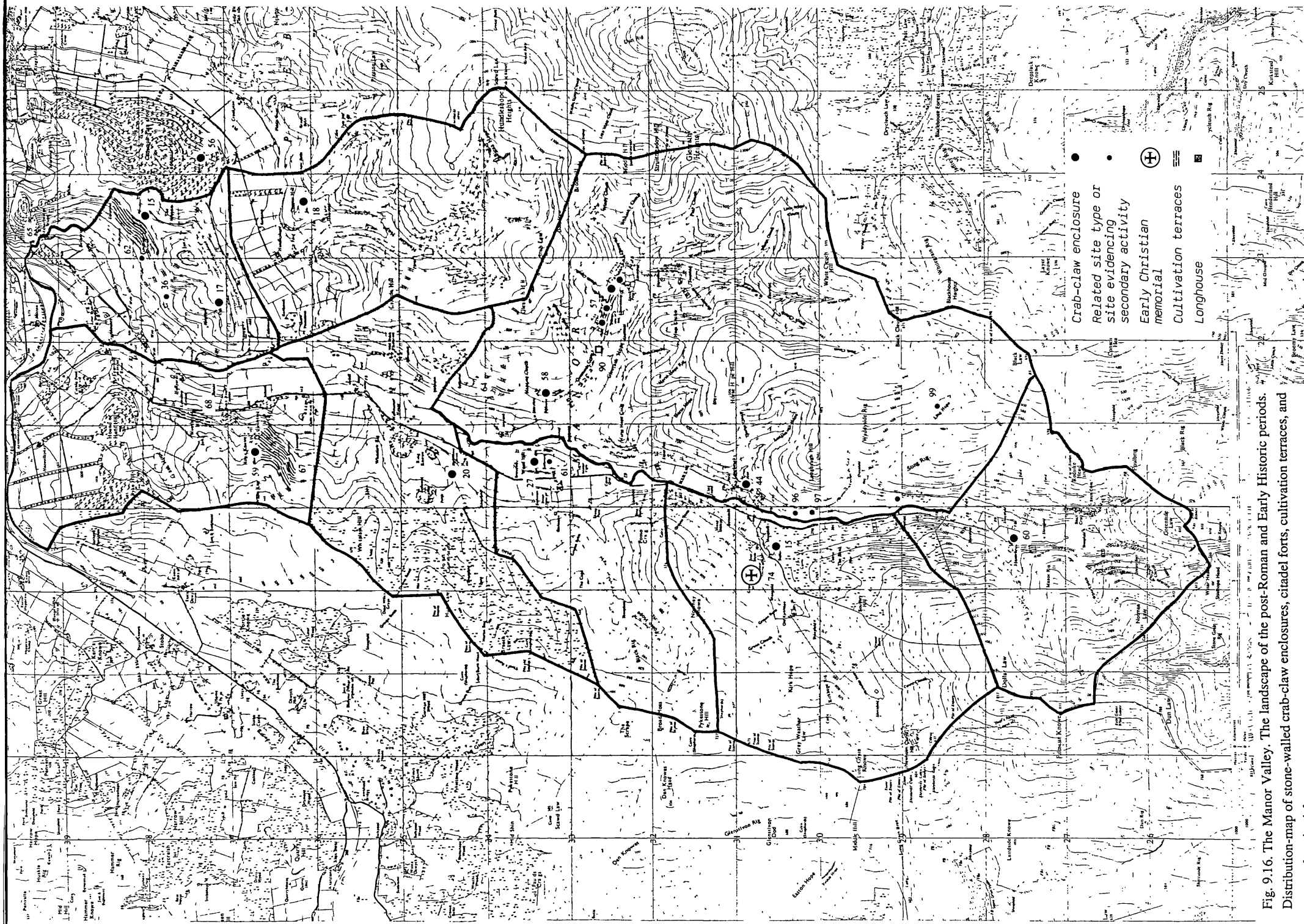


Fig. 9.16. The Manor Valley. The landscape of the post-Roman and Early Historic periods. Distribution-map of stone-walled crab-claw enclosures, citadel forts, cultivation terraces, and proposed territorial areas.

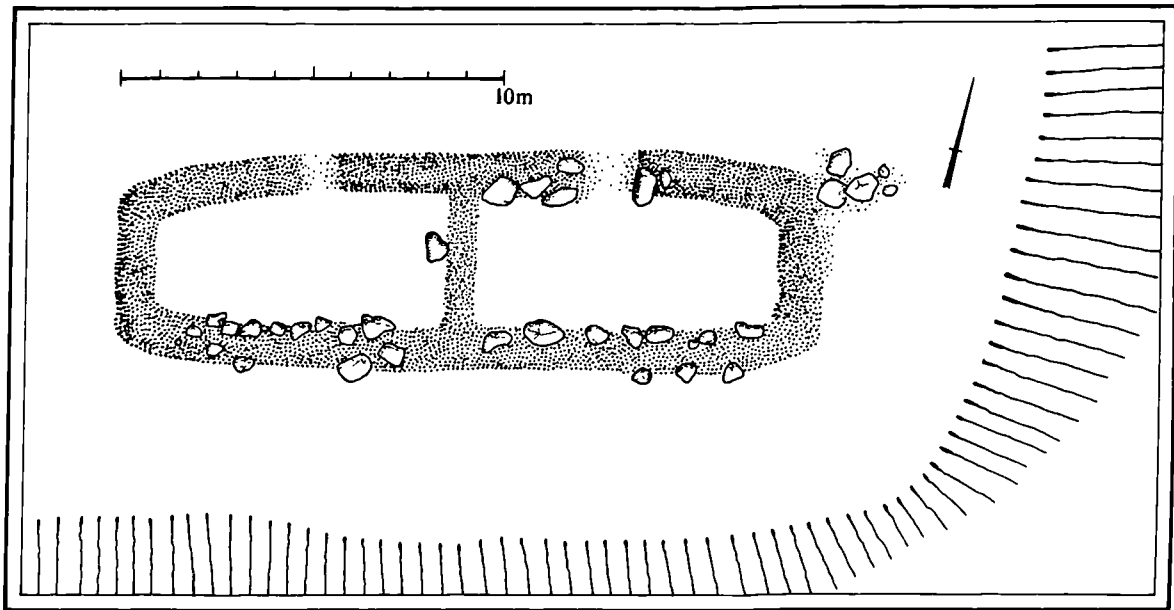


Fig. 9.17. The Glenrath Hope building
(see fig. 9.16. for location, and plate 9.13).

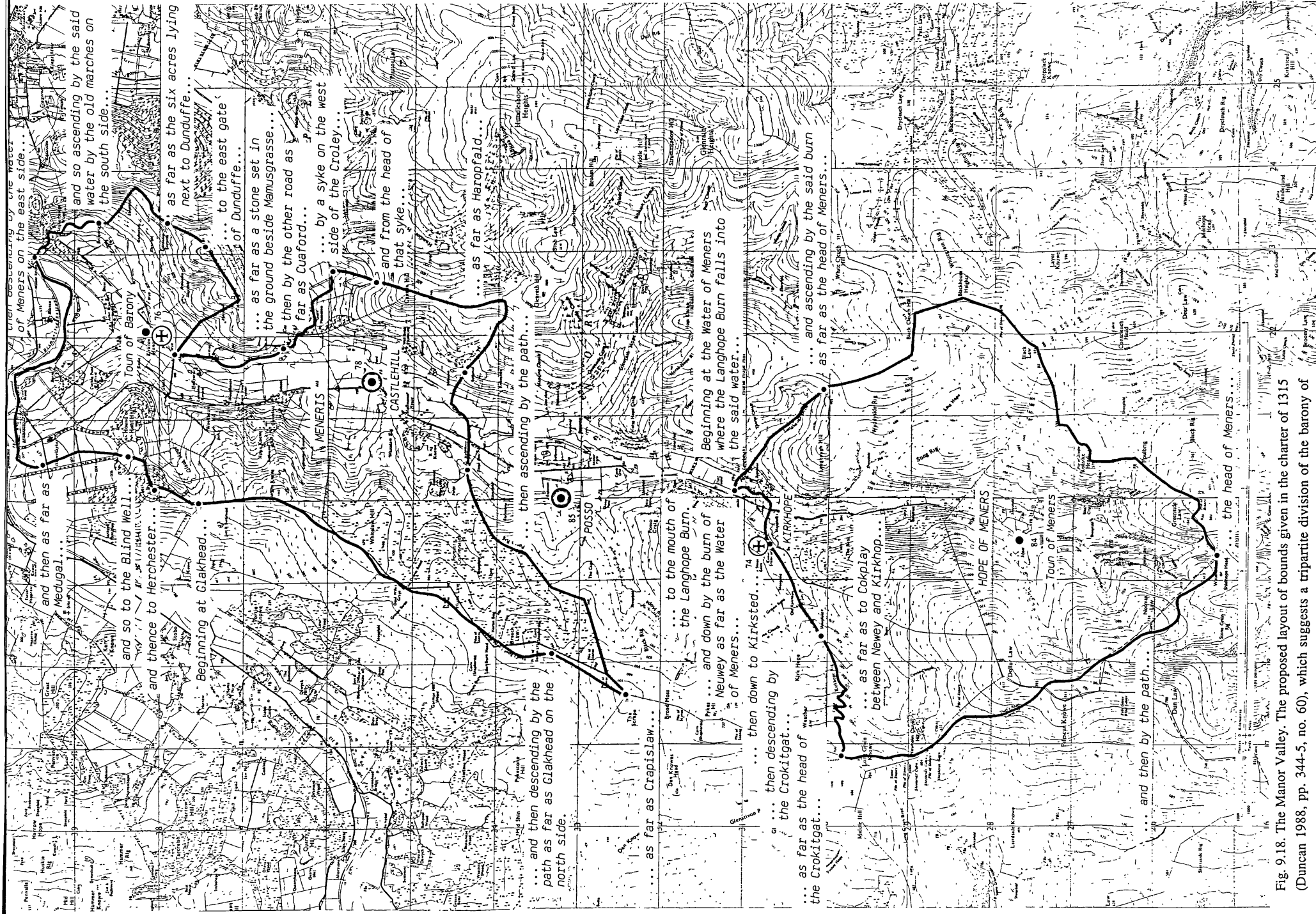


Fig. 9.18. The Manor Valley. The proposed layout of bounds given in the charter of 1315 (Duncan 1988, pp. 344-5, no. 60), which suggests a tripartite division of the barony of Manor for the portions held respectively by Alexander Baddeby and Adam Marshall.

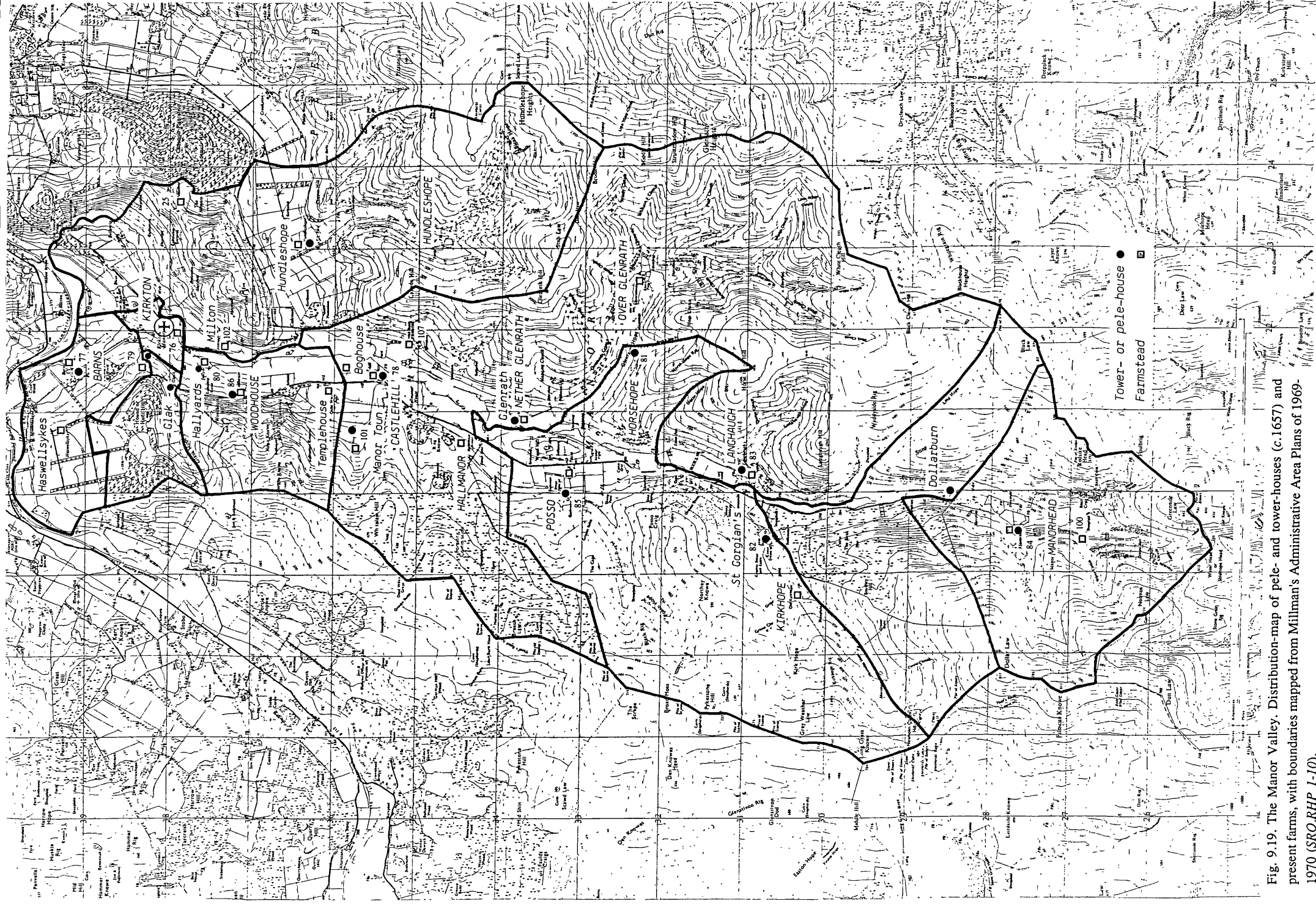


Fig. 9.19. The Manor Valley. Distribution-map of pele- and tower-houses (c.1657) and present farms, with boundaries mapped from Millman's Administrative Area Plans of 1969-1970 (SRO RHP 1-10).

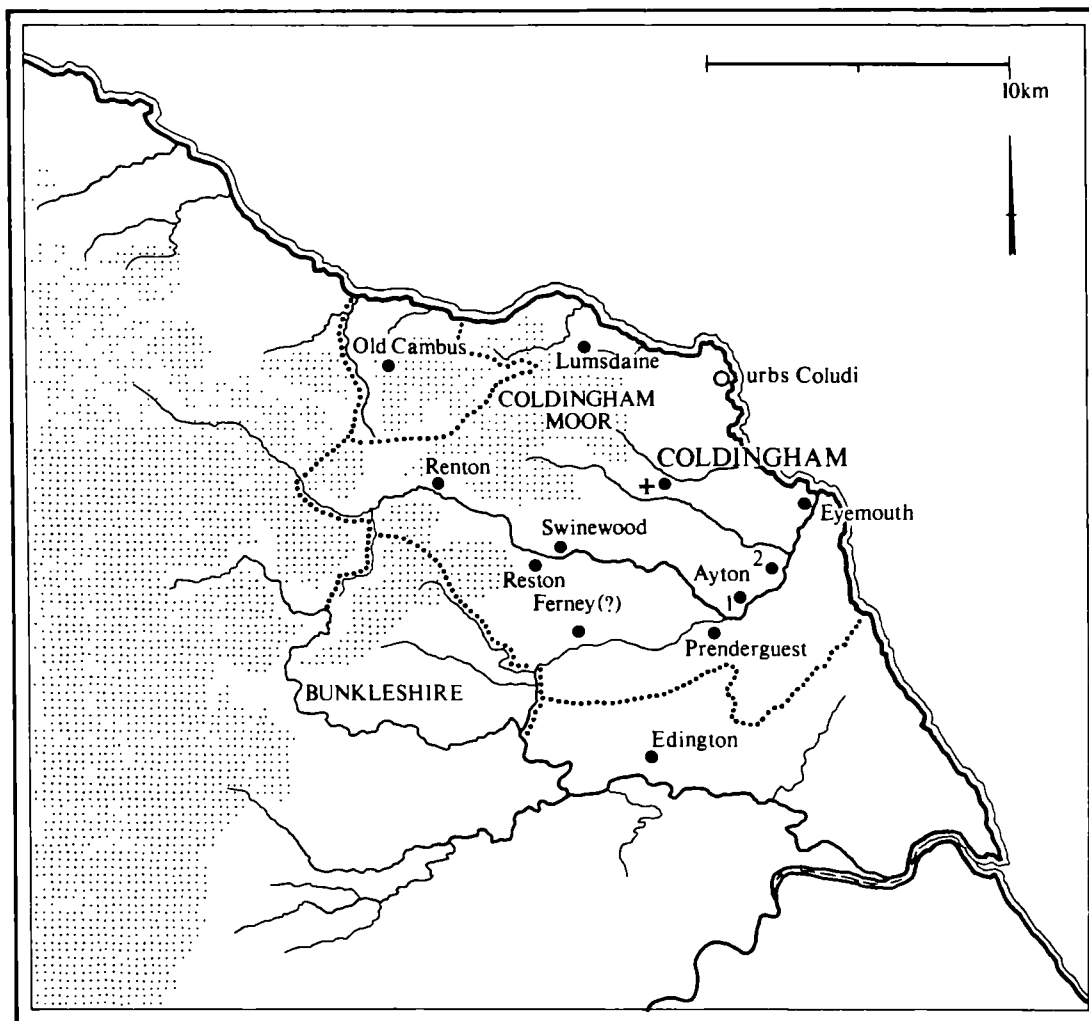


Fig.10.1. Coldinghamshire, 1095. Names from King Edgar's charter (*Scot. Hist. Rev.*, 37, 104) showing also the relative positions of *urbs Coludi* and Coldingham (after Barrow 1973).

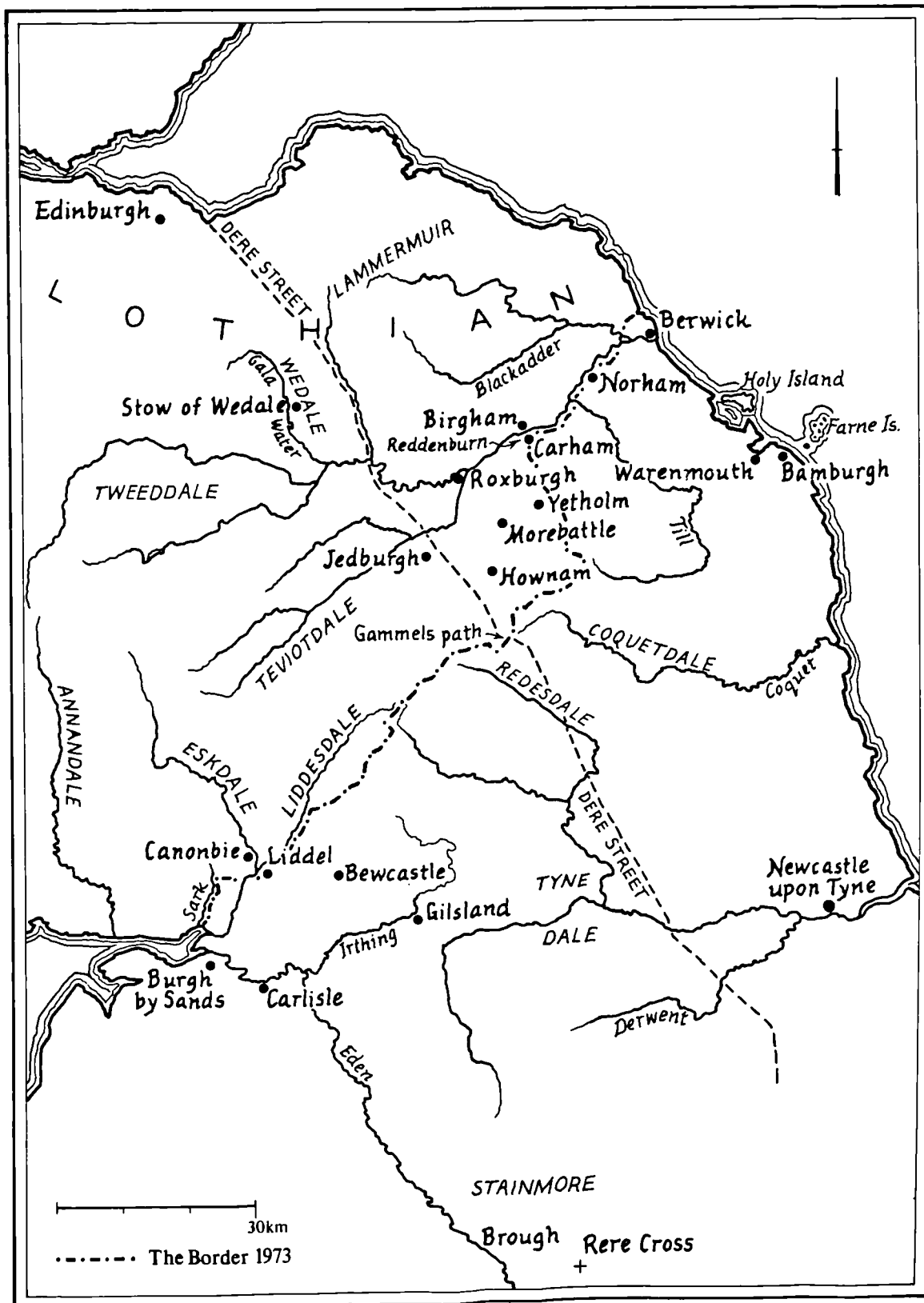


Fig. 10.2. The Anglo-Scottish Border (after Barrow 1973).



Plate 1.1. A relict landscape, Robertson Parish, Roxburghshire. Looking west towards Bransholm Easter Loch (NT 41 SW). Foreground: Todshaw Hill, fort and settlement; centre right, Whitcastle Hill, fort, earthwork and linear earthwork, earthwork and farmstead; centre left, The Clints, earthwork (RCAMS 1956, Nos. 863, 865, 877); the intervening ground is swathed in rig-and-furrow cultivation (*photograph: PH Hill and DM Murray*).



Plate 2.1. Castle Hill, Horsburgh Castle Farm, Peeblesshire (NT 291 400). A notable group of remains consisting of two successive settlements, both containing timber houses. The earlier settlement is enclosed by a double palisade; the later by double banks and ditches, to the interior of which there are traces of at least three timber houses of ring-groove type (RCAMS 1967, pp. 74-5, No. 195) (*photograph: RCAHMS*).



Plate 2.2. Gray Coat, Roxburghshire (NT 4716 0524). Palisaded homestead (central ring-ditch house enclosed by a double palisade) and cultivation remains. Top right, Gray Coat, settlement; an enclosed settlement within which there are at least eight ring-ditch houses with at least a further three to the exterior (RCAMS 1956, pp. 441-2, Nos. 993, 994) (*photograph: RCAHMS*).

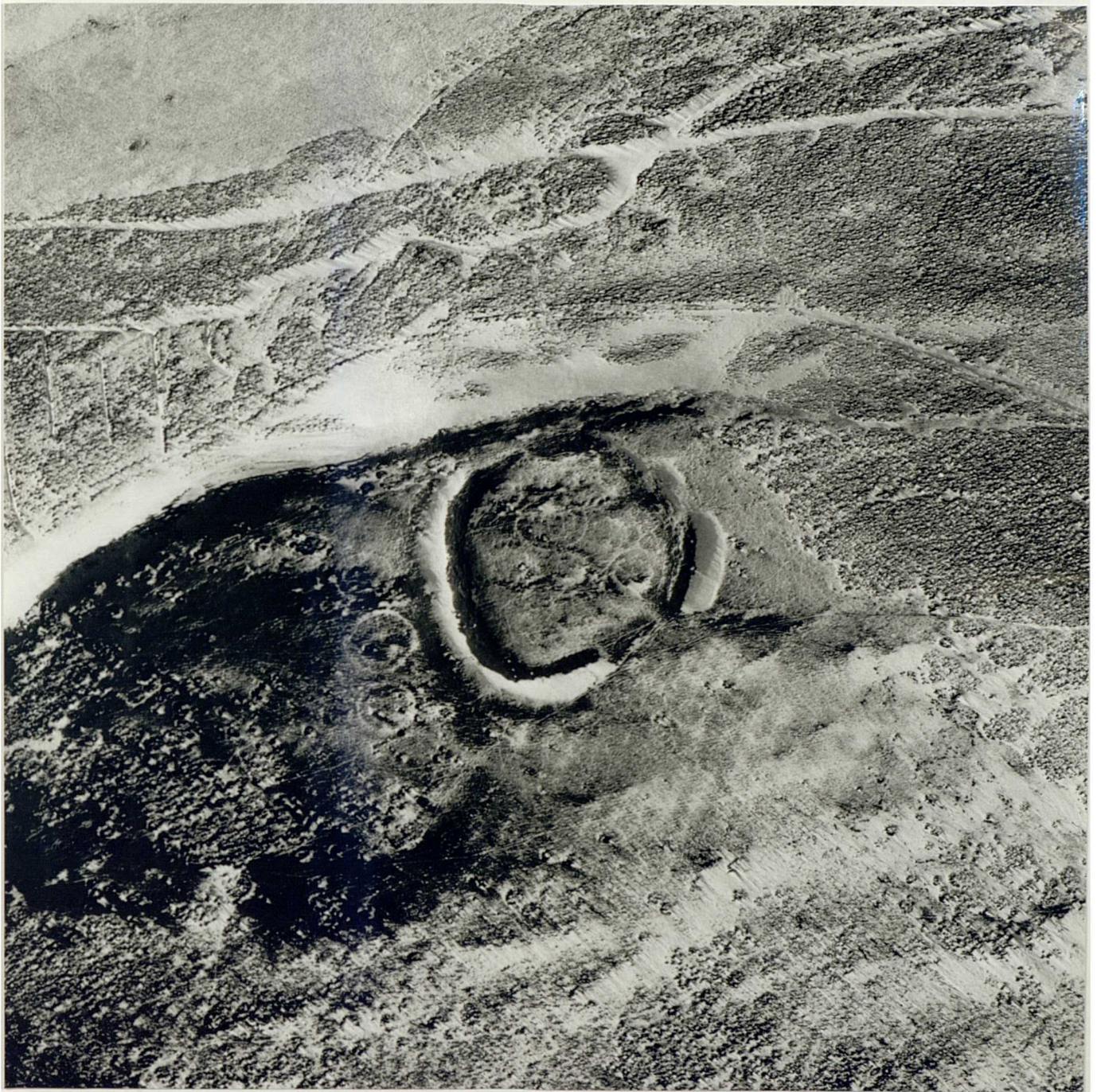


Plate 2.3. Kemp's Castle, Roxburghshire (NT 4383 1652). Palisaded settlement enclosing at least four ring-ditch houses, superseded by a univallate settlement enclosing a further five (RCAMS 1956, p. 396, No. 867) (*photograph: RCAHMS*).

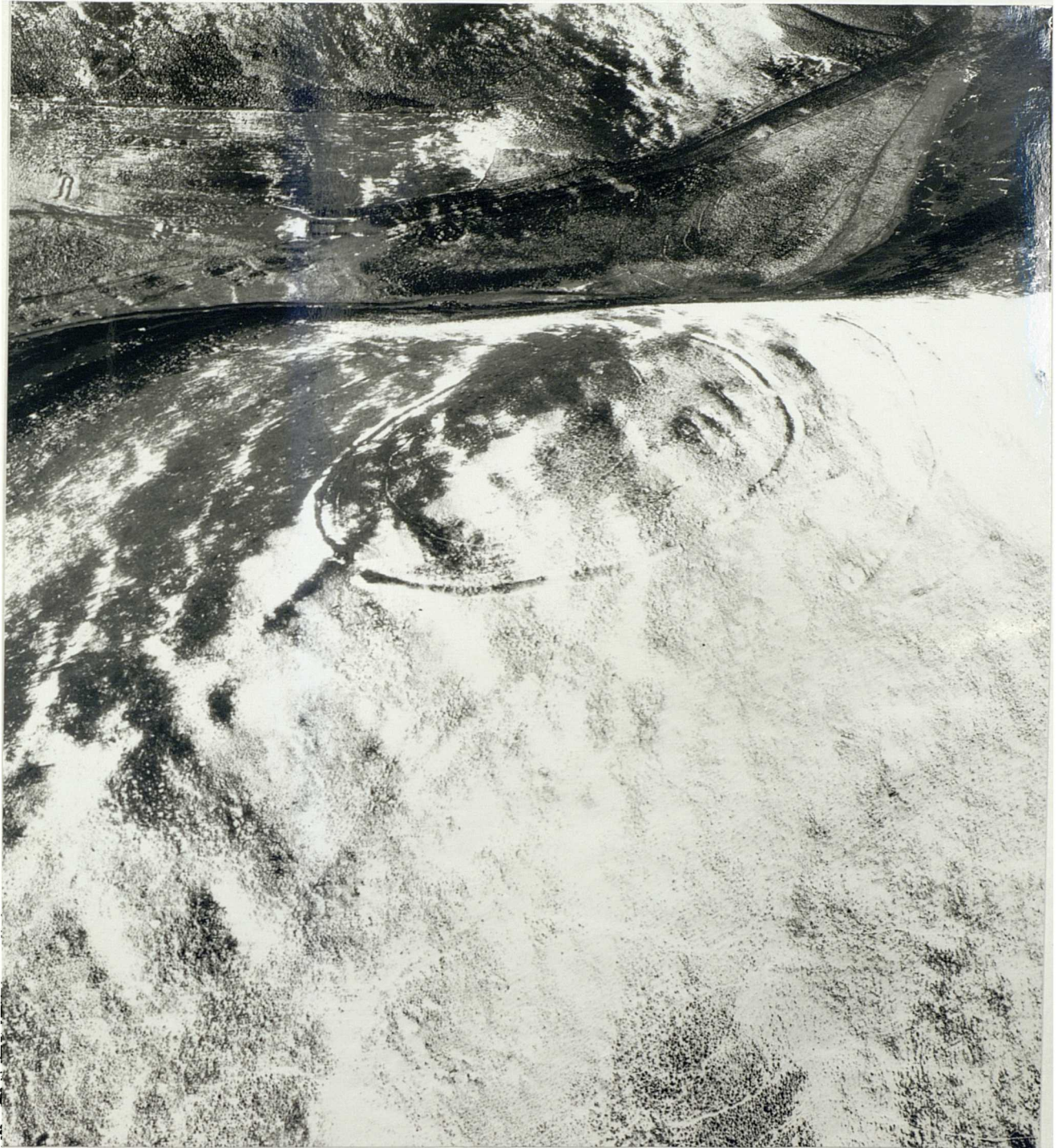


Plate 2.4. White Hill, Peeblesshire (NT 0550 3380). Palisaded enclosure. The largest site of its type so far recorded in Scotland, the oval enclosure is defined by two palisades. At a later date these were incorporated in an apparently incomplete univallate defence. Skirting the W shoulder of the hill there are two linear earthworks (RCAMS 1956, pp. 80-3, No. 207) (*photograph: RCAHMS*).



Plate 2.5. Eildon Hill North, Roxburghshire. *Oppidum* and Roman signal station (NT 5545 3280). The largest hillfort in North Britain (96 ha), its size probably marks it out as an *oppidum*, perhaps that of the Selgovae. At least 296 hut sites have been recorded around the summit and shoulders of the hill. A Roman signal-station, defined by a circular ditched enclosure, occupied the W end of the summit. Radiocarbon dates suggest activity on the hill to the fourth century AD (RCAMS 1956, pp. 306-10, No. 597; Owen 1987) (*photograph: M Brooks*).

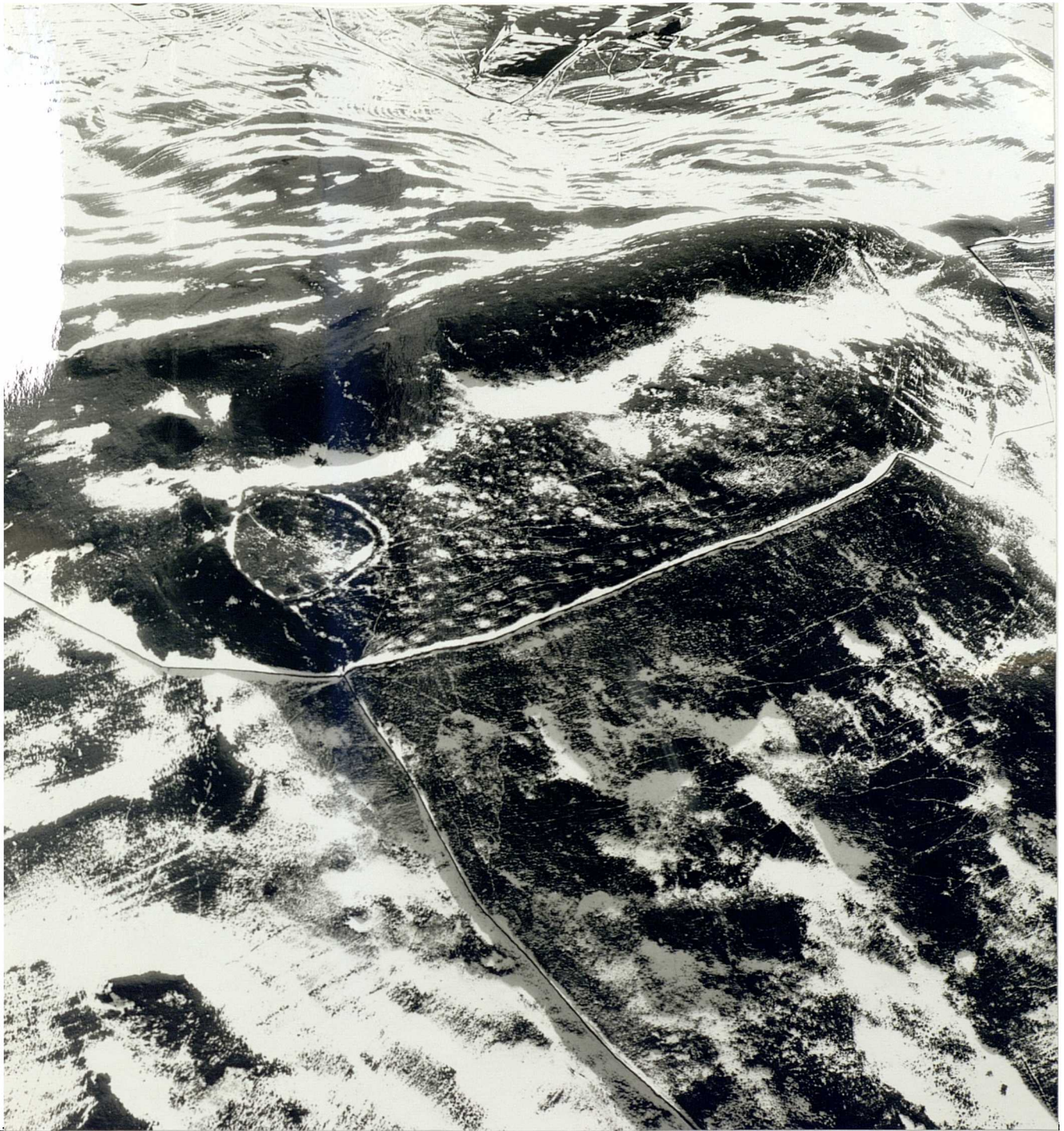


Plate 2.6. Hownam Law, Roxburghshire (NT 796 220). *Oppidum*, enclosure and cairn. One of the highest forts in Scotland, its size (54 ha) marks it out as an *oppidum*. To the interior of its univallate defence, consisting of a single drystone wall up to 3m thick, there are at least 155 hut stances. Two shallow artificial ponds are situated towards the centre of the fort. At the NE edge of the fort interior there is an oval enclosure, probably secondary, while on the summit of the hill, there is a cairn (RCAMS 1956, pp. 157-9, No. 299) (photograph: DW Harding).

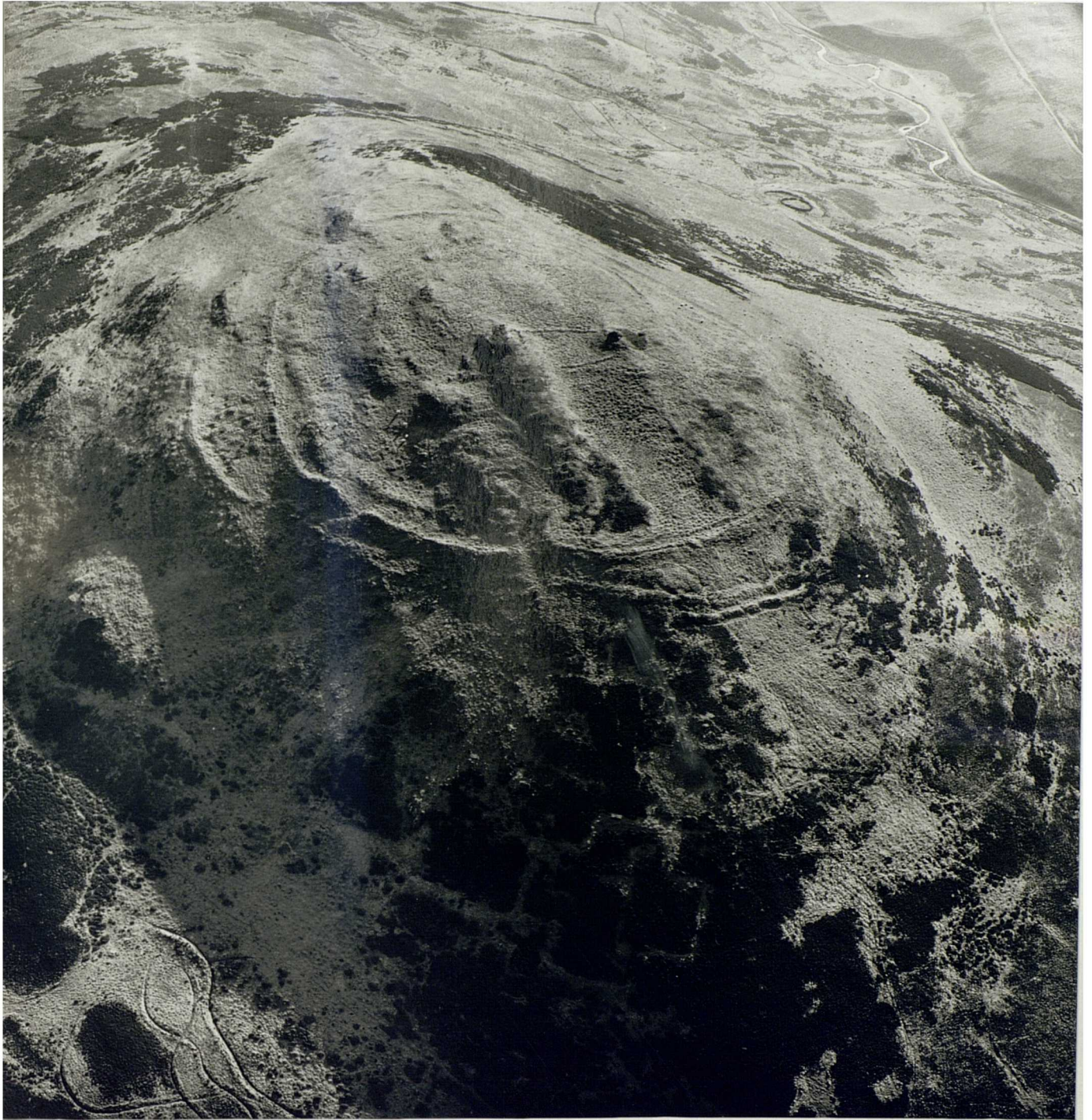


Plate 2.7. White Meldon, Peeblesshire (NT 2193 4283). *Oppidum*, cairn and cord-rig. This fort, the highest in the county, is enclosed by four lines of defence, to the interior of which there are traces of at least twenty-nine ring-groove houses and a cairn up to 14m in diameter (RCAMS 1967, pp. 59, 148-52, Nos. 67, 330) (photograph: RCAHMS).



Plate 2.8. The Dod, Roxburghshire (NT 4726 0600). In the foreground, the fort on Burgh Hill (RCAMS 1956, pp. 439-50), and on the shoulder of the same hill, a stone circle (ibid. p. 446, No. 1011). The Dod settlement lies at the foot of the hill in rough pasture, straddling an unnamed sike which flows into the Dod Burn (ibid. pp. 443-4, No. 1001; Smith 1979 *et seq*) (photograph: M Brooks).

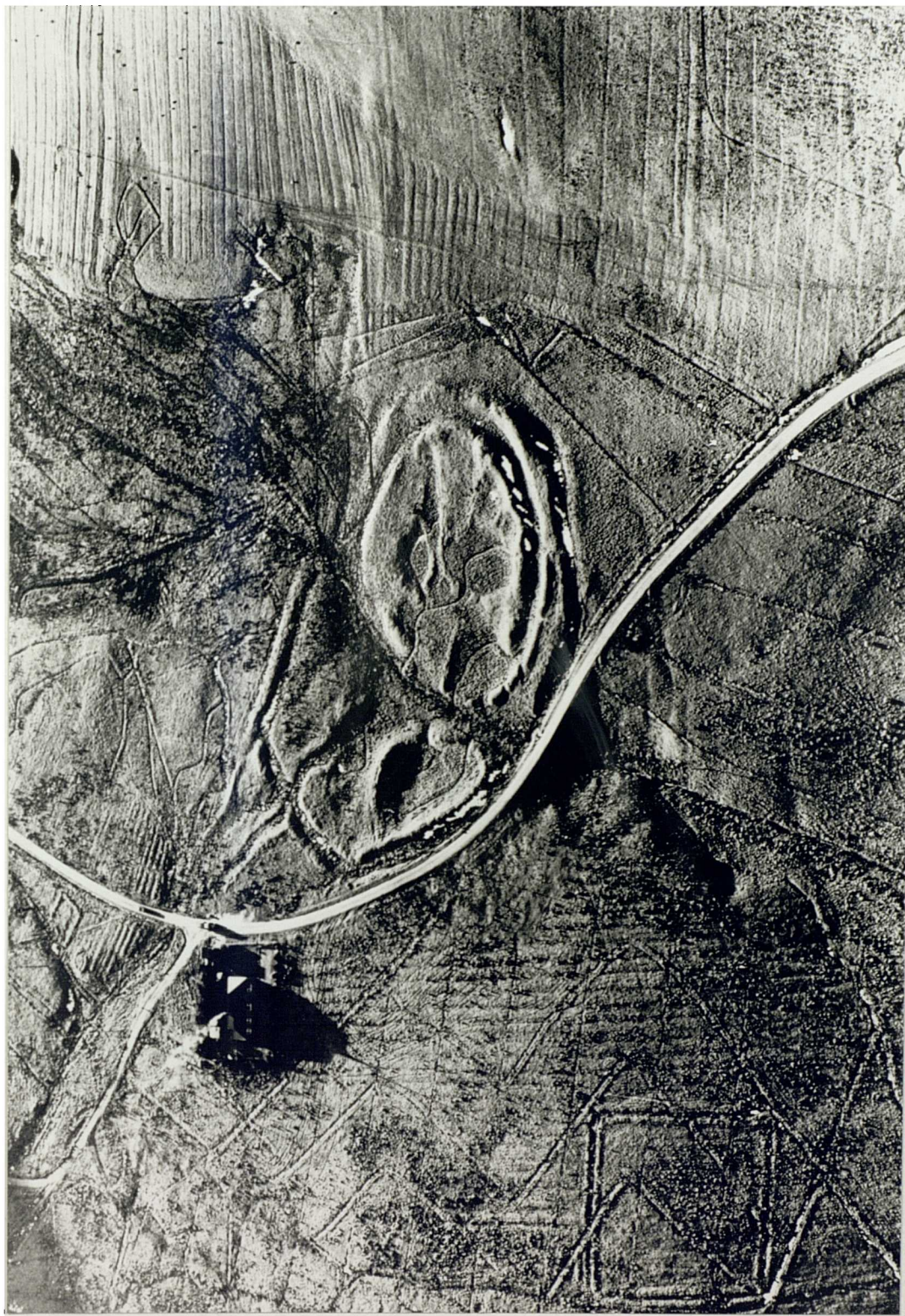


Plate 2.9. The Dod, Roxburghshire (NT 4726 0600). The site prior to excavation in 1979
(*photograph: M Brooks*).



Plate 2.10. The Dod. Area XVI, the main entrance-gateway to the bivalent enclosure excavated in 1981.

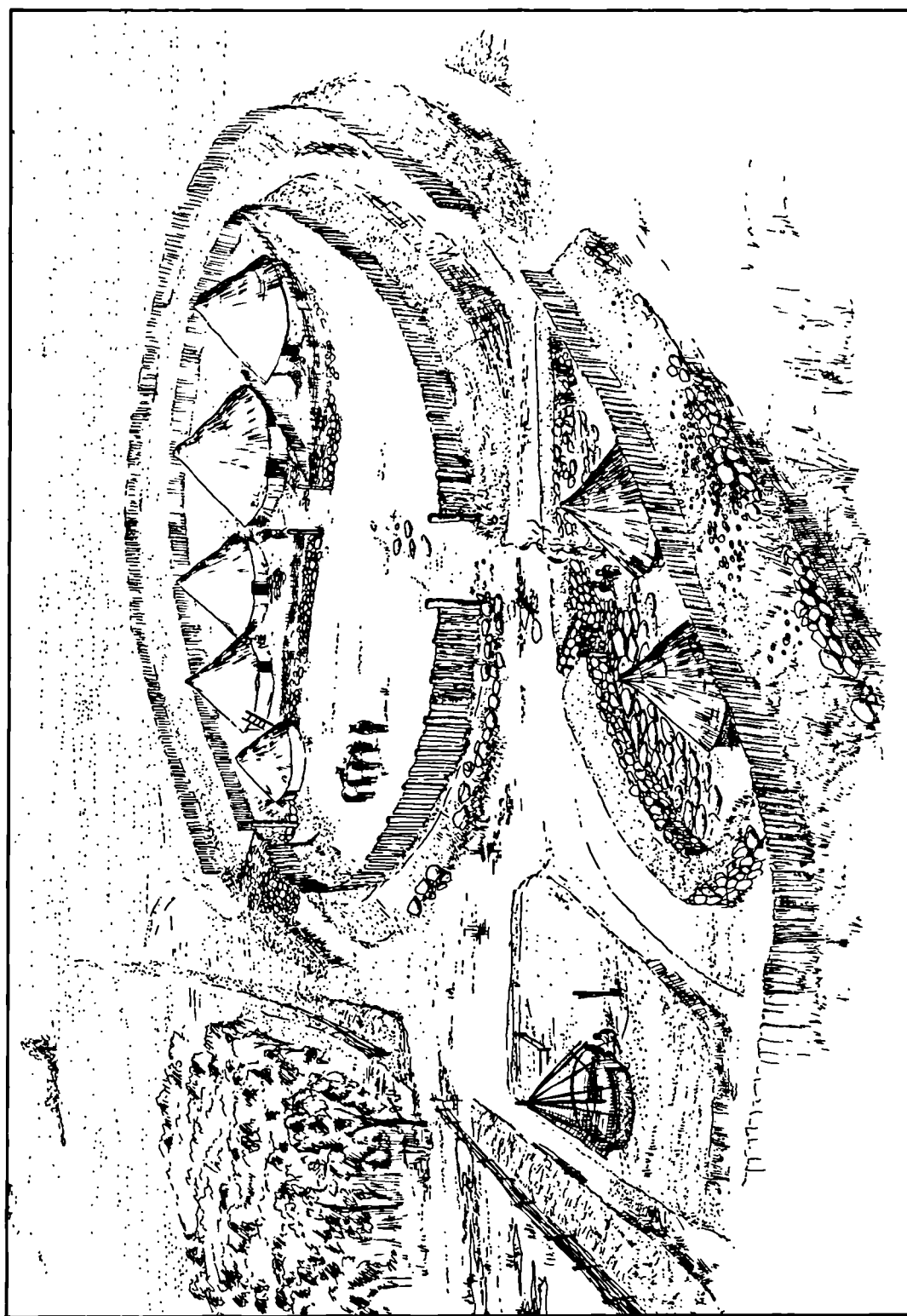


Plate 2.11. The Dod. Conjectural reconstruction of the site as it may have appeared in the early first century AD.



Plate 2.12. The Dod. The upper stone of a rotary quern, with raised hopper and vertical handle-socket, found in reuse in the floor of Building C, period IV, in the D-shaped enclosure. It may Early Historic and could be an import from Ireland.



Plate 2.13. Victoria Jubilee bridge, Ayton, Berwickshire (NT 915 605 - 921 609). Pit-alignment, ring-ditches and enclosure (RCAMS 1980, p. 35, no. 291) (*photograph: DW Harding*).



Plate 2.14. Braidwood, Midlothian (NT 1928 5963). Complex fort or settlement containing traces of at least nine ring-ditch houses suggesting sequential construction (Piggott 1958; Stevenson 1949a; Hill 1982a) (*photograph: RCAHMS*).



Plate 2.15. White Knowe and Newton Hill, Roxburghshire (NT 4940 0793, 4970 0796). In the foreground, the settlement on White Knowe containing at least eleven huts enclosed by a bank and ditch. Right of centre, the well-preserved fort on Newton Hill, enclosing at least three huts within a bivallate defence (RCAMS 1956, pp. 110-11, 113, Nos. 156, 159) (*photograph: RCAHMS*).



Plate 2.16. Bonchester Hill, Roxburghshire (NT 5936 1215). Around the flat-topped top of the hill, there are the remains of the fort investigated by Piggott (1950). Three phases of occupation were defined spanning the late first millennium BC to the early centuries AD. In the Romano-British period, the settlement, comprising at least sixteen houses, may have been only lightly protected. Centre right, there are the remains of an enigmatic earthwork whose date and function is unclear (RCAMS 1956, pp. 150-3, Nos. 277, 278) (*photograph: DW Harding*).



Plate 3.1. Dere Street, Roxburghshire (NT 695 212). The course of the Roman road crossing Ulston Moor, NW of Cappuck, aligned on the *caput viae* at Newstead (*Trimontium*) (RCAMS 1956, p. 467) (photograph: RCAHMS).



Plate 3.2. Woden Law, Roxburghshire (NT 768 125). Palisaded settlement, fort, linear earthworks and cord rig. The fort occupies the N summit of the hill overlooking the natural traffic-route. Excavation suggests at least three structural phases superseding a palisaded enclosure. The last fort in the sequence may be Early Historic in date. Roman practice siege-works flank the S and E sides of the hill. These probably embodying in part an earlier system of linear earthworks around the fort; rigged cultivation, about 1.4m broad, is visible over most of the enclosed area (RCAMS 1956, pp. 169-172, No. 197; Halliday 1982) (*photograph: DW Harding*).



Plate 3.3. Pennymuir, Roxburghshire. Roman temporary camps (NT 756 138). Straddling the Roman road, Dere Street, there are at least four temporary camps; the best preserved 17 ha in size. This was probably a marching camp on the route north. Its successor, to the interior of the first, may have accommodated troops engaged in the practice siege works on Woden Law (plate 3.2)(RCAMS 1956, pp. 375-7, No. 794; Breeze 1979a) (*photograph: RCAHMS*).



Plate 3.4. *Trimontium*, Newstead. Roman forts and temporary camps (NT 570 344). Cropmarks reveal the extent of the Antonine II fort. The barrack-blocks in the E part of the fort were probably built in Antonine I to accommodate two legionary centuries; in Antonine II, the troops of a large cavalry unit with stables lying in the W part of the fort. Dere street is evident entering the fort on the S, also the fort annexes, including that on the W enclosing the Flavian *mansio* and baths. To the S and E of the fort, there are six temporary camps (RCAMS 1956, pp. 312-20, No. 604; Breeze 1979a) (photograph: RCAHMS).



Plate 3.6. Lyne, Peeblesshire. Roman fort (NT 1878 4056). This fort, situated at the edge of the plateau overlooking the Lyne Water, is larger than average (3.1 ha) and was occupied once in the second century, probably in Antonine I (c.140-158). The N gate (visible to the left) had double portals. To the interior, the principal buildings were constructed of red sandstone ashlar. On the N side of the *principia*, there was only a large, square, heavily-buttressed building, probably a workshop or store. The rest of the internal buildings, comprising barracks and stables, were of timber (RCAMS 1967, pp. 171-5, No. 374; Breeze 1979a) (photograph: RCAHMS).



Plate 3.7. Cultivation terraces, Romanno, Peeblesshire (NT 1625 4700). This group of terraces, one of the best known examples of their type in Scotland, occupy a W-facing slope above the left bank of the Lyne Water to the S of Romanno Bridge. Although once part of a more extensive system, at least fourteen terraces are apparent today (RCAMS 1967, p. 179, No. 385) (*photograph: RCAHMS*).



Plate 3.8. *Trimontium*, Newstead. Roman forts, temporary camps and pit-alignment (NT 570 344). Included in the cropmark palimpsest of camps and annexes accompanying the Roman forts, there are traces of what may be earlier field-systems, including at least one pit-alignment underlying the eastern annexe (foreground) (*photograph: RCAHMS*).



Plate 3.9. The Dod. A stone lamp recovered from a round house adjacent the main entrance-gateway (Area XVI). Its form and red haematite coating are suggestive of an attempt to produce a facsimile of a Roman form. A fitting testimony, perhaps, to the positive influence stemming from the Roman intervention and a desire to emulate where the wherewithal to acquire such items by trade may have been lacking (*photograph: T Middlemass*).



Plate 3.10. Edin's Hall broch, Berwickshire (NT 772 603). This fort, broch and settlement occupy a tract of gently sloping ground overlooking the Whiteadder water (*see* fig. 1.6). The fort has bivallate defences and much of its W interior is occupied by the broch which sits within a subrectangular stone-walled enclosure, possibly contemporary with it. To the E, the fort is overlain by an open-settlement of stone-walled round houses (RCAMS 1980, p. 25, no. 190) (*photograph: J Dewar*).

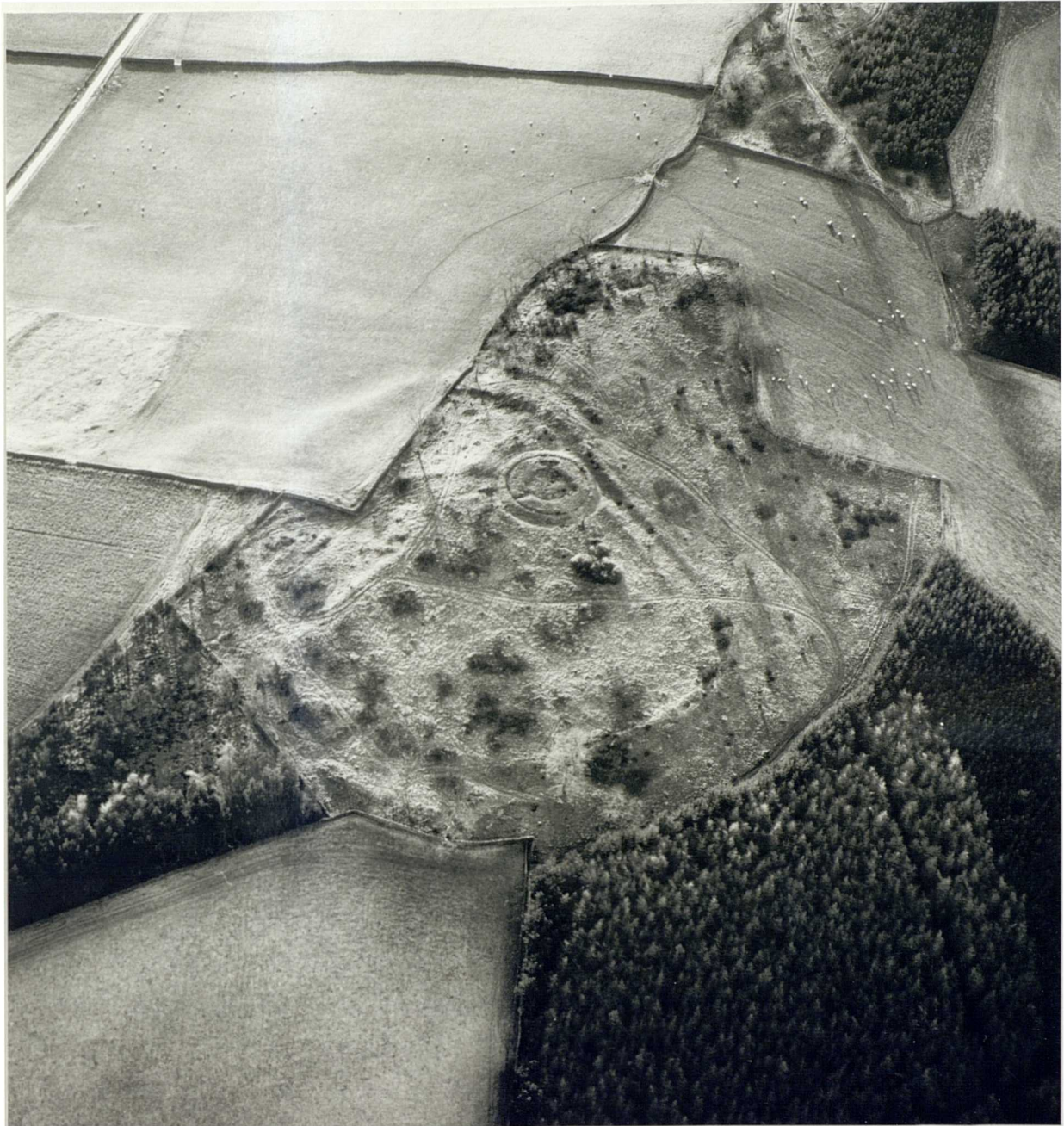


Plate 3.11. Fort and broch, Torwoodlee, Selkirkshire (NT 465 384). Commanding extensive views to the N across the Gala Water and SE towards the Eildon Hills, the fort, encompassed by the linear earthwork known as the Picts' Work Ditch (fig. 8.17), was superseded by the broch investigated by Piggott (1951a) (*photograph: RCAHMS*).



Plate 3.12. Dere Street, Windy Cleugh, Berwickshire (NT 467 562 - 462 568). The Roman road, hugging the watershed and taking its alignment from Soutra Aisle, turns some 26 degrees to the left before climbing to the high ground to the NW. The character of the road is best preserved at this point, comprising an upper scarp, flat terrace, road-mound and quarry-ditch (18.6m overall)(RCAMS 1956, p. 472) (*photograph: RCAHMS*).



Plate 4.1. The Dod, the extent of excavation in 1981. Foreground, left to right, Areas VI, XVII and XVI. Centre left, the D-shaped enclosure (*photograph: RCAHMS*).



Plate 4.2. The Dod. Area XVII in the process of excavation (*see* fig. 4.13.).



Plate 4.3. The Dod. Area VI. The central round house and souterrain. The souterrain is contemporary with the latest round house in the sequence on this stance, the walls of which, but for an arc adjoining the mouth of the souterrain, have been removed revealing the ring-grooves of earlier houses. The souterrain itself had been constructed in a trench cut back into the inner rampart.



Plate 4.4. The Dod. Area VI. The stone-and-aggregate foundation raft for a building probably of sill-beam construction overlies the wasted remains of a stone-walled round house; the latest in a series on this stance (*see* fig. 4.14.).



Plate 4.5. The Dod. Area VI. The timber round house of period I.



Plate 4.6. The Dod. Kite-photograph of the excavated levels within the D-shaped enclosure as they appeared in 1981 following the removal of the later buildings. Top right, the truncated wall-trench of the period I round house. Centre left, the period II round house with paving suggesting a chordal internal division. Foreground, the paving of the adjoining yard. Right, the foundation trench for Building A; its rounded end-wall being clearly visible (*see* fig. 4.15.) (*photograph: J Forsyth*)



Plate 4.7. The Dod. The D-shaped enclosure. The extent of Building A, a rectangular building with a rounded end-wall, is particularly apparent.



Plate 4.8. The Dod. The later levels on the N side of the D-shaped enclosure comprising the paving and stone spreads of Buildings D, E and F.



Plate 4.9. The Dod. Area III (1979). This area revealed a complex of structural deposits. Visible are the stone plinth, formerly the footing for the enclosing bank, reused as the rear-wall for a smithing shed accompanying two charcoal filled, clay-lined quenching-pits, and a subrectangular, two-compartment building set end-on to the outer rampart (*see* fig. 4.15).



Plate 4.10. Hownam Rings, Roxburghshire. Palisaded enclosure, fort, settlement and homestead; cultivation remains and field banks; scooped enclosures (NT 7904 1939). Excavation revealed a complex sequence of development: a palisaded enclosure, a fort with a stone wall later replaced by four earth-and-rubble ramparts, an undefended settlement of circular stone huts, probably Romano-British in date, and a subrectangular (crab-claw) enclosure containing a single hut (Piggott 1948; RCAMS 1956, p. 360, No. 301) (*photograph: DW Harding*).



Plate 4.11. Hamildean Hill, Peeblesshire. Palisaded enclosure and fort (NT 1870 4197). The gently rounded summit of Hamildean Hill, which overlooks the Roman forts at Easter Happrew and Lyne (top right), is enclosed by a palisade. This was superseded by a univallate heaped rampart, which seems not to have been completed (RCAMS 1967, p. 118, No. 283) (*photograph: RCAHMS*).



Plate 4.12. The Dod. Detail of the rounded end-wall of Building A in the D-shaped enclosure and the plinth coaxial with it (*see* fig. 4.15.).



Plate 4.13. Traprain Law. Silver flagon from the Traprain hoard with repoussé decoration illustrating four Biblical scenes - the Fall, the Betrayal, the Adoration of the Magi and Moses striking water from the rock (*photograph: Courtesy of the Trustees of the National Museums of Scotland*).

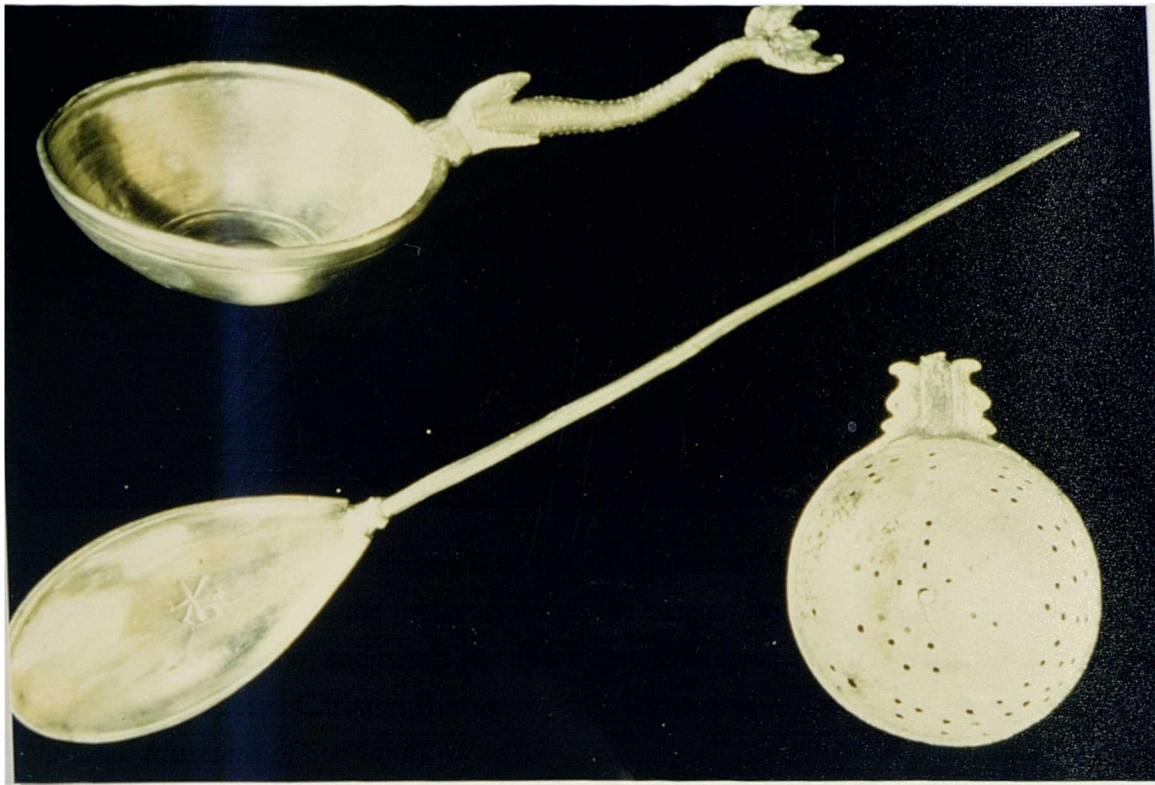


Plate 4.14. Traprain Law. The bowls of two of the spoons from the hoard are inscribed with the Chi-Rho monogram; the perforations on the base of the strainer are laid out to form the same Christian symbol and round the upper part of its bowl the perforations form the letters of the name of Jesus Christ in Roman capitals (*photograph: Courtesy of the Trustees of the National Museums of Scotland*).



Plate 5.1. Traprain Law, East Lothian (NT 582 747). This site had a long history from the Bronze Age to the fifth century AD, and until the second century was probably the curia of the Votadini. Thereafter, the fort may have been occupied by immigrants from north of the Forth. Activity seems principally to have been focussed on the hill's western shelf (right). The latest rampart, which was of turf faced with stone, and probably dates to the late fourth century, is visible, while to the N an earlier rampart partially survives (*photograph: J Dewar*).



Plate 5.2. Traprain Law. Section through the Cruden Wall; a turf-built rampart faced with stone, probably of late fourth-century date. The form of the rampart provides a close parallel for the suggested wall-structure of the Phase Two buildings (*photograph: RCAHMS*).



Plate 5.3. Borthwick Mains, Symbol Stone (NT 437 140). A stone pillar bearing the incised outline of a fish. Although previously believed to be Pictish, the fish does not appear in Pictland as an isolated symbol and thus the Borthwick stone can probably be dismissed (*see* p. 455, n. 29) (*photograph: RCAHMS*).



Plate 6.1. Allan Water, Roxburghshire (NT 467 055). This complex earthwork, the neighbouring settlement to the Dod, probably shares with the Dod a structural development spanning the late first millennium BC to the early centuries AD. Small-scale excavations were conducted in 1984 by J Rideout, but the results were inconclusive (RCAMS 1956, pp. 444-5, No. 1002) (*photograph: M Brooks*).



Plate 6.2. Longcroft, Berwickshire. Fort, enclosures and cultivation remains (NT 532 543). An oval fort defined by multiple ramparts and ditches, probably representing a dynamic of fort development spanning many years. To the interior, there are the remains of six enclosures and traces of a number of stone-walled round houses, probably of Romano-British date (RCAMS 1915, pp. 108-10, No. 211) (*photograph: RCAHMS*).



Plate 6.3. Blakebillend, Roxburghshire. Settlement and Field-system (NT 5150 0630). Within a roughly triangular bivallate enclosure, there are the remains of a series of enclosures of later date together with the stances for at least five stone-walled round houses. The settlement is probably of Romano-British date and perhaps contemporary with a series of 'Celtic' fields underlying the rig-cultivation on the NW flank of the spur. Linear earthworks strike out from the corners of the main enclosure and some may have served as ranch or farm boundaries accompanying the settlement (RCAMS 1956, pp. 116-17, 122, Nos. 166, 188) (*photograph:RCAHMS*).



Plate 6.4. Dreva, Peeblesshire. Fort, settlements and field-system (NT 1267 3533). This remarkable group of remains, clustered on and around Dreva Craig close to the confluence of the Tweed and Biggar Water, comprise a fort, defended by two stone walls and a *chevaux de frise*; three settlements (to the right) and a fourth which is earlier, and a field-system (extending downslope from the settlements) (see fig. 6.13; RCAMS 1967, pp. 111-114, No. 275) (photograph: RCAHMS).



Plate 6.5. Orchard Rig, Peeblesshire. Settlement and cord-rig (NT 3015 3470). This well-preserved settlement, on the steep E face of Orchard Rig, comprises a settlement enclosed by a stone wall, with traces of an external quarry-ditch, to the interior of which there are stances for at least seventeen huts. The settlement is enclosed by an outer annexe formed by a bank and ditch, within which there are traces of a palisade (RCAMS 1967, pp. 93-4, No. 239; Halliday 1982, 90, no. 33) (*photograph: IBM Ralston and DM Murray*).



Plate 7.1. Rubers Law, Roxburghshire. Fort (NT 580 155). Representative of the so-called nuclear forts, Rubers Law is, after the Eildons, the most conspicuous landmark in the county. The fort, which may have evolved from an earlier contour fort of the early to mid first millennium BC, comprises an inner enclosure, or citadel, occupying the main summit; an annexe on the S side of the citadel which includes the plateau and the southernmost of two hog-backed ridges; two fragments of a wall near the base of the summit on the N and NE; an outer wall built on the edge of the natural terrace on the N, W and S sides of the hill, and returning at approximately the same level as the terrace across the broken ground on the NE. A distinctive feature of the annexe and citadel walls is their abundant use of Roman dressed sandstone blocks in both core and face, perhaps derived from a signal-station on the hill-summit. It is therefore reasonably deduced that the fort represented by the citadel and annexe is of post-Roman date (RCAMS 1956, pp. 102-5, No. 145) (*photograph: DW Harding*).



Plate 7.2. Hogbridge, Peeblesshire. Palisaded enclosure (NT 260 390). This air-photograph, taken in July 1949, reveals the cropmarkings of a D-shaped triple-palisaded enclosure, with its chord resting on the edge of a scarp facing the Crookston Burn. On the W the outer series of palisade-trenches bifurcate. It is possible that the paired trenches originally formed a loop on one side of an entrance. To the interior, an enclosure is defined by a fourth palisade (RCAMS 1967, p. 78, No. 201) (*photograph: JKS St Joseph; Cambridge University Collection of Air Photographs*).



Plate 7.3. Shaw Craigs, Roxburghshire. Fort and cord-rig (NT 6727 0945). Grouped around the precipitous summit of Shaw Craigs, there are an elaborate and extensive series of fortifications. These comprise the remains of two forts, probably of the first millennium BC, and a third, on the SW part of the ridge, which may be Early Historic. This last, defined by a stone wall up to 4m thick was rectangular on plan with rounded angles, with an entrance on the SW (RCAMS 1956, pp. 229-31, No. 459) (*photograph: DW Harding*).



Plate 7.4. Raecleugh Head Hill, Berwickshire. Fort, settlement, rig-and-furrow cultivation (NT 7435 5351). The approach to a steep-sided promontory is blocked by massive defences comprising double ramparts and ditches which cut off an area measuring about 95m by 40m. The inner rampart is up to 9m thick and 2m high, and is backed by an additional quarry-ditch up to 15m broad. The fort may be of Early Historic date. Some 160m to the SE (centre left), there are the remains of an oval earthwork approached by what may be a track terraced into the slope (RCAMS 1980, p. 54, nos. 470, 471) (*photograph: RCAHMS*).



Plate 7.5. Kirk Hill, St Abb's, Berwickshire. Fort, monastery, church and burial-ground (NT 916 687). Traditionally the site of St Aebba's monastery (seventh century), the site selected seems to have been an Early Historic fortification, re-enclosed in the Anglian period by a palisaded defence. Foreground, Rampart Ha', a promontory site defended by a mortared stone wall (2.1m thick) and quarry-ditch drawn across the neck of the promontory. At the NW edge, there are two possible building platforms. The remains appear to be of secular character (RCAMS 1980, pp. 51, 58, nos. 449, 516; Alcock and Foster 1986) (*photograph: J Forsyth*).



Plate 7.6. Coldingham Priory, silver-gilt strap-end. This strap-end, found within the burial-ground of the priory (NT 904 659), is decorated with a late Anglian-type beast, and is probably of ninth-century date (Wilson 1964, 32; Smith 1984, 179) (*photograph: T Middlemass*).



Plate 7.7. Coldingham Priory, interlace swivel (front). This swivel was found within the burial ground of the priory along with the strap-end depicted in plate 7.6. Its date and function are uncertain, but it may have been used to suspend a hanging-bowl (*photograph: T Middlemass*).



Plate 7.8. Coldingham Priory, interlace swivel (back) (*photograph: T Middlemass*).



Plate 7.9. Whitmuirhaugh, Sprouston, Roxburghshire (NT 758 362). The fields to the south of the steading.



Plate 7.10. Whitmuirhaugh, Sprouston. The cropmark palimpsest in the fields to the north of the farm as recorded by aerial photography in 1988 (*photograph: RCAHMS*).



Plate 7.11. Doon Hill, East Lothian (NT 687 755). Air-photograph showing the timber halls and palisaded enclosure investigated by Hope-Taylor (1966b; 1980) (*photograph: J Dewar*).



Plate 7.12. Whitmuirhaugh, Sprouston. The cropmark palimpsest in the fields to the north of the farm recorded by JKS St Joseph in 1970 (CUCAP AP BEE 36) (*photograph: Cambridge University Collection of Air Photographs*).



Plate 7.13. Philiphaugh, Selkirk (NT 457 284). Identified by aerial reconnaissance in September 1989, this site, though apparently within an area of British influence, nevertheless provides the closest known parallel for the Sprouston cemetery. Centre left, a row cemetery contained within a polygonal enclosure; left foreground, what appears to be a roughly square ditched enclosure (note too, two circular spots, perhaps wells), and, close by, traces of at least three timber halls. Over the intervening area (centre background), there are traces of rig-cultivation. The rigs appear to respect the cemetery, but may terminate on an area of poorly-drained ground (*photograph: RCAHMS*).



Plate 8.1. Early Christian memorial, Liddesdale (NY 491 889). This stone, discovered in 1933 in the bed of the Liddel Water, bears an inscription cut longitudinally in three lines and reading HIC IACIT / CARANTI FIL[II] / CUPITIANI ('Here lies Carantus, son of Cupitianus'). It may be of fifth- or early sixth-century date (RCAMS 1956, pp. 88-9, No. 78) (*photograph: Courtesy of the Trustees of the National Museums of Scotland*).



Plate 8.2. Early Christian memorial, Liddesdale. Detail of inscription (*photograph: Courtesy of the Trustees of the National Museums of Scotland*).



Plate 8.3. Early Christian *Orans* figure, Over Kirkhope, Ettrick (see pp. 286-7, 346)
(photograph: Courtesy of the Trustees of the National Museums of Scotland).



Plate 8.4. Early Christian memorial, Yarrow (*see pp. 288-9, 346*) (*photograph: RCAHMS*).



Plate 8.5. Early Christian memorial, Yarrow. Detail of inscription (*photograph: Courtesy of the Trustees of the National Museums of Scotland*).



Plate 8.6. Early Christian memorial, Manor Water (see pp. 292-4, 347-8, 382-3)
(photograph: Courtesy of the Trustees of the National Museums of Scotland).



Plate 8.7. Early Christian memorial, Peebles (front) (*see pp. 294-5, 348-9*) (*photograph: RCAHMS*).



Plate 8.8. Early Christian memorial, Peebles (back) (*photograph: RCAHMS*).



Plate 8.9. Cross-shaft, Innerleithen (*see* p. 349).



Plate 8.10. Cross-incised slab, Berry Knowe (*see pp. 349-50*) (*photograph: Courtesy of the Trustees of the National Museums of Scotland*).



Plate 8.11. Cross-shaft, Kirklawhill, Skirling (*see* p. 350) (*plate reproduced from Hunter 1897*).



Plate 8.12. Cross-shaped stone, Netherurd Mains, Peeblesshire (*see p. 350*) (*photograph: Courtesy of the Trustees of the National Museums of Scotland*).



Plate 8.13. Marble Roman head, Hawkshaw, Peeblesshire (NT 080 203). The head, which is rather more than life-size, was discovered about 1783, and is said to have been ploughed-up close to the ruins of an old chapel in the parish of Tweedsmuir. The appearance of this head in a remote Peeblesshire valley is difficult to explain, but it may have formed part of a triumphal monument. Birley suggests the head may be the portrait of Lollius Urbicus (1961, 45) (*photograph: Courtesy of the Trustees of the National Museums of Scotland*).



Plate 8.14. The Catrail. This linear earthwork, consisting of a bank and ditch of modest dimensions, appears to have run from Robert's Linn (NT 538 026), a small burn flowing to the Slitrig water from the SE corner of the stream's gathering ground, W and NW to the head of the Dean Burn (NT 379 122), the lowest of the northern tributaries of the Borthwick Water. It is not continuous throughout its length and gaps in the earthwork seem to have been filled by burns. The work appears to delimit the upper end of a fan-shaped area, occupying the breadth of this part of the Teviot basin and its tributaries from the Rule watershed on the E, to the Ale watershed on the NW (RCAMS 1956, pp. 479-83) (*photograph: RCAHMS*).



Plate 8.15. The Dod. A section cut across the linear earthwork to the W of the Dod settlement in 1979. The earthwork is thought to have formed part of the Catrail (*see* fig. 2.3.).



Plate 8.16. West Addinston Hill, Berwickshire. Fort (NT 523 536). This impressive hillfort, commanding the head of Lauderdale, consists of a massive bivallate defence. To the interior, there are a number of hut stances and what may be a stone-walled round house (RCAMS 1915, pp. 110-12, No. 213; Feachem 1965, 200) (*photograph: RCAHMS*).

Plate 8.17. The Moore Bede. Folio 24v (*photograph: T Middlemass; reproduced from Early English MSS in Facsimile, ix, 1959*).

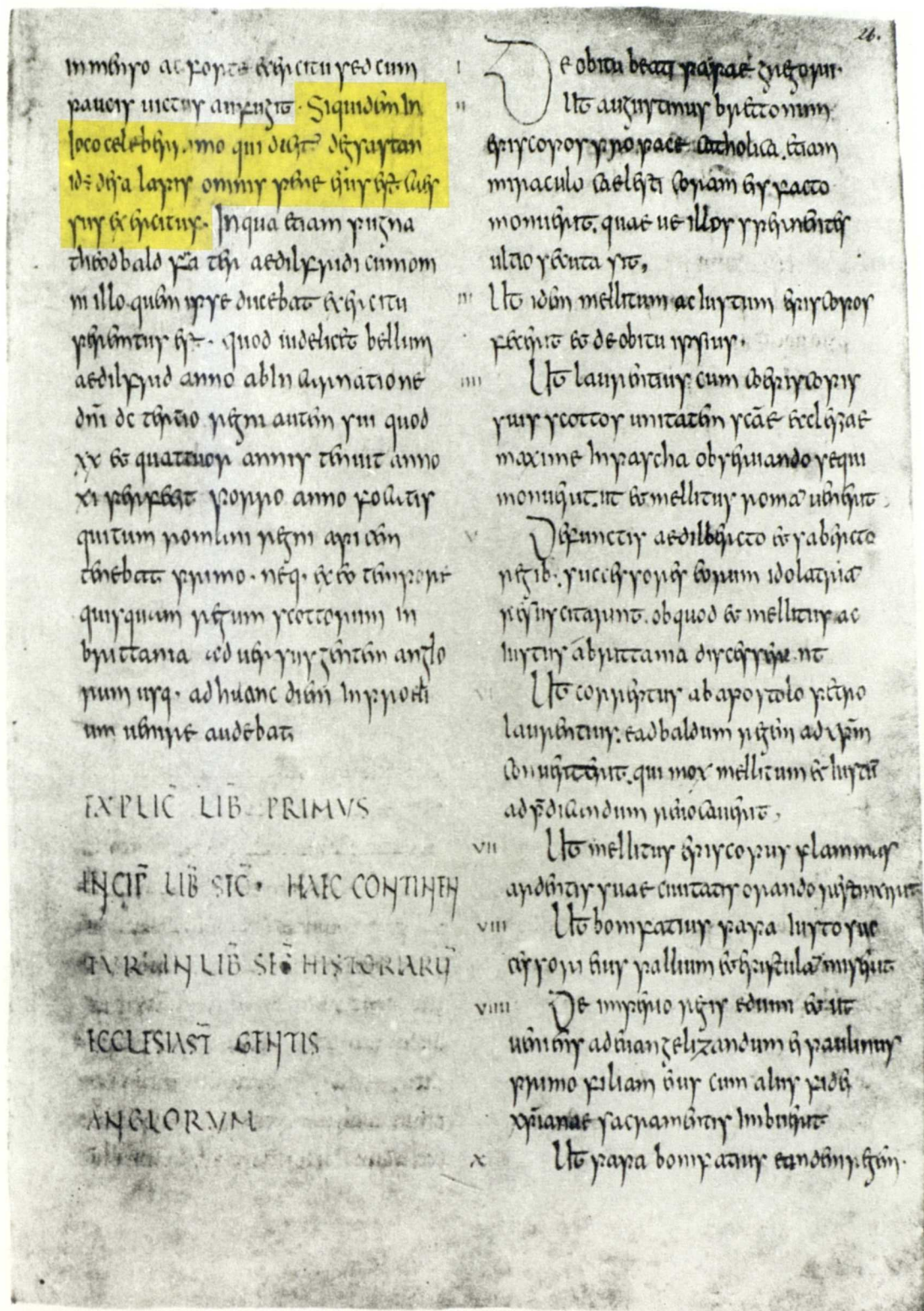


Plate 8.18. The Leningrad Bede. Folio 26r (photograph: T Middlemass; reproduced from Arngart 1952).

paucis paupibus. ^{licet} si qui dñi in loco celeberrimo qui dñi degraftan.
id: degraftan. Omnis pñe: cōfiteri dñi. In qua etia pñe
na theod balopñ aedil pñi dñi cum omni illo quon pñe dñe

loco celeberrimo qui dñi dñi dñi dñi
id: dñi la pñe omnis pñe dñi dñi
pñe ex pñe. In qua etia pñe

Plate 8.19. The Moore Bede (Folio 24v, line 22) and the Leningrad Bede (Folio 26r, column 1, line 2) compared (photograph: T Middlemass).



Plate 8.20. Addinston, Lauderdale. Photograph taken from the southern end of Addinston Hill looking south, illustrating the nature of the terrain and the site of the cist cemetery.



Plate 9.1. The Manor Valley, Peeblesshire. Looking north from Wood Hill towards Cademuir.



Plate 9.2. The Manor Valley. Looking south towards Woodhill and the mouth of Glenrath Hope.



Plate 9.3. The Manor Valley, Glenrath Hope (see fig. 6.23.).



Plate 9.4. Rock Carving 1, Posso Craig, Manor
(see pp. 368, 395-6, no. 14).



Plate 9.5. Rock Carving 2, Posso Craig, Manor.



Plate 9.6. Rock carvings, Posso Craig, Manor. Overall view of their aspect and situation.



Plate 9.7. Cademuir, fort (NT 2300 3745). On the summit of the precipitous western ridge, and commanding extensive views in all directions, there are the remains of an impressive univallate fort, to the interior of which there are at least thirty-five ring-groove houses, with space for as many again. On the fort's western flank, there are extensive traces of cord-rig cultivation (*see* p. 396, no. 16) (*photograph: RCAHMS*).



Plate 9.8. Posso, Manor Water enclosure (NT 2035 3206). Previously dismissed as not an antiquity, this site, which bears traces of at least eight hut stances, is probably the lowland equivalent of the scooped settlements which favour marginally higher ground. Its situation on the haughland of the Manor Water, combined with an area of poorly-drained ground close-in, may have offered a measure of protection (*see* p. 403, no. 45) (*photograph: RCAHMS*).



Plate 9.9. The Manor Valley. Looking east towards the lower slopes of Glenrath Hill and Greenside Craig. Scooped settlements situated at the break-of-slope characterize the settlement pattern over this part of the valley (nos. 39, 40, 42, 58).



Plate 9.10. The Whaum, Cademuir. Fort, scooped settlements, crab-claw enclosure, farmstead and cultivation remains (NT 2354 3794). This complex of earthworks underlines a collocation of settlement spanning probably more than a millennium. Originating probably as a univallate fort occupying the summit of the rock outcrop (I, centre left), scooped settlements were later added peripheral to it (II), and the fort was itself superseded by a crab-claw enclosure (III). The farmstead (IV) and accompanying enclosures are probably of eighteenth-century date (*photograph: RCAHMS*).



Plate 9.11. Cademuir, fort (NT 2247 3708). This fort occupies a rocky knoll at the SW end of the elongated summit of Cademuir Hill. The fort, which may be of Early Historic date, is defined by a stone wall with salients or annexes taking-in subsidiary terraces on three sides. The site is afforded protection by a precipitous slope on the SE and on the NE, where the approach is over level ground, by a *chevaux de frise* (see pp. 396-7, no. 17). Top right, the scooped settlement and homestead at Kirkton Burn (nos. 35, 36) (photograph: RCAHMS).



Plate 9.12. Hog's Knowe, Glenternie. Crab-claw enclosure, cultivation terraces (NT 207 364 - 209 368). On the summit of Hog's Knowe and bound by a wasted stone wall, there are at least five round or oval stone-walled huts (no. 59). Perhaps contemporary with the settlement are the cultivation terraces which swathe the hill's eastern flank (no. 67) (*photograph: Courtesy of Lothian and Borders Water Authority*).



Plate 9.13. Glenrath Hope. Longhouse (see p. 414, no. 90, and fig. 9.17).



Plate 9.14. Castlehill. Motte (probable) and tower-house
(*see* p. 411, no. 78).



Plate 9.15. Kirkhope, Manor. Cross-base
(the 'font stone') (*see* p. 410, no. 75).



Plate 9.16. Langhaugh. Scooped settlement, crab-claw enclosure, tower-house and cultivation remains. The remains of sites and agricultural activity around the present steading at Langhaugh well illustrate a pattern of collocation and chronological depth repeated throughout the valley. The earliest component is probably a univallate fort (*see* p. 413, no. 83) which was superseded by a scooped settlement underlying the crab-claw enclosure peripheral to the improved fields adjacent the shepherd's house (no. 44). The sixteenth-century tower, reduced to its turf-covered footings (to the left of the house), is accompanied by a number of outbuildings, some of which could be earlier (no. 83). Reverse-S cultivation ridges (bottom right) may be medieval. Field-banks and clearance cairns extend beyond the plantation (top right) and seem to be associated with shieling activity, but some may be earlier (no. 33) (*photograph: RCAHMS*).



Plate 9.17. Lour, Peeblesshire. Fort, tower-house, fermtoun and cultivation remains (NT 1795 3570). Occupying a fort of the mid to late first millennium BC, whose defences comprised double banks and a medial ditch, there are the turf-covered footings of a fermtoun numbering at least eight buildings, a tower- or pele-house (late sixteenth, early seventeenth century) and associated enclosures. Lour formed part of the estate of Dawyck from at least 1543; the names of tenants are on record in the seventeenth century and the property is depicted by Blaeu (1654e). Lour provides a close parallel for the development of similar holdings over the watershed in Manor (e.g. Langhaugh, Posso and Kirkhope) (*photograph: RCAHMS*).

